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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$6.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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The Stock Interest.

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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.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

Among other replies that have come to hand in answer to the inquiries sent out to cattle breeders by our live stock field man, Mr. Brush, are the following:

E. L. Knapp, of Maple Hill, Wabaunsee county, Kansas, writes: "In reply to your recent inquiry as to the future outlook of the cattle business, I have found it better this season than it was at the corresponding time last year. Up to the time of planting corn every mail brought inquiries, and what was very noticeable was the fact that a major portion wanted a few heifers or cows. My inquiries have kept up right along, and even at this writing still keep coming. Since taking charge of the herd I have put in considerable time in visiting other breeders, and find that they, in common with myself, have had a fairly good business. Of course, I have not yet had the years of experience that some of my senior co-workers have, yet I believe that the future outlook of the cattle industry is getting better and will continue to get more remunerative, from the fact that the recognized shortage must be supplied, and until that has been accomplished prices cannot be otherwise than higher. Too many have, during the past few years, become discouraged and quit breeding up, while those that held on, and in many cases just because they could not well let loose, are now realizing better and in every instance the top price of the market. The scrub does weigh less and takes longer to mature on the same ration, hence his less fortunate owner is not content to take an average price, but wants the top, and is looking for pure-bred males with which to grade up and have something better to turn off on the market. I am not a prophet, nor do I look for any permanent improvement while poverty stalks the land. I look for a change in our financial affairs, for the reason that it must come, else the future of our country is fraught with many dangers. If I have read history aright, what do men care for government or anything that a civilization holds near and dear if there is nothing in their stomachs? Conditions make men, and men, women and happy little ones make government, and just in proportion as their ability is to make themselves comfortable, and consequently happy, will government be good or bad. I do not speak in the sense of a partisan, but as a citizen in common with my fellow whose interests are identical with those of myself, and if he prospers so ought I, provided we have equal chances in the great struggle for existence under the fostering care and guardianship of good civil government.

"My herd of Short-horn cattle is doing nicely. The spring crop of calves are developing and give much promise as future individuals of merit. The yearlings are, in my judgment, the equal if not the superior of any yet grown here on the farm since the founding of the herd. All the bulls old enough for service have been disposed of. In our Poland-China swine division I have one of the best lots of spring pigs yet bred on the farm, and have already shipped out at prices about one-half of what I expect fall prices will be.

"You will please pardon my effort at answering your inquiry if not as succinct as it should have been, as all are liable to differ in their views, but by making comparisons I believe that good may come out of it and breeders be benefited thereby."

D. Tennyson, of Frankfort, Marshall county, Kansas, proprietor of Hickory Grove stock farm, says: "Friend Brush, your inquiry as to the future outlook of the cattle industry is, as the lawyers say, 'a leading question,' and one that puts a prophet in these times to a severe test, and I can only relate my experience with the more professional soothsayer. The woods are alive with prophets, whether false ones or not I have been unable to determine, unless I base my conclusions on events that transpire as time rolls along. Some of the foretellers have been informing us for the past four years that we had got to the bottom and that better prices and general prosperity were then at hand. Another set of prophet fellows exhorted us to pray for a change of administration in our national affairs, so we prayed and we got what we prayed for—the change—and as yet have got but little else than just the change. It does seem to me that the hoped-for change has brought us but little, as the old Missourian would say, but 'mighty little' more than the naked change, bereft of all its promising and alluring habiliments, and like unto the scriptural saying: 'Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither.' Our

courage is kept up now by praying for the good old times of the past that some of these prophesying chaps tell us is what brought on the present prevailing hard times and that this medicine is a radical cure, notwithstanding we have been taking it for twenty-five years and are getting more sick every day. 'Man is fearfully and wonderfully made,' and if Solomon of old were alive he would probably dodge the issue by saying, 'My dear brethren, give us something easy.' As to your second inquiry, the influence of pure-bred males, I regard it as one of the most important features of the live stock industry and of the greatest importance to the general breeder, as well as the feeder. It is well known that the well-bred cattle and crosses are the only ones that make the feeder any really clear money; not only this, but usually bring the top of the market. Among other sales that I lately made from my Short-horn herd was a half-bred or grade milch cow for \$50, that weighed 1,750 pounds and in full flow of milk. I realize that it is often difficult to get persons to realize that the get of a pure-bred bull is more profitable than is the scrub. In all my years of experience I have found that one of the best ways to get the uninterested farmer in line with conditions whereby his ambition may lead him to strive for better things, is to get him to read journals, farm and stock papers, and it is but a question of time when he will 'catch on' and soon begin to inquire for pure-bred animals with which to improve his stock, and the consequence is better cattle, better treatment, better feeders, more profitable returns and himself a more progressive citizen. It pays to do a little missionary work for the farm and stock journals, and the breeders ought to and I am sure will, in common with your general readers, appreciate your late efforts in this direction. In the way of a 'stock gossip' notice I will say that our pure-bred stock consists of Short-horn cattle, Large White Yorkshire swine and S. L. Wyandotte chickens. We have always kept the best Cruickshank bulls that we could buy, regardless of cost, at the head of the herd. After using the very excellent bull, the imported Prime Minister 94815, bred by Mr. A. Cruickshank, of Sittytton, Scotland, sired by Feudal Chief 92299, out of Victoria 57th (Vol. 26, p. 393 E.), by Bampton Prince 45247, I parted with him and think I was very fortunate in securing Ambassador 110811, bred by F. Bellows & Sons, of Maryville, Mo., whose get out of Prime Minister cows are the nearest to our ideal of what a Short-horn should be. Ambassador is now in his three-year-old form, was got by Scotchman 105418, out of Armeda (Vol. 33, p. 417), by Lord Glamis 64917—Imp. Arbutus by Roan Gauntlet 45276. The reader will readily understand that the commingling of the blood of Prime Minister and Ambassador ought to bring in the get something to be very highly prized in Scotch Short-horn breeding and worthy a place on Kansas soil and in the front rank in American Short-horn history. As the Poland-China and the Berkshire breeds have been extensively advertised and successfully tried, I very respectfully call the attention of your readers to my herd of Large Yorkshires. Space forbids that extended notice of them at this time that I think their good qualities merit, hence will only state that the herd is coming on nicely. Had a very successful spring pig crop and the best of reasons for it. The brood sows are very excellent mothers, as they are grand milkers, and, as might be expected from their great length, able to raise large litters of strong, early-maturing pigs. As the people become more acquainted with them the more popular they become and are being sent out to all parts of Kansas."

H. M. Kirkpatrick, the senior member of the well-known firm, Kirkpatrick & Son, whose all-round stock farm is near Hoge, Leavenworth county, Kansas, says:

"Friend Brush, your recent request for our views on the outlook and future of the cattle business, came duly to hand, and in reply will state that I have read with interest the replies you have already received from others in response to like request. I find encouragement in them, to say the least. The men engaged in cattle-raising and feeding nowadays need a stimulant, and we feel grateful to you for this means of obtaining the medicine many of us, if not all, need. Whether there is comfort to be gotten out of the old saws of 'every dog has his day,' 'it is a long lane that has no turn,' we will leave to the superstitious, or whether the 'Lord (always) tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' or 'he laughs best who laughs last,' or does 'history always repeat itself,' I will not undertake to prove in detail, but I believe there is abundant evidence of a turn in the lane, that history does repeat itself, and that it will be our turn to laugh a little later on. Mr. J. M. Clay, in your issue of May 23d, and N. E. Mosher, in that of the 30th, both attribute the depression in the value of beef cattle to the hard times, idle laborers and consequent shrinkage in the consumption of beef. This is doubtless

the cause of continued depression, but not the cause of the start on the down grade. It is usually contended that there was overproduction. I am not prepared to believe there was any overproduction, but rather over-speculation that carried values unnaturally high. The conviction became general that prices were too high, credit was gradually withdrawn from borrowers, cattle paper began falling due, and marketing set in which soon became over-marketing, and when this enforced liquidation would have run its course, then came the money troubles, the magnitude of which has hardly been equaled in the history of the country, not barring 1873, and now comes the shrinkage in consumption referred to by Mr. Clay and Mr. Mosher. The history of the cattle trade, so far as we have any data, is one of periods of inflation and depression. So has it been with many of our staple necessities of human life. This is not only a rule, but is a principle of competition. There can be hardly a doubt that history will again repeat itself in this case. The confidence in all classes of investments has been so completely shaken that it does not seem probable that money will loosen quickly, yet avarice will overcome fear and money will come creeping back into use. If we could discharge Congress immediately—no, I believe they ought to remain long enough to undo what they have done in destroying one-half of our money base, then let them go and not convene them again for a period equal to, say, the tenure of office of the present administration—that cattle and other property values would begin at once to appreciate. This is not intended as a joke on the administration, nor is it politics, for I am no partisan. As the flow of money back into use will be gradual, it is logical to assume that the recovery of values will be slow, but, in my judgment, just so surely as the unlimited and undeveloped resources of our country will attract home as well as foreign capital, and fear again give way to the desire to make money, will times begin to improve, and with it will come a better plane of prices for cattle. And the wise man will prepare himself for it as rapidly as he can. The greatest depreciation has been in beef cattle. The dairy breeds have fairly held their own, while milch cows have gained slightly in value, according to government statistics. Where the greatest depression has been we may expect to see the greater improvement.

"Touching the matter of breeds, there is always much to say in favor of 'our choice,' but as to my choice I think there are many others with more experience and more capable of presenting their claims than I am. I will only mention one reason for my selecting the 'doddies,' and the principal one—early maturity. My conviction has long been that this characteristic was the most important one. To meet competition in any article, the cost of production is the most important factor. The breed of cattle that compares reasonably well with others in other respects, and has in greater degree the quality of earlier maturity, is certainly the one that attracts my preference. The importance of this does not need any argument from me. Now, if I have not obtained it in the Aberdeen-Angus, I will consider I have made a mistake.

"In regard to your second inquiry, I think I might say that this, like the question of early maturity, needs no argument from me or any more argument at all. I have now no recollection of ever having met a man who advocated the use of a mongrel-bred sire, nor have I ever read an argument of that kind or heard of any one who has. The nearest approach to it was Prof. Sanborn's unfavorable feeding experiments, published some two or three years ago, and he located in the East very soon after. I therefore conclude that in a matter of so much importance that if there were those who believed it was the most profitable to breed to scrubs that we would have heard from them. There may be an inference that there are those who believe in it, when there are so many who practice it. If you can devise some way, Mr. Brush, to put the men who practice 'scrubs,' on the stand, I believe you will obtain the best evidence against the practice. I doubt if you will get a single witness in its favor, but instead, you will get many excuses. The principal ones will probably be, 'Well, we did not have the money to spare to buy a pure-bred sire.' 'We had a very likely calf and we raised him and it saved us from buying one.' 'Times were hard and cattle wa'n't wo'th anything, nohow,' etc. This question comes to me: 'How many cattle-raisers who make it any considerable proportion of their business who use scrub sires take your paper or any other good agricultural paper?' I am inclined to believe there are very few. If I am correct, how are we going to reach them? Probably the best thing we can do in this line is to all turn in and help to get them to take the KANSAS FARMER.

"You kindly extend to us the privilege of some 'stock gossip,' and while I would like to say many things about our cattle, sheep and pigs, I feel that I might very readily impose on you and the readers of the

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Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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

FARMER. I would like, however, to extend an invitation to all who are interested in pure-bred stock to visit Hazelhurst farm and see what we have. We commenced some six years ago, in a small way, to handle black cattle, and have recently bought the entire herd of 'doddies' of Jas. N. Harshbarger, of Abingdon, Ill. Our herd is headed by Baron Mauricio 5442; sire Mauricio 2087; dam 3d Baroness of Kinochtry 2315. He is a grand breeder and has Columbian prize-winners among his get to his credit. Our Shropshires were never in better shape. Our breeding ewes are mostly imported. Our yearling and spring lambs out of the imported ram Grand Delight 2d, are exceptionally fine. When it comes to Berkshires and Poland-Chinas we are a little proud. Royal Champion, that we give first place, is the best breeder we have ever had in service. As a yearling he won first in class and sweepstakes at the Atchison District fair, and at Wichita took first in class and second in sweepstakes, all breeds competing. He was only in breeding condition, having done heavy breeding service before going to the fairs. His sires are Volunteers, Longfellow, Sovereign Duke and British Champion. The first place in our Poland-Chinas is given to Hoosier Boy 2d. I selected this young boar to follow Island King and Simon in service. These were the boars that took first in their class and first and second sweepstakes at the Kansas City Inter-State fair two years ago. I consider Hoosier Boy 2d a very near approach to the type and perfection of Island King, and I consider Island King the best Poland-China boar I ever saw, not excepting the Chicago winners, and I am conscious that this is a bold thing to say."

Panic-Stricken Sheepmen.

It is quite evident that sheep-owners need a stimulant or "bracer" of some sort in order to steady them, as is evidenced from the following extract from the Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal of the 11th inst., which says:

"The sheep market is in a worse condition now than it has been since the first of the year, and there seems to be little prospect of its getting better. The demoralized state of the market last week ought to be sufficient to discourage liberal shipments of common and inferior stuff but in the sheep business the rule don't seem to work that way. The worse the market the more anxious shippers are to unload and so the market is gorged when it most needs a rest. If sheepmen would be more conservative and reduce supplies when the market is over-supplied and demoralized until the channels were clear they would have a much better chance to get rid of all sheep at better average prices. At the present time there is no possible excuse for sending so many inferior sheep. Pastures in most places are good, at least good enough to keep the sheep alive so that the mad rush to market is wholly unpardonable. It seems strange that practical sheepmen would send stock to market which is not fit for human food and expect to get a good price for it. It would be better for the owner and the public in general if such stuff was killed at home. There ought to be a restriction put on sheep below a certain grade."

If you would have soft, silky and abundant hair, take good care of it. Use for a dressing Ayer's Hair Vigor only, that being the most reliable and scientific article, and without which no toilet is complete. It keeps the scalp clean, cool and healthy.

Agricultural Matters.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has just published a most valuable bulletin (No. 39) on this subject. The treatment of several of the well-known weeds is able and interesting, but the greatest interest doubtless centers around the new enemy to the farmer—the Russian thistle. This weed is reported to be spreading rapidly over this country and to have already reached the northern Kansas boundary. The directions for its destruction are here reproduced:

"Plow in August or early September, before the Russian thistles have grown large and stiff, and before they have gone to seed, using care that all weeds are well turned under. If the season be long and weeds come through the furrow it may be necessary to harrow the land before winter. Burn over stubble fields as soon as possible after harvest. Cut the stubble with a mowing machine if the fire does not burn everything clean without cutting.

"Cutting the stubble and thistle before the latter have gone to seed will help, but it is not thoroughly effective without fire, as the thistles will send out branches below where the mowing machine cuts them.

"If the weeds have been neglected and have grown large and rigid, as they do by the middle of September, especially on neglected barren fallow or spring-plowed breaking, they may be raked into windrows and burned. The old-fashioned revolving hay rake or any rake made especially strong so as to pull the weeds, and especially good at clearing itself in dumping, will answer the purpose. An ordinary wheel rake with a set of strong teeth has been used successfully. This method is to be recommended only as a last resort, for by the last of September some of the seeds will be ripe enough to shell out and will escape being burned with the plants. If left until October when many of the plants are certain to be fully ripe and dry, the land where they are growing will be well seeded anyway; but raking together and burning the weeds will prevent their being blown across neighboring fields during the winter. Of course care should be taken to do this work when there is little wind, for a burning Russian thistle before the wind will jump any fire-break and carry both seeds and fire.

"Barren fallowing does very well if kept barren by thorough cultivation. It gives but little benefit to the land, however. A much better method is to sow clover, millet or rye, pasture it and plow it under green. This will be beneficial to the land, especially if a comparatively large portion of clover is used, and the weeds will be choked out. Millet and oats combined may be grown and cut for hay. This crop will choke out nearly all the weeds, and the few that do grow will be too slender to cut any figure as tumble weeds.

"Corn, potatoes, beets, or any cultivated crop, well taken care of, will in two years rid the land of not only Russian thistles, but nearly all other weeds.

"Sheep are very fond of the Russian thistle until it becomes too coarse and woody. By pasturing the sheep on the young plants they may be kept down and the only valuable quality the plant has may be utilized.

"In fields where the weeds are thick, drag with an iron harrow, hitching the team on by a long chain. As soon as the harrow is full of weeds set fire to them and keep dragging and burning. This scheme, although apparently somewhat chimerical, has actually been tried with success.

"If the Russian thistle is to be kept out of the cultivated fields it must be exterminated along roadsides, railroad grades, fire-breaks, waste land where the sod has been broken, and, in fact, in all the accidental places where it may have obtained a foothold.

"The ordinary road machines may be used to advantage along the roadsides, the scraper being set so as to take as thin a layer of earth as possible and throw weeds and all in the

middle of the track. A single trip each way with the road machine would be sufficient in nearly all places to take the weeds between the beaten track and the prairie grass, so that fifteen to twenty miles a day could be easily cleaned. If this work be done in August, before the Russian thistles become too large and stiff, the work of the road scraper will be sufficient. Going over with a heavy roller, however, would not only improve the road, but would crush the weeds so that no occasional mature plant would be blown away. If the work is put off until September the weeds should be raked together and burned.

"On fire-breaks, railroad grades, and odd places, these and other noxious weeds may be killed by a judicious use of the mowing machine, scythe, hoe, rake and fire.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

"Place a Russian thistle in each school house, so that the pupils may become familiar with it, and teach them to kill it wherever they find it as they would a rattlesnake.

"Permit no Russian thistle to go to seed. The plant is an annual; the seeds are evidently short-lived; hence if no plants are permitted to go to seed for two years the weed will, in all probability, be exterminated.

"Let each farmer first keep down the weeds on his own farm and then insist that his neighbors do likewise.

"Be careful that all seed sown be as pure and clean as the modern fanning-mill can make it. Use especial care in regard to flaxseed and millet or any of the smaller and lighter seeds."

What to Eat.

Secretary Morton has three charts hanging in his office on the wall opposite his desk where he can see them every time he looks up, and point them out to all his visitors. They are covered with black and red and blue and yellow and green lines, and at the end of each bunch of lines are familiar names, such as beefsteak, mutton chops, milk, oysters, codfish, salted mackerel, roast beef, veal, pork, bacon, ham, eggs, bread and different kinds of vegetables. The Secretary says that a man who will steer his kitchen by those charts can get the best of food and the largest amount of benefit from it with the smallest expenditure of money, and that is a practical lesson which he wants to teach the people of the United States.

Congress made an appropriation last year to investigate foods—only \$10,000 for some preliminary experiments to determine the amount of nutrition in the different things we eat compared with the quantity and cost. The pending appropriation bill contains an item of a similar amount for the same purpose, and there is little doubt that the bill will pass with that provision in it. The idea is to disseminate useful information; to teach the people economy in food; to tell them how they can get the greatest amount of nourishment for the least money, and to prepare dietaries, or bills of fare, for healthy and economic rations; to instruct the people what food a man who works on a farm, in a foundry or a rolling mill should eat and what should be given to a seamstress or to one of the proud and haughty girls who clerk in the candy stores. It needs no argument or scientific demonstration to determine that people engaged in different kinds of employment require different kinds of food, and the Secretary thinks that the agricultural department can have no more useful function than circulating this information.

Prof. Atwater, of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., was engaged as special agent to take charge of the investigation, and he has produced a series of charts that give the facts in such form that an ordinary housewife can grasp them and act upon them. This was a difficult problem: It is easy enough to make analyses and prepare tables for scientific students, but it was a labor of several months to formulate a plan for the arrangement of the results of the investigation in a popular form and bring them down to the level of the eye and the mind of the person who may not know anything about chemical analysis, potential en-

ergy or dietary standards, but is anxious to get as much food as possible for the money.

The first chart shows the composition, the ingredients and the nutrition of different articles of diet and the value of each as food.

The chief uses of food, as everybody knows, are to furnish the material of the body and restore its daily waste, to yield energy in the form of heat and keep the body warm and form muscles and brain for the work it has to do. Different kinds of food act in different ways in fulfilling these purposes, as is shown by Mr. Morton's charts. The first begins with meat, like beef, mutton, pork, codfish, etc., and follows down to bread, milk, vegetables, sugar, etc. Colored spaces are used to indicate the ingredients and the degree of nutrition in each of these kinds of food, so that a man by studying the chart and carrying in his mind the meaning of the different colors can readily see the effect of the use of each kind of food upon the human body. For example, it is shown that round steaks will produce the most strength; that the sirloin has the most potential energy, as it is called, because it contains more fat, and fat produces heat and warms the body and gives the most force. It shows, too, that of all the cereals oatmeal gives the most energy, although there is a prevailing opinion that beans are superior in this respect.

The second chart shows the pecuniary economy of food. The amount of actually nutritious matter obtained in the different articles of food is given with 25 cents as the standard. A list of the principal food products, with the price per pound, is shown, while in another column is given the amount that can be purchased for 25 cents. In the third column is the amount of tissue, muscle and energy that is contained in 25 cents' worth of each article. Twenty-five cents' worth of round steak, for example, will furnish more energy than you can get in any other form. Salt pork will produce more heat, however, and is a good diet for a laboring man in a cold climate. Oysters have very little nutrition, and the chart shows that 25 cents spent for oysters by a poor family is the most profitless food investment they could make. The same amount of money spent in milk or eggs will give several times as much nutrition, and it is a curious fact that the old-fashioned codfish ball is the ideal of food for the ordinary workingman, because it contains just enough nutrition, just enough fat, and just enough of all the other kinds of necessary good materials.

THIRD CHART OF SERIES.

Dietaries and dietary standards, quantities of nutrients and energy of food for man per day.	
Under-fed laborers, Italy	—
Students, Japan	—
Lawyer, Germany	—
Physician, Germany	—
Well-paid mechanic, Germany	—
Well-fed blacksmith, England	—
German soldier, peace footing	—
German soldier, war footing	—
French-Canadian families, Canada	—
Glass-blower, Cambridge, Mass.	—
College student, northern and eastern States	—
Well-to-do families, Connecticut	—
Mechanics and factory operatives, Massachusetts	—
Machinist, Boston, Mass.	—
Hard-worked teamster, Boston	—
United States army ration	—
DIETARY STANDARDS.	
Man at moderate work (Volt)	—
Man at hard work (Volt)	—
Man with light exercise (Atwater)	—
Man at moderate work (Atwater)	—
Man at severe work (Atwater)	—

The third table is more complicated, and deals with diets and dietary standards, showing the quantity of nutrients needed in food for man per day. Prof. Atwater says that each one of the calculations is based upon actual facts reported to him by responsible authorities. The food each day was weighed and analyzed, and the results are grouped together. A full report of the experiments will be published in pamphlet form when the charts are finally ready. This chart shows that the German government feeds its soldiers on the most scientific and economical basis, although the United States spends a great deal more money for the same purpose. The chart also shows that the workingman of the United States is very extravagant and wastes a great deal of money in food that he might save by a careful study



A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatar, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

of his diet. This fact demonstrates the usefulness and value of these investigations, which Secretary Morton says are just the beginning of a campaign of education for the people. He proposes to ask the experimental stations of the agricultural department to assist in the prosecution of this work, and will probably establish food laboratories, which are quite as important as laboratories for drugs and chemicals and electricity, which we already have. He desires to carry out the idea of the scientific selection of food for the human being, which he considers quite as important as the scientific cultivation of vegetables and plants, and thinks there is as much reason for feeding a man scientifically as there is for feeding animals by given rules. We now give a cow such food as will produce milk and an ox such food as will produce muscle, and a plant that which will produce the most desirable results, and he intends to extend the education to man.

Wheat-Raising in Western Pennsylvania.

Since wheat has got so low in price it is a question among farmers if there is any profit in raising the stuff. We say in this country, when wheat is less than one dollar a bushel, it is under the cost of production. I have kept account of what my wheat crop cost me this year. It is:

Dr.	
Plowing 28 acres, 21 days, at \$2.50 per day	\$ 47 50
Preparing ground, 9 days, at \$2.50 per day	22 50
Seed wheat, 80c per bu., 1 1/2 bu. per acre, 42 bu.	33 00
Drilling, 3 days, \$3 per day	9 00
Hauling manure, (I count half the cost of putting manure on ground)	18 00
Interest on \$130.00, one year, at 6 per cent.	7 84
Cutting wheat, \$1.10 per acre, 28 acres	30 80
Hauling wheat to barn, 2 1/2 days, 4 hands and team	22 75
Threshing, 10 hands, 1 1/2 days, at \$1.70 per day	25 50
Machine for threshing 560 bu. wheat	15 00
Boarding machine hands, 18 meals, at 15c.	2 70
Hauling wheat to mill	16 80
Total expenses	\$251.99
Cr.	
560 bu. wheat, 60c per bu.	\$336 00

Rent of land, value \$100 per acre, at 6 per cent. interest, \$160, added to other expenses, would make \$318, and would leave \$18 profit. Twenty tons of straw, worth \$3 per ton, \$60; counting the straw in would make a profit of \$78; that would make the cost of producing a bushel of wheat a little less than 57 cents. I counted fair wages for all work. There is not much commercial fertilizer used in this neighborhood. We use manure and lime, from two to five hundred bushels per acre.—Geo. W. Shaffer, in National Stockman and Farmer.

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.

Irrigation.

MEASUREMENT OF WATER IN THE ARKANSAS RIVER.

By F. H. Newell, of the United States Geological Survey, delivered before the Dodge City Irrigation Convention, May 26, 1894.

From what has been said I fear that the subject of my remarks has little practical interest to you, especially at this time, when the Arkansas river is dry, and indeed contains no flowing water for a distance of 150 miles above this point. In fact, I imagine there are very few persons who now place any dependence for the future development of Kansas upon irrigation from the waters of this river.

It has been gradually forced upon the people that water must be obtained from other source, and the State is fortunate in that it can turn to this other source—the underground waters—for its supply. However, the river cannot be entirely neglected. There are times when water does flow, and there doubtless will occur days when floods of considerable magnitude will threaten the lower fields along the river. The smaller canals in this State will doubtless always have sufficient value to repay cost of maintenance, even though they may furnish water for only a few weeks during the year. It may, therefore, be of interest to discuss some of the results of river measurements and compare the behavior of this river with others. Before taking up the data, it may be well to inquire by whom and for what purpose these measurements are made.

In March, 1888, the United States Geological Survey was authorized by Congress to investigate the extent to which the arid region could be redeemed by irrigation, and in October of the same year an appropriation was made toward carrying out this work. Under the plan submitted to Congress the investigation was divided into three parts: First, the general mapping of the whole area to be studied; second, the measurement of water supply; and third, the survey and estimate of cost of certain projects of great importance.

The first part of the work, that of preparing a good general map showing the character of the whole surface, the height of all parts, the location of mountains and valleys, of streams, roads and towns, has been pushed forward rapidly, and the results can best be shown by some of the engraved maps. The second part of the investigation, that of measuring the water supply, will be discussed at some length in this paper; while for the results of the detailed engineering surveys, reference should be made to the annual reports of the Geological Survey, especially part 3, of the thirteenth annual report.

The measurements of water flowing in streams were conducted for the purpose of obtaining exact information regarding the quantities available, and their fluctuations. It is obviously impossible, even for the national government, to measure all streams; but by examining a few in different parts of the United States many facts of value can be obtained. It is practicable to learn of the quantities of water which pass a given point day by day, year in and year out, to ascertain the area from which this comes, and from these facts to draw inferences which can be used with a certain degree of assurance in the adjoining drainage basins and for streams flowing from a country possessing a similar topography and the same climate. These measurements have been conducted along some of the tributaries of the upper Missouri and Yellowstone, on the Snake river of Idaho, on the Bear river of Utah, on the Carson and Truckee in Nevada, the Gila and Salt in Arizona, the Rio Grande and the Arkansas and other rivers in Colorado. This paper, however, will discuss merely the work along the Arkansas and some of the facts brought out by a study of the data obtained. The measurements of the river were begun by the survey in the spring of 1889, but fortunately the State Engineer of Colorado had for a number of years preceding been conducting similar work at Pueblo and

also at Canon City, so that the record of the amount of water flowing from the mountains is now fairly continuous for nearly seven years, making it possible to draw comparisons of the fluctuations of the stream for the greater part of a decade.

In 1889 a number of tributaries in the vicinity of Leadville and Buena Vista were measured, and also the main stream at Canon City, at Pueblo, and near La Junta and Lamar. Although continued for a relatively short time, these measurements, in connection with the longer series at Canon City, throw some light upon the probabilities of a permanent supply being obtained for western Kansas.

While these measurements were being conducted, mapping of the basins progressed rapidly, all elevations being shown by the contoured topographic sheets. At the same time the topographic parties examined all of the topographic sites feasible for holding flood waters and reported these, together with a sketch map of each, in such shape that whenever upon government land they could be reserved from settlement and entry. Estimates were also prepared of the expense of storing water in some of these basins, especially in that of Twin Lakes, whose outlet can be closed up at a relatively small expense and furnish storage for thousands of acre-feet of water. A trial line was also run from a point near Coolidge, Kas., easterly and northeasterly, to demonstrate to what extent a canal could be carried from the river to cover lands in Hamilton, Kearney, Wichita and adjacent counties, if sufficient water can be held in Twin Lakes and other reservoir sites to supply these areas.

It is obviously practicable to hold great quantities of water by storage, but the results of measurements seem to indicate that all or nearly all the water which can probably be held will be needed by canals in Colorado now constructed or under way. The developments of the past few years, not only along the main stream but on the tributaries high up among the mountains, have been so great and the use of water has increased to such an extent that there appears to be little probability of any but irregular flood waters crossing the Kansas line.

There is now flowing from the mountains and past Canon City from 2,000 to 2,500 cubic feet of water per second. This is being diverted into all of the various canals and ditches which head in succession from Canon City down beyond Pueblo, the largest amounts being used by the great irrigating systems heading above Rocky Ford. Below these are others, almost as large, and to partly supply these some of the higher canals are shut down, although crops are suffering. For example, the High Line, Catlin, Otero and others were partly shut off, in order to send water down to the Henry canal, north of La Junta. In this one canal alone, last Monday 620 second feet were flowing, nearly one-third of the whole volume of the river in the mountains. At La Junta the river only carried about 150 second feet, this being taken by canals, so that at Lamar the bed is dry, and continues so, with an occasional pool, caused by little springs, far down through Kansas.

The Garden City ditches have had water in January, February and March, and hope for some in June, but from reports of the condition of snow in the mountains the outlook is not promising.

Another Irrigation Convention South of the Arkansas.

A meeting was held on the 16th at Ulysses, in Grant county, to talk irrigation and to organize an irrigation association. The organization was effected of an irrigation association of the Thirty-second Judicial district, with Judge Hutchinson, of Ulysses, as President.

The meeting was opened by reading a short paper sent by F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, which was made up of strong encouragement, with a judicious mixture of wise caution against too large expectations.

Prof. Hay followed with valuable information as to the geological basis of

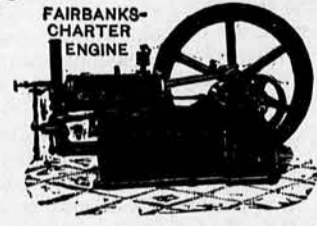
IRRIGATION SUPPLIES.



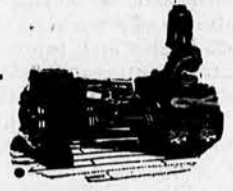
GET OUR CATALOGUES.

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WE WILL ERECT PLANTS COMPLETE, GUARANTEEING RESULTS.

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1310 UNION AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

the water supply and reasons for believing that there were waters at accessible depths available for the irrigation of five to ten acres on every quarter section in more than half of Grant county. In the valleys he showed that a much larger proportion could be irrigated.

Mr. Bristow, editor of the *Irrigation Farmer*, followed with more information as to methods of irrigation.

D. M. Frost, of Garden City, told how the great ditches were often without water and how the people around Garden City were now beginning to rely on their own individual pumping plants to water the potatoes, the cabbages, the grapes, the alfalfa, which in that region were as fine as in Colorado, Utah or California.

Judge Emery gave his characteristic, historic, enthusiastic and statistic address, which stimulated to hope and work.

Mr. Moses, of Great Bend, put in an earnest plea for the use of water to make shade and fruit and vegetables for the home, that all its surroundings might be pleasant and the women and children made happy.

The meeting was every way successful. It is believed that many who were meditating leaving will settle down to work to raise fruit, vegetables, trees and alfalfa, and show what Grant county can do. There were delegations from Morton, Stanton, Haskell and Stevens counties, and meetings will probably be held in each of these counties soon.

Exchange of Courtesies.

The following letter from Secretary Coburn, to the Dodge City *Globe-Republican*, and reply by Mr. John H. Churchill, constitute a pleasant sequel to the recent irrigation convention:

LETTER FROM SECRETARY COBURN.

EDITOR GLOBE-REPUBLICAN:—Although hurriedly called away from the largely attended and very enthusiastic irrigation convention in your city on the 26th, I was and am greatly interested in the work it was intended to promote, and from what I have observed along the entire length of your valley, I am satisfied there is enough water within easy reach, regardless of the river, to make fruitful many thousands of acres of the very fertile soil in which the region abounded. The present generation, and those who will come after, will certainly be greatly indebted to such men as Capt. Churchill, and dozens of other enterprising co-workers, who are the pioneers blazing the way to prosperity which, in the near future, will surely abide in a section in so many ways highly favored.

Whether it is practicable to irrigate considerable bodies of the higher lands back from the river is, I think, for the present problematical, but this does not imply a necessity for abandoning those great areas where alfalfa and the sorghums, saccharine and non-saccharine, with other crops which will yet be found adapted to dry soils, and demonstrated to yield considerable crops even in the most unfavorable seasons, will make stock-raising of itself a sustaining industry.

I am persuaded the people occupying a large part of our territory are just on the threshold of discovering a variety of ways and means for utilizing their acres in such a way as to yield them an abundance where heretofore comparative scarcity has too often prevailed, but in this connection I am glad to believe that your people feel it the desire of the State's agricultural department to be useful and helpful to them in every worthy way possible, and with every effort to the bettering of their condition and the enhancement of their prosperity.

F. D. COBURN, Secretary.

Topeka, May 30.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow

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.

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.,
Makers of all kinds of Burned Clay Goods.
Office 800 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Five World Beaters.

"SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS. All genuine stamped with this "Trade Mark." Made in five styles at \$6.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 per set complete. The best harness for the money on the market. Ask your harness dealer for them. Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to thank Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, F. D. Coburn, for the kind and appreciative letter which he sent to our home journal for publication, on his return to Topeka from the irrigation convention, held at Dodge City, May 26th—not merely for the personal mention, but for the encouragement he holds out to us who are grappling with the "ways and means" of a better development of this Western country, by his earnest words for our future success and prosperity. We feel that he will stand hand in hand with us in anything that may come up before the State Board of Agriculture for consideration or discussion which may be of benefit to this part of the State. I have that faith in his courage and honesty of purpose, that in his official position, one of the most honorable and responsible in the State of Kansas, he will not only be the staunch friend of the east, north and south parts of the State, but that we of the west will claim, if not so thickly settled, an equal share of his consideration and regard, and a just representation of our interest and needs. He has come to us, seen our valleys and uplands, met the people who are working "a way out" amid the trials and vicissitudes that always surround a yet not fully developed country, and his letter was one of appreciation and recognition—an appreciation and recognition of the work of the men and women who are staying by their homes, working out a brighter future, making western Kansas a pleasant place to dwell, with the assurance that he will always receive a hearty welcome among us, and find the latch-string on the outside.

JOHN H. CHURCHILL,
President Western Kansas Irrigation Association.

Dodge City, Kas., June 8, 1894.

Of Interest to Hay-Makers.

Every stockman and farmer that puts up hay is interested, or should be, in saving time and labor in haying time, hence we take pleasure in calling his attention to the Dain haying machinery advertised elsewhere in this issue of the *FARMER*. Their center-draft mower, the push rake, the sweep-rake and the Junior stacker all commend themselves to the hay harvester. Such is the popularity of these haying implements since their first introduction that they are sold to the implement trade in all parts of the civilized world. Read their announcement and write them for catalogues and prices.

It is said that beets grown upon land where scabby potatoes have been grown will also be scabby, and sometimes more injured than is the potato.

Forestry Work.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I was much pleased to find in your issue of June 13 a timely communication concerning the Kansas State Forestry Stations, from Prof. Robert Hay, of Junction City. His remarks on the necessity of liberal support and the need of a permanent establishment with a management unaffected by the changes incident to partisan politics and the spoils system, are certainly deserving of commendation. Like Prof. Hay, I recently visited one of these stations, in order that I might form some independent conclusions as to the real value of the work they are doing.

While it is apparent that the present management is performing its duty fully as well as any of its predecessors did, yet it is very evident that these institutions fall far short of accomplishing what they should. This is perhaps due to several causes, chief among which are insufficient legislative support and a possible lack of realization on the part of the management as to the true scope and province of such an institution, though it is but just to say that it could not well be otherwise while the management is hampered by conditions. Indeed, we might go further with our conclusions, for it is quite evident that the original promoters of this enterprise failed to appreciate its full importance. To prove this assertion it is only necessary to recall the fact that, while there were only two stations established, both were located in the western third of the State, and that, too, within ninety miles of each other in an air line. The fact is that, considering climate, soil, elevation and conditions generally, one of these stations would have answered for all practical experimental purposes. When it is remembered that Kansas is 400 miles long and 200 miles wide, it would seem that one of the stations should have been located farther east. However, we are not jealous of our friends in the "coyote counties," for Kansas could and should support five or six experimental forestry plantations in as many different parts of the State. When it is remembered that forestry experts have estimated that, in order to insure the most equable climatic conditions, Kansas should have a forest area of at least 10,000,000 acres, it would seem that this is a matter in which eastern and central Kansas are quite as much interested as are the counties on the extreme west.

These experimental forestry stations should be founded and conducted upon a thorough scientific basis, similar in plan and workings to those of the various agricultural experiment stations now maintained in this country. Not only should regular meteorological observations be made and recorded, as suggested by Prof. Hay, but true experimental work in forestry, in all its interests and relations, should be performed with care and the results accurately tabulated and described in bulletins or pamphlets for popular distribution. To this end let the plan of maintaining a public forest tree nursery be abandoned. The production of trees at public expense for indiscriminate distribution, in many cases among careless and irresponsible planters, is, to say the least, of very doubtful expediency. Rather let the nursery be abolished and the entire area embraced within the limits of the station be planted with a permanent forest growth. Indeed, it would seem well to increase the size of the reservation until it covers several square miles and includes land of every character embraced in the region in which it is located—bottom lands in the valley and shifting sand dunes, as well as dry upland hills and ridges, such as are now utilized for this purpose. One such tract of land covered with a growth of timber would be worth more as an example of what can be done than all the seedling forest trees ever raised for gratuitous distribution by the two State Forestry Stations since their establishment.

In order to insure the fullest development of a permanent and well-defined plan, with the continuous oversight of an experienced management, it might

not be unwise to place these stations under the care and direction of the council of State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Prof. Hay's suggestion that politicians of all parties should be impressed with the necessity and importance of this work is well timed. Yet it must be remembered that agitation by individual effort is not very effective. It was not until the organization of irrigation associations in different parts of the State that the various political parties promised to see that that most important subject would receive thorough investigation. The forestry question must be agitated in Kansas. But few people realize that in its far-reaching importance it is really a greater issue before the people of this State than the much-mooted silver question, or that as a matter of common welfare it concerns us more than any protective tariff or free trade policy possibly can. It is to be hoped that the friends of the forestry movement in Kansas will emulate the example of the public-spirited citizens of New York, Pennsylvania, Colorado and other States by the organization of a State forestry association.

JOSEPH B. THOBURN.

Peabody, Kas., June 16, 1894.

Observations on Chinch Bugs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The time of year has come in which it is quite common to hear our farmers say: "The bugs have left my wheat (or oats or other small grain) and have taken so many acres of corn." Many a time have I passed our fields with a sigh as I saw the crop wilt and fall under the marching bugs. Last summer, while stooping over a dead-furrow at the edge of our barley, picking up chinch bugs one at a time for an infection box, the thought occurred to me, "Why not take a tin can half full of water and a little kerosene oil and plant it in this furrow, leaving the top of the can level with the bottom of the furrow?" Then I went to the corner of the field and saw that the bugs were going out into and down the road by the thousand. Many of them in their haste waded right into a small stream of water, at the edge of which there was a whirlpool full of whirling bugs. A good place for a little oil. But I neglected to make the experiment, as the field was far from the house and I expected to catch them by taking their infested brothers back. In this I was disappointed, probably due to my ignorance of the bug and his diseases.

Most any farmer has noticed that chinch bugs will follow a smooth path or furrow, especially if it lies through grass or weeds. Now, if our farmers will plow smooth furrows around infested fields, or ahead of the marching bugs, and place cans, as mentioned above, I think they may reasonably expect to catch a majority of the bugs, and that, too, before they get into his crop. Then, by using the infection on the ones remaining, he may see the day when his dominion over Mr. Bug is a reality.

My uncle had a patch of corn taken by the bugs once, but there was a number of nice green stalks left untouched, and every one of them stood in the center of an ant hill. I have chased chinch bugs in among ants to see them killed, but without success. Have also seen them roll back into ditches repeatedly, and think that the slippery nature of the ant hill may have turned them aside, but have never experimented to prove it.

FARMER BOY.

Edgerton, Kas., June 16, 1894.

Gossip About Stock.

A righteous man who regardeth the life of his beast will be greatly interested in the advertisement of "Fly-Friend," a preparation sold by the Crescent Mfg. Co., 2107 Indiana avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Notice the ad. Write them for a sample and your animals will more than repay you for the expense.

Delaine sheep farm is located two miles from Cedarville, Ohio. The owners, Alex. Turnbull & Son, are the possessors of 300 fine sheep, from which they offer for sale any number to suit the purchaser. Mr. A. Turnbull has been engaged in sheep farming for thirty years, and is recognized as one of the most successful in that line in the State of Ohio. Write them for a catalogue of their stock. Notice their advertisement in Breeders' Directory.

Our readers will observe that James Mains, the veteran Kansas swine-breeder, located at Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, this State, comes out among the professional breeders in this issue with a very material change in his advertisement. Every breeder and pork-raiser will get at the intention of Mr. Mains by reading his new announcement. He needs no further introduction to our readers, but his herd will have, in the near future, such a review at the hands of our field man, Mr. Brush, as the FARMER believes it justly deserves.

A Lost Art.

A good "Old Farmer" in a recent communication to the *Register*, bemoans the fact that two of his boys have been to college—one of them to the Agricultural college; both have studied music and elocution, but "they cannot call hogs." "Old Farmer" suggests that a "hogocutionist" be added to the college faculty, whose duty it shall be to see that boys be returned to the farms able to call hogs as well as catch beetles, and that as an attraction a competent person be secured to sound "pig reveille" at our State fair at 5 o'clock in the morning.

It is true that there was a melody in the old-time hog call that is becoming unknown to the modern swine craft. The familiar "pig-o-o-e," often abbreviated to "poo-o-e," rang out clear and musical, and met with prompt response in the well-known sounds and manifestations of acceptance from the ever-willing corn-consumer.

But times have changed. As our friend says, the masters of this art came from Hoosierdom and Ohio, and found unexcelled opportunities on the broad expanse of the pioneer prairie. This art grew out of the necessity of calling hogs out of the woods. Perfection became a necessity. The modern American hog, unlike his ancestor and originator, is not a globe-trotter, and even if inclined to travel, his pigship finds himself confined to a narrower enclosure. He seldom wanders beyond the reach of moderate tones, and the high pitch of the old-time hog call is unnecessary. If this early day disciple is especially desirous of seeing a community where the hog-calling art is preserved in its original perfection, we suggest that he visit certain sections of the South, where hogs are given unlimited range of the native forests, and where, to borrow the local expression, "no hog is worth a damn unless he can outrun a nigger."—*Exchange*.

Late Berkshire Improvements.

The points in which Berkshires have made the greatest improvement in the last five years, according to S. C. Roush, Warren, Ind., are as follows:

"That there is a great improvement no one of the many breeders will deny. You will remember that it will be eighteen years in May since the American Berkshire Association gave its first volume to the world. Now is it not reasonable to suppose that a work of that kind at that time would meet with a great deal of opposition? But those gentlemen that formed that association were made of the same kind of material as those that compose the National to-day. They knew no such thing as failure. No doubt but it was the intention of that association then as well as of the National to-day to improve that grand breed of hogs. But alas for that grand and noble breed of hogs and the breeders of the same. At the end of eight years, through the wonderful demand for Berkshires, and I may say the inordinate desire of the association for success, the country was filled with Berkshires that should never have been sent out as breeders, a thing that the National may do well not to overlook. I well remember twelve years ago when I commenced the breeding of registered Berkshire hogs and the exhibition of the same, the prejudice manifested by the farmers against them on account of their being too small, a thing that prompted us to breed them to a higher standard of perfection. And to-day we are breeding the most attractive, strongest constituted and one that has more power to reproduce himself than any other hog living. And the only reason the Berks did not win a world-wide reputation over all breeds at the World's Fair was because they did not come in competition. What does the Hon. F. D. Coburn and my friend Shep say? It is amusing as well as instructive to read such letters from men so well posted on the subject they have given to the public in the letters mentioned. Mr. Coburn says he thinks that the Berkshires had the largest percentage of first-class animals of any breed showing, giving as proof for such opinion in favor of the Berkshires which at least unmistakably surpassed any others by

its high ratio of superior youngsters. That to my judgment is a strong argument in their favor, showing their breeders are aware of the importance of keeping the youngsters fully equal to their ancestors. My friend Shep extols the Poland-China, but says there were two sections which ranged way below the average of the breed. Those were the boar classes over six and under twelve, and under six. There must be something wrong in this showing, either from selection or some other cause, as those sections should have shown the best in order to show progress in excellence of breed. Second: Have they gained in number in the show ring? The American Berkshire Record Association have recorded more animals in the last three years than they ever did before in the same length of time. And the National came into existence less than one year ago and there are above five hundred more recorded Berkshires. And I am sure that I find more Berks at every show that I make, and especially so in the last three years. And if breeders will continue to use the same care and judgment in the future as they have shown themselves capable of in the past, there is no doubt but that the Berkshires will grow in favor with the people more as we continue to breed them."

New Books.

The imprint of "Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York," is a sufficient guarantee that the book on which it is found contains something good; something above the ordinary merit in books. And here is a book under their imprint with a title-page full of interest and suggestion, "Sam Houston and the War of Independence in Texas." Every school boy knows that there was once a "War of Independence" in the United States, but how many grown men to-day know that there was ever more than one "War of Independence" on the American continent? Asking twenty men at random on the streets if there was ever more than one war of independence in the geographical area of the United States, nineteen of them answered emphatically, "No!" Not a very large percentage of people know that the State of Texas was ever a part of Mexico. But so it was, and Sam Houston had a very large share in the rebellion against Mexico that wrested Texas from her grasp, and a very large share in the political activities afterwards that converted Texas into an independent republic. The career of Houston was unique and the story of his life reads like a romance. Clerk in a country store; country school teacher; country lawyer; young politician; member of Congress; Indian Commissioner; soldier and Indian fighter against the Creeks in Florida and Alabama under General Jackson; wounded and given over to die at the battle of To-ho-pe-ka, Alabama; a long and desperate battle for life with his wounds, and subsequently Governor of Tennessee; marriage to the daughter of wealth and station; a sudden resignation and flight into the wilderness; subsequent marriage to Tahleeha, the daughter of a Cherokee chief in Arkansas; her pathetic death and burial; his break-down and sorrow; his reappearance among the white men; his appointment as envoy to Texas and Mexico; his appointment as commander-in-chief of the Texan forces; battles and victories; election to the Presidency of the "Lone Star" republic, and his re-election; all the stirring events of annexation to the United States—new constitution of Statehood; United States Senator from Texas; election as Governor of the State; the wild and awful scenes of the secession and the war following between North and South; his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and his deposition from the Governorship; offered a Major General's commission by Lincoln, and declining it because he was a Texan by adoption; his sad death and the pathetic reverence of a chivalrous people for the old hero, are events and scenes in the life of one of America's most wonderful men. The story of Sam Houston is a poem in prose, full of energy and tremendous exertion, full of pathos, pride, patriotism, fidelity to convictions and friends, full of the dramatic in actuality, coupled with marvelous powers and human resources. No man can read that thrilling story without feeling his humanity grow larger and deeper, albeit he may be confirmed in the belief that weakness and strength often go hand in hand through the characters of great men. When history fails to chronicle the names of Cromwell, Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, Fremont and Lincoln, then only should it be excused from keeping alive the memories and many brave deeds of Sam Houston.

Get up a club for the KANSAS FARMER.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Sin of Omission.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts to-night.

The stone you might have lifted
Out of a brother's way,
The bit of heartsome counsel
You were hurried too much to say;
The loving touch of the hand, dear,
The gentle and winsome tone
That you had no time or thought for
With troubles enough of your own.

These little acts of kindness
So easily out of mind,
These chances to be angels,
Which even mortals find,
They come in night and silence.
Each chill, reproachful writh,
When hope is faint and flagging
And a blight has dropped on faith.

For life is all too short, dear,
And sorrow is all too great,
To suffer our slow compassion
That tarries until too late;
And it's not the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you the bitter heartache
At the setting of the sun. —Exchange.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

"There is a weapon firmer set,
Better than the bayonet;
A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes do upon the sod,
Yet executes the freeman's will
As lightning do the will of God;
And from its force nor bolts nor locks
Can guard — it is, it is the ballot-box."

The question of woman suffrage is not one of personal wants or party expediency, but rather one of right, of justice, of good government. Did the powers that be ask the negro if he wanted and would use the franchise before they gave him possession of it? And must the women now stand up and be counted to see if there is a bare majority before they are granted their natural or God-given rights? In the words of Patrick Henry, "Is liberty a thing so sweet that we must come a cringing slave before the autocrat and beg a morsel of the hand that smites? No. God forbid."

The only safety of the perpetuity of a monarchy lies in the ignorance of its subjects, hence a King's desire to keep the light of intelligence or education from spreading. A ray of light has started in the female mind that can never be quenched by sarcasm or ridicule, but is bound to culminate in woman's full emancipation. It has been said that a privileged class is a dangerous class, hence a class who are privileged to monopolize the ballot to the exclusion of one-half of the citizens of a commonwealth is a menace to society and good government. Sex should form no basis for representation at the ballot-box nor debar any one from a participation in public affairs, and masculinity alone can not longer hold the ballot. Canfield says: "Our experiment in free government depends for its success on our being an enlightened, far-sighted, unselfish people. Just as these foundation qualities are either weak or wanting the building is unstable and disaster is more or less imminent. * * * If this nation is to stand for all time, growing purer, and stronger and more worthy of the admiration of the whole civilized world, it must become and remain in the very broadest sense of the word 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people.'"

Woman suffrage is no longer theoretical and expectant, but is practical and realized. To prove this one has but to look to the journal of the last Wyoming Legislature. The resolution to which I refer is—

Be it Resolved. By the second Legislature of the State of Wyoming, that the possession and exercise of suffrage by women in Wyoming for the last quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from the State, and that without any violation or oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order, and we point with pride to the fact that after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage not one county in Wyoming has a poor-house; that our jails are empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the State, almost unknown; and, as the result of experience, we urge every civilized community on the earth to enfranchise its women without delay.

Resolved. That an authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Governor of the State to the Legislature of every State and Territory in this country, and to every legislative body in the world; and that we request the press throughout the civilized world to call the attention of their readers to these resolutions.

This should convince the most skeptical.

Do I fear for the success of the amendment? No.

"For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

No, a thousand times no. The men of our great commonwealth will see to it that this blot of our nineteenth century is forever wiped from our statute books, and when victory is written on our banner, all honor to the gallant, just men of Kansas.

"Tis liberty alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume;
And we are weeds without it."

June 2, 1894. BERTHA UTLEY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You invited the women of Kansas to write to the "Home Circle" their views on the subject of female suffrage. You ask: "Seriously, do the wives and daughters want to vote?" You might as well ask: "Do the wives and daughters want to live?" for I think liberty and love, and all the good they engender, constitutes real life. For what is life without them? A dead blank. We would exist, but it would not be life in its fullest sense. We can love all we want to and no one has any objections (if we love the right things), but when we talk of liberty, many people say we have enough liberty, as if we did not have the right to full liberty. I think it is extremely humiliating to have to beg and plead and pray man for liberty. It is ours by right. We should be just as independent as men. We should be just as free as man. "They" say man was formed first, and woman was formed out of man or taken from him, and, therefore, should be subject to him. For my part, I should far rather have been formed from a rib of a living, breathing, intelligent human being than from the dust of the earth. But things have changed wonderfully since that time, we all know, for it would be a surprising thing, indeed, if woman was born of man now; and as man is now born of woman, why not say he should be subject to her? It would be just as sensible.

But there are other standpoints than from personal liberty of woman, as any one who has ever heard a speech or read an essay on woman suffrage knows. I believe the majority of Kansas women desire to have equal control, with their husbands, of their children until they are of legal age. They desire that such abominable laws as the "age of consent" law shall be stricken out. There should be no such laws. Men not only have control of us, to a great extent, but of our children also, in Kansas, and I believe Kansas is a pretty fair State comparatively. Does any one think that such laws as that would long remain on our statute books if women had the ballot? I believe the worst women would not vote for such laws as that.

How our forefathers and foremothers were so blind they could only mention men, when they were fighting against "taxation without representation," I cannot understand. Of course, the fight is along the same lines now: "No taxation without representation," but I, for one, would not be willing to have the tax removed and not be able to vote, for I believe that if we have taxation at all in these United States, women should bear it equally with man, according to their possessions, and also equal suffrage.

I have heard many people say women voting would cause so many separations between husbands and wives. I do not think this would prove true, for each and every person has religious liberty, and how many separations are caused by this religious liberty? I think it would be the same, to a great extent, in voting. But presuming it would be true, should women be denied liberty because of it? Would it make the state of society any worse than it is? I think not.

Of course, there are some women who do not want to vote. To me it looks extremely ridiculous and really sad and pitiful to see women forming societies and working and fighting against their own liberty and courting and gaining the publicity and notoriety in this way they say they desire to escape by not having the ballot.

Yours for liberty,

CODA OLMSTED.

UNNECESSARY REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

Coda Olmsted ought not repeal the law she refers to as the "age of consent" law, for, really, it was made for the protection of the community generally and young ladies in particular. Possibly it may not be entirely understood by every one, and it is quite difficult to explain it in such a manner as to make it readable on this page. By referring to our "General Statutes," 1889, (page 665, general section 2152, §31.) one may find the full law on the subject, which is practically the same as our law was since 1868, only the age "ten years" was made to read "eighteen years." The intention was to deprive "males" of the defense that females had "consented" to indecency and to send those "males" to the penitentiary when they violated that law. If that law were repealed "males" would swear to lies. Yes, they would, and say

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

"the woman tempted me." See history of Adam, and the Breckinridge case generally. While prosecuting attorney in western Kansas, the writer had to contend with several such "males" who swore to lies, but were safely landed at Lansing, K. S. P.

"Aunt Polly," your remarks on New York law are correct, but will not apply exactly to Kansas. You know it has been recently questioned whether New York were so much civilized as Kansas. It is quite doubtful that such is the case. In Kansas we know nothing about "thirds" and such antiquated nonsense.

If a man die intestate "the whole of his estate shall go to his wife" (section 2611, statutes 1889, §30.)

"The widow's portion cannot be affected by any will of her husband" (section 2608).

"One-half in value of all real estate in which the husband, at any time during the marriage had a legal or equitable interest, which has not been sold on execution—and of which the wife has made no conveyance, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, upon the death of her husband" (section 2599).

You see, cruel man was very careful in Kansas in making laws for women. And then, just before he finished providing for women, he happened to think he ought to do something for himself, so he added on section 2619, which says: "All the provisions hereinbefore made in relation to the widow of a deceased husband shall be applicable to the husband of a deceased wife."

You see, he first "looked out" for the ladies, which was very proper to do. New York provided for the men, and incidentally gave women a one-third life estate, etc., but New York is way off in the back woods. Though they are provided for why should they not vote if they want to?

From Oklahoma.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE:—What glorious weather we are having down here. Just enough rain to keep things growing. The wheat is fine, corn knee-high. Strawberries have come and gone. Our vineyard is loaded; have two hundred vines, and there are from fifty to a hundred bunches on a vine. We grow them as they do in southern California. Alfalfa is doing finely. It is difficult to decide what will be the chief product of this section, whether fruit, grain, stock, cotton or vegetables. We find the wild mulberry springing up everywhere since the fires have been kept out, and some future day silk-raising may be successfully prosecuted here. The climate is mild.

The cold wave of the 19th ult. swept over us. The ground was dry and warm from the sunshine, and though there was frost, more or less, everywhere, it did not affect the growth of vegetation except in wet bottom lands.

I have received several letters of inquiry about our county, and will endeavor to answer some of the most practical questions.

The population of our county is 15,000; expect it to reach 20,000 when the Kickapoo lands come in. Chandler has over 1,000 inhabitants; good public schools and three church buildings—nice ones—and others getting ready to build. Every trade and business is represented. You would think you had landed in a town twenty years old, did you wake up in Chandler some morning. Sidewalks ten feet wide (oak) and beautiful shade trees, through which the houses show, cozy and inviting. You need not waste any anxiety about coming here, especially from western Kansas. Any industrious person, with a team, could make a living. If our government can arrange with those Indians who will not sell, to lease their lands, say, for ten years, and manage to exclude the speculators, putting the lands into the hands of agricultural farmers, I believe it would really be better for the poorer classes, as the Indians are more able to pay taxes and improve than any white people.

Where the fires are kept out here we find the undergrowth of timber springs up very dense, and if we keep our grass for stock we must either grub it or burn it out. There is pecan, oak, hickory, walnut, mulberry, wild plums, persimmon, sumac, and over all a tangle of grape vine and every other vine indigenous to this latitude. You can imagine just what this country would

have been had not the Indians come here before to subdue it for us.

So many persons have asked, "What is land worth per acre?" There is, as yet, very little deeded land in our county, and the price of land depends almost entirely on the ability of the holder to hold out and improve. Some get tired or sick and give up, and will sell cheap, but others will not sell at any price. Land adjoining Chandler sells at \$50 per acre. More anon.

M. J. HUNTER.

Mountain and Ocean Resorts of the East

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

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CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

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

The Young Folks.

Pater and the Baby.

When trail the garments of the night,
When baby's tucked in snug and tight,
When all is hushed and still within,
When one might hear a falling pin,
When weary Mater drops to sleep,
When silence reigns, save breathings deep,
Then Pater likes the baby.

When in the garish light of day,
When nurse-maids flirt along the way,
When grass is green and skies are bright,
When flowers bloom for mortal sight,
When little ones must take the air,
When Pater needs must give them care,
Then Pater loves the baby.

When cramps and colic rule the hour,
When baby holds of tears a shower,
When anxious parents wait forsooth,
When baby tries to cut a tooth,
When to prevent a precious row,
When nurse and matron don't know how,
Then Pater shakes the baby.

When baby will not shut its eyes,
When baby cries and lies and cries,
When patience drops clean out of sight,
When yells terrific fill the night,
When love grows cold and pa gets mad,
When baby will not mind its dad,
Then Pater spans the baby.

—Good Housekeeping.

Half of the World Knows Not How the Other Half Lives.

Not royal blood nor kinship of kingdoms can resist the juggernaut of wealth as it crushes its victims. The following story, fresh from New York, reveals glimpses of a state of misery, of wickedness in high places and of history half forgotten.

Under the sanitary code which prohibits for sleeping purposes basements the ceilings of which are not one foot higher than the sidewalk, poverty-stricken Franz Stanislaus Ritter von Hrubijeleni will be evicted on Monday from the cellar of 236 East Fourth street. In final appeal to-day to be let remain, he with flushed face drew from an oil-skin passports and official documents proving that not only is he a knight of the Austrian empire, but that he was a natural son of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico as well.

The story of his life as told by himself is as follows:

"I was born in 1849 in Koenigsgraetz, Bohemia. My father was Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, and son of Archduke Karl of Austria, and brother of the present Emperor. My mother was the daughter of a nobleman who owned vast estates at Koenigsgraetz. She was one of the court ladies at the court of Archduke Karl at Vienna. There my father, Maximilian met her.

HOW HE WAS WRONGED.

"After I was born my father wanted to marry the woman who bore me, but the Archduke was opposed to his son making her his wife, and subsequently Maximilian, my father, married the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, afterward Empress of Mexico. My mother married a merchant. I was reared at Koenigsgraetz, and when I was about 14 years old I was sent to Vienna, where my father cared for me.

"I was 16 years old when my father, Maximilian, signed away his rights to the crown of Austria and became ruler of the Empire of Mexico. I accompanied my father and his wife, the Princess Charlotte, to Mexico. I was there when the monarchy was overthrown and my father was shot. Maximilian had no children by the Princess Charlotte and I would have been heir to the throne of Mexico.

"At my father's death I was made a prisoner, but was released several months later and then I went back to Austria. My father being dead no one recognized me any longer. I became a commercial traveler and followed this vocation for a period of twelve years."

During that time Hrubijeleni said he accumulated about \$10,000. He became interested in an enterprise to buy land in Manitoba on which to start a settlement of his own countrymen, but when he looked over the ground he found it would require a capital of millions and he gave up the idea. He traveled around this country until his money was all gone and now he has to eke out an existence by peddling wood and coal. He said that because of his noble birth he thought some of the wealthy people of this city should assist him. He has written letters to the Vanderbilts, Astors, Goulds and to the Pope and the German Emperor. He would like to go back to Austria if he can raise \$300.

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, was taken prisoner by the Liberals on April 15, 1867. On the following June 19 he was taken to the spot where he was captured and shot. His wife, the Princess Charlotte, went insane at the Vatican while visiting the Pope. The Austrian government obtained possession of Maximilian's body six months after his death.

Sir Knight Von Hrubijeleni is a member of the Second avenue branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. His story is well known to the people in charge there.

At present the man who claims that Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria is his uncle still holds possession of his hovel in the

Fourth street tenement, but he does not know what is going to become of him when the Board of Health enforces its order and compels him to move out.

How Russian Peasants Live.

Under the same roof which shelters the family, the cattle and other denizens of the barnyard are also housed, a continuous roof of thatch usually extending over both house and yard, says a writer in *Demorest's*. The relations between the stockyard and house are so intimate that at times, when the weather is particularly severe or a suckling calf may be ailing, it is brought into the house to share the only apartment with the family. The rear part of the house is partially occupied by a large stove, in which a fire burns continuously for eight months of the year. The stove is arranged somewhat like a baker's oven. The fire is lit in the morning, and after two or three hours, when the wood is reduced to coals, the flue plate, or damper, is shut; the brick walls being very thick the oven remains warm until the next day, when the fire is lit again.

This stove serves every purpose of the household, even supplying comfortable sleeping quarters on top for the old people, who cannot stand the cold so well as the younger folks. The rest of the family pack themselves away at bed-time in a gallery which runs across the rear of the apartment, above the stove, the children occupying one end, the seniors the other. In some sections an innovation has been made by inserting board partitions in the balcony, thus giving more privacy to the sleeping quarters of the different members of the family. On Saturday all the members of the family crawl into the oven in turn and have a good wash, using a little home-made wooden tub and a bundle of birch twigs. An abundant supply of the latter is gathered in the spring while the leaves of the birch are green and fragrant. The furniture of the house is usually very meager, consisting of home-made benches and tables and a variety of articles which have found their way there from the homes of their wealthy neighbors.

The Library and Librarian of Congress.

The Library of Congress now occupies quarters in the capitol building. Its collection of books outgrew the shelving capacity of these quarters a dozen years ago, and the huge aggregation of printed matter has gone on accumulating at the rate of 25,000 or 30,000 volumes a year. The books are piled everywhere in heaps which would seem to indicate helpless and hopeless confusion. Basement vaults are stuffed with literary treasures, and nothing can now be done with the further increase except to secure some kind of temporary storage and wait for the new building.

In the midst of this seeming confusion there moves a quiet, dark-eyed, alert-visaged gentleman, whose systematic mind and clear intelligence dominate what would otherwise be an overwhelming anarchy of books. Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford is a public servant whom all Congressmen respect and honor. In denouncing the ruthlessness of the spoils system and the scant recognition of real merit in our public service, we must always remember that there are notable exceptions. Mr. Spofford will next year celebrate the attainment of his three score and ten years of life, and the completion of thirty years of continuous service as chief of the Congressional Library. Although the new building may not be ready for general public use, it is quite certain that Mr. Spofford may also next year superintend the placing of at least half a million volumes upon the shelves of the new stack rooms. It was to his persistence and energy more than to the persuasions of any other man that Congress yielded when it finally determined to erect a separate and monumental structure for the housing of a National Library. For some time it was expected that the immediate problem of a place for the unshelved books would be solved by building an extension to the east side of the capitol. Fortunately this short-sighted policy was abandoned. Mr. Spofford's counsels were largely followed in the planning of the new structure, and he is justified in pronouncing it incomparably the best arranged, as it is also the most commodious, national library structure of the whole world. Mr. Spofford had for some time served as an assistant in the Congressional Library before he became Chief Librarian in 1865; and in that earlier period he had given ample evidence of extraordinary capacity in his chosen field of work. He had catalogued the Congressional Library, and had done much to render it quickly and satisfactorily available for the reference of legislators, and the use of others who desired to delve in its rich treasures of Americana. It now contains approximately 700,000 volumes, while in 1865, when Mr. Spofford assumed full charge, it had only 90,000.—*Review of Reviews*.

The leading commercial school of the great Southwest, Wichita Commercial college, Y. M. C. A. building.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Why Cholera Kills.

When an adventurous scientist declared that he had swallowed any amount of cholera cultures without injury, there was a good deal of incredulous head-shaking, and while the doubters could not really dispute the statements made, they insisted that there must be something behind it all; for if cholera bacilli were really themselves and nobody else, why didn't the man die? And now it appears that it isn't the well-bred, properly-conducted bacillus that does the mischief, but a substance that they manufacture from the contents of the human interior where they take up their abiding place. The bacilli proceed to form what is known as nitrite, a most deadly poison. This substance is by the bacilli generated from many vegetables, especially cauliflower, lettuce, beets and turnips. Meat contains but a limited amount of convertible material, hence the prevailing idea that vegetables are to be eaten with prudence during the cholera seasons, while meat in small quantities and Indian corn, barley and the like are much safer articles of diet. It is further asserted that there are other bacteria found in the intestines of man and animals that are capable of generating nitrites, but that the cholera bacillus produces over 40,000 times more than any other creature. If there is no suitable substance

found by the cholera bacilli upon which to work, they form lactic and other acids, but these rarely cause serious ills. They sometimes give rise to what is known as cholera, which frequently prevails to a considerable extent during epidemics of cholera.—*New York Ledger*.

The Farmer's Thresher.

The Belle City Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wis., whose advertisement will be found in another column, have for the farmer's use, a small thresher and cleaner, which they call the Columbia. This machine is light to move, requires but little power and so few men that it has been run with profit by old threshermen in localities where large machines cannot be made to pay. In these close times it would pay farmers and threshermen to investigate the Columbia thresher and cleaner. The above company also have sweep and tread powers suitable for this small threshing machine, and would gladly mail their free printed matter to all inquirers.

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GENTLEMEN—Our boy is getting there all right—has not had a single fit since taking the first dose of your magic-like medicine two years ago. He had spells 2 or 3 times a week—some weeks 5 or 6. Long live the **Lion Nerve Tonic Restorative.**
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An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

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

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Objectable 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Prof. Hay examined, a short time ago, the records at the Dodge City Weather Station and found that the average velocity of the wind for the seventeen years of observation is twelve miles per hour. The average velocity for the months of April, May, June and July, is thirteen and seven-tenths miles per hour. An examination of the hourly record for May and June for several years showed the average was exceeded during eleven hours per day, and a more cursory inspection of the other two months showed about the same. The rate above the average ran up to seventeen and nineteen miles per hour. It is safe to assume, then, a fifteen-mile wind may be reckoned on for seventy-five to eighty hours per week during the growing months. The Professor believes the Dodge City records represent fairly well the wind velocity for all of Kansas west of the ninety-eighth meridian.

THE TRUSTS' AVARICE.

A little over a week ago, the Associated Press dispatches contained reassuring accounts of the termination of some of the most threatening disturbances in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio in the one direction and in Colorado in the other. How permanent the settlement no one knew, or whether or not the news-gatherers had attached too great importance to movements intended to promote settlements. But on receiving the *Pittsburg Commercial Gazette*, a paper published almost at the heart of the greatest disturbance, there appeared several accounts of startling character which showed at least how serious the situation had been and cast a doubt upon the possibility of speedy settlement. The following copied from the head-lines of the *Commercial Gazette* of June 13, give an idea of the seriousness of the situation. A letter from Punxsutawney, Pa., dated June 1, was headed:

READY FOR WAR.

THE BERWIND-WHITE COMPANY PREPARING TO RESUME WORK.

AN ARMY OF POLICEMEN.

SHARPSHOOTERS AND OLD WARRIORS ACT AS DEPUTIES.

FOREIGNERS READY FOR FIGHT.

Cannons, Winchesters, Shotguns and Revolvers Their Weapons to Prevent the Berwind-White Mines Being Run Successfully With Non-Union Miners—A Great Mass Meeting at Punxsutawney To-day. Trouble is Then Feared.

Another letter from Connellsville, Pa., was headed:

STANLEY'S PERIL.

RESCUED FROM A MOB THAT THREATENED TO END HIM.

HE HAD SHOT A SLAV.

IT WAS DONE IN SELF-DEFENSE, BUT CAUSED A RIOT.

DARING RESCUE BY DEPUTIES.

They Face Two Thousand Yelling and Furious Men and Awe Them by Their Cool Demeanor and Winchesters—A Speech That Had the True Ring From Deputy Richards. Comisky, the Man Shot, Was Fatally Wounded.

Still another letter from Massillon, Ohio, bore the following startling head:

MORE DYNAMITE.

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE ALONG A LINE OF ONE HUNDRED MILES.

LAWLESSNESS IS THE RULE.

A TRESTLE SIXTY FEET LONG BLOWN UP BY STRIKERS.

BURNING OF A BIG BRIDGE.

Governor McKinley Called on for Assistance and the United States Marshal Issues Proclamations—The First Attack on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Causes Surprise—Fresh Efforts Against the Cleveland & Lorain—An Alarming Condition.

Perhaps the cause of all the disturbance may be inferred, from the following heading of a letter from Columbus, Ohio, to have been a disagreement about wages:

A SETTLEMENT.

MINERS AND OPERATORS AT LAST COME TO AN AGREEMENT.

VICTORY WON BY BOTH SIDES.

FIFTY-NINE CENTS FOR PITTSBURG AND SIXTY FOR OHIO AGREED.

TERMS OF THE NEW CONTRACT.

It Goes Into Effect Next Monday—Uncertainty as to How the Miners Will Receive the Compromise. John McBride Says Diplomacy Must Be Used—Tells Why a Settlement Was Imperative—It Was Now or Never—The Exercise of Violence the Cause—Gov. McKinley's Edict.

Why should there be disagreement unto violence about wages? Are there not profits enough on the industries of this country so that employers can afford to pay satisfactory wages?

In the Senate investigation of the sugar scandal it was developed that the amount of sugar used in one year in this country is, in round numbers, 3,700,000,000 pounds. Upon this the sugar trust king, Mr. Havemeyer, testified that the people of the United States are paying three-eighths of a cent per pound more than they would

if there were no trust. That must mean three-eighths of a cent more than the cost of sugar and refining and a living profit. Three-eighths of a cent per pound on 3,700,000,000 pounds means \$16,375,000. Whether the coal barons make such profits over and above all expenses and a fair profit can only be inferred. But in any event, there is doubtless enough made to enable the coal trust as well as the sugar trust to pay fair wages.

Not an uninteresting feature of the situation, and one which shows well the unscrupulousness of these extortioners, is brought out in the following quotations from the Senate investigation:

To-day (June 13) Mr. Havemeyer stated that in the last three years the profits of the trust had been three-eighths of a cent per pound on refined sugar, and the increased cost to the consumer under the proposed Hill bill would be 1 cent a pound. He admitted that the purpose of the formation of the trust was to increase the cost to American consumers.

Senator Allen: "And when you did form the trust, you did advance the price of sugar to the American consumer?"

Mr. Havemeyer: "We did. It was an advance of about a quarter of a cent net." Senator Allen: "And the American consumer is to-day paying three-eighths of a cent a pound on refined sugars more than he would be compelled to pay under a system of separate refineries?"

Mr. Havemeyer: "Yes, sir." Senator Allen: "If the trust was wiped out the American consumer would be benefited to the extent of three-eighths of a cent a pound on his sugar?"

Mr. Havemeyer: "I will admit that. But anything that will wipe out the trust will wipe out the industry."

John A. Searles, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, was the subject of the committee's questions from 8 o'clock until 5. He frankly admitted that he had made it his business to influence legislation favorable to the sugar trust, and for this purpose had called upon and labored with many Senators. The witness stood upon his rights, however, when asked about campaign contributions, and declined in several instances to answer questions on this subject. He declined to state the amount expended in 1892, on the ground that it was not within the province of the inquiry.

"Do you not," asked Senator Allen, "decline to state simply because you know it was disreputable and unlawful to contribute this money?"

"No, sir, I do not," replied Mr. Searles, "admit anything of the kind."

Senator Allen: "You think it is perfectly laudable for the American Sugar Refining Company to contribute large sums of money, by the thousands of dollars, for the purpose of influencing elections in this country, do you?"

Mr. Searles: "I have always understood for many years that it is the custom of both parties to solicit from corporations and individuals contributions for the carrying on of their political campaigns, and that it is the custom of corporations and individuals to respond to such invitations. And with that understanding, and what I believe to be the general custom, the American Sugar Refining Company has made such contributions at times."

Senator Allen: "Do you believe it is perfectly proper for a corporation, the value of whose stocks may be affected by national legislation, to contribute its funds to the success or defeat of one political party or the other?"

Mr. Searles: "I think as parties are now managed that it is proper."

Perhaps it is well for the American people to take due notice from the above, that the trusts consider it perfectly proper to buy legislation which enriches them at the expense of the rest of us, which adds to the cost of the laborer's breakfast, and that they recognize no counter obligation to pay wages above what the most destitute may be compelled to work for. Can any patching of such conditions be expected to more than temporarily avert the dangers indicated in the head-lines herein quoted?

But when legislation is confessedly contracted for long in advance, bought and paid for in half million dollar contributions to campaign funds—funds to be used to distort, pervert, misstate, conceal and misrepresent the true situation—funds to be returned ten or twenty-fold in taxes levied on the necessities of the people, should there be surprise at woeful poverty, at dissatisfaction with the situation, at the alarming "unrest" of the people?

There is no fruit that requires so little heat to bring fruit early as the strawberry. In the open air the first warm sun starts the flowers into growth. Fruit may be had three weeks earlier than in the open air by planting them in common hot-bed frames. Those who have a little time to look after sash with strawberry plants set out in this way, would find the work among the most pleasant, and in some respects as profitable as any kind of outdoor gardening.—*Mechanics' Monthly*.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

The People's party State convention, which was in session last week when the *KANSAS FARMER* went to press, completed its labors by making a platform and nominating the following ticket:

For Associate Justice, Geo. W. Clark, of Rice county.

For Governor, L. D. Lewelling, of Wichita.

For Lieutenant Governor, D. I. Furbeck, of Topeka.

For Secretary of State, J. W. Amis, of Smith Center.

For Auditor of State, Van B. Prather, of Cherokee county.

For Treasurer, W. H. Biddle, of Butler county.

For Attorney General, John T. Little, of Olathe.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. N. Gaines, of Salina.

For Congressman-at-Large, W. A. Harris, of Linwood.

Of these, Judge Clark is and has been since January, 1891, Assistant Attorney General. The other nominees, except Mr. Furbeck and Mr. Amis, are the present incumbents.

The platform reaffirms allegiance to the Omaha platform, sympathizes with the unemployed and attributes their condition to a wrong financial policy, commends the present State officials, demands free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, condemns the national banking system, opposes government interest-bearing bonds, condemns legislation in favor of capital and oppressive to labor, demands shorter hours for labor without decrease of wages, demands arbitration boards for the settlement of differences between employer and employed, demands service pensions, favors a State irrigation department, demands a maximum freight law based on the recent Senate bill, opposes discrimination in the adjustment of freight rates, endorses the initiative and referendum, favors the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution.

The only important contest was as to the suffrage plank, which was finally carried by a fairly strong majority.

TIME TO READ.

Every now and then a farmer suggests that he hasn't time to read much during the busy months of summer. This doubtless depends much upon the man and the use he makes of modern improvements and his opportunities. On last Saturday the writer happened to be at the home of a farmer who, without much outside help, is farming 400 acres, chiefly in wheat and corn. He was giving his corn its last cultivation, and in doing so was riding through the half-mile rows of corn on a sulky cultivator. Horses are cheap, so he keeps plenty of them and is able to make them do an immense amount of work. After dinner the writer had a matter to attend to about a mile away and the farmer said: "Now, I am not a bit tired and want to let the team stand about an hour, so I will just hitch the driving horse to the buggy and take you over." This was an entirely unexpected favor, coming, as it did, from a busy man at a busy time of year, but the why of his being able to do it was so plain and the offer was so cordial and the company so good that anybody who knows anything about editors knows we accepted—couldn't help it, could we?

Does it need here to be stated that this farmer is a well-read man, that he can find time to read as well as to drive a couple of miles after dinner? "Not a bit tired." Now that sounds well for a man who has 400 acres on his hands and just at this time no help. Of course, hands will have to be hired to help in harvest, and not unlikely the labor of looking after them will make our friend sometimes tired and may infringe on his spare time for reading and for driving. But even then, it cannot be doubted, he will find it more restful to sit down and read the *KANSAS FARMER* than to worry over the problem of the incurable perversity of some people. People who will can find time to read and be benefited by it, even in the busiest season.

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.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE FARMERS' COLLEGE.

The closing exercises of the year's school work for several hundred students at Kansas State Agricultural college, were had last Wednesday. Not only was this the close of the year's work but was the commencement of their career as graduates for a class of thirty-eight young men and women, who had just completed their four-year's course of study and work, and the delightful and varied experiences of college life. These thirty-eight had each prepared a thesis on some subject, which had been filed in the college library for preservation. From these theses the authors had made abstracts of about 500 words each. These abstracts were delivered as the graduating orations of the writers.

A significant characteristic is the exceedingly practical and almost universally scientific tenor of the subjects and their treatment. That these attributes harmonize well with literary excellence, and that the study of the useful gives symmetrical and vigorous development of the thinking powers was abundantly shown by the high character of the productions presented. Following is the list of graduates and topics of these:

- Frank Weber Ames, Riley, "Geological Conditions Affecting the Purity of Water."
- George Luther Christensen, Mariadahl, "Determination of the Horizontal Component of the Earth's Magnetic Field."
- Clara Francelia Castle, Manhattan, "Perfect Liberty."
- John Cornelius Christensen, Mariadahl, "The Education of the Future."
- Ernest A. Donaven, Agra, "Husbanding Nitrogen in the Soil."
- Lorena Estella Clemons, Alida, "Musical Notation."
- Jephthah Wilson Evans, Manhattan, "The Chinch Bug."
- Martha Amelia Cottrell, Wabaunsee, "Growth of the American Kitchen."
- Eugene Leonard Frowe, Louisville, "The Relation of Commerce to Civilization."
- Sarah Esther Cottrell, Wabaunsee, "Some Abuses of Food."
- Walter Harling, Manhattan, "Our Native Fruits and Their Improvement."
- Charles R. Hutchings, Pomona, "A Low Velocity Water Meter."
- Alverta May Cress, Manhattan, "The Development of English Lyrical Poetry."
- Isaac Jones, Ada, "Make the Farm Attractive."
- Fannie Jane Cress, Steubenville, Ohio, "Ventilation of the Home."
- William Henry Moore, Manhattan, "Strawberry Culture."
- Isabella Russell Frisbie, North Topeka, "Humor in English Literature."
- James Francis Odle, Rossville, "Progress of Agriculture in Kansas."
- Lorena Marguerite Helder, Manhattan, "The Position of Music in Culture."
- Charles Randolph Pearson, Collyer, "The Value of a Knowledge of Veterinary Science to the Farmer."
- Stella Victoria Kimball, Manhattan, "George Eliot, the Queen of Fiction."
- Horace Greeley Pope, Manhattan, "Modern Journalism."
- Mary Eliza Lyman, Manhattan, "Should Public Opinion Affect Our Individuality?"
- Victor Irvin Sandt, Alden, "The Influence of Micro-Organisms on Civilization."
- Sadie Moore, Gardiner, "Co-operation vs. Competition."
- Jacob Ulrich Secrest, Randolph, "The Value of Bacteria in Our Dairy Products."
- John Alfred Scheel, Emporia, "Fuels of the Past, Present and Future."
- Minnie Louisa Romick, Manhattan, "The Use of Electricity in the Home."
- Charles Crissfield Smith, Manhattan, "Another World and Ours."
- Winnie Luella Romick, Manhattan, "Literature in the Home."
- Wesley O. Staver, Glenn, "The Man and the State."
- John Stingley, Manhattan, "Immigration—As a Peril."
- Jennie Ruth Smith, Manhattan, "The Oregon and Santa Fe Trails."
- John Edwin Taylor, Berryton, "Electrical Transmission of Energy."
- Delbert L. Timbers, Beloit, "The Relation of the Agricultural College to the Farmer."
- Phoebe Cary Turner, Rock Creek, "Child Labor: Its Effects on Wages and Welfare."
- Samuel Robert Vincent, Argonia, "An Infectious Disease."
- Lucy Helena Waters, Junction City, "Growth of International Arbitration."

These each received the degree of Bachelor of Science, as recommended by the faculty of the college and authorized by the Regents. In conferring the diplomas, President Fairchild addressed a few well-chosen parting remarks to the class of '94.

It is one of the regulations of this college that, when any of its graduates, or other person, who has pursued an equivalent course of study, completes two years of successful additional study in two of a prescribed list of subjects, and proves proficient in them, the degree of Master of Science is conferred. This degree was con-

ferred upon six candidates, as follows: Judd Noble Bridgman, '91, Palo Alto, Cal., Mechanical Engineering, Physics. Francis Charles Burtis, '91, Manhattan, Agriculture, Botany. Mary Emmeline Cottrell, '91, Wabaunsee, Horticulture, Chemistry, Domestic Economy. Kary Cadmus Davis, '91, Austin, Minn., Botany, Horticulture. Arnold Emch, Gossliwil, Switzerland, Physics, Architectural Drawing. Frank Albert Waugh, '91, Stillwater, O. T., Horticulture, Botany.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY AND MARKET.

In an able paper, published in the *National Stockman*, Cuthbert Powell, of Kansas City, considers the recent history, present condition and prospects of the cattle market. He introduces the subject by saying: "Cattle-raising and feeding has grown so in recent years as to become of national importance, and is perhaps today the most valued of all our agricultural pursuits. America is the greatest beef-producing country of the world to-day. Not only does the United States supply all of her 65,000,000 people with meat, but she furnishes much of that which is consumed in the United Kingdom.

"The cattle supply and demand are therefore studied as never before. To the producer the thought is ever uppermost, what will the market be when I am ready to put my fat beeves on it? A good or bad market means success or failure pretty much to his farming operations, as it is to his cattle feeding that he looks for a market for his corn and the means wherewith to supply most of his family wants.

"That the markets should be read aright is most essential at this time, now that profits have been brought unusually low by the recent financial panic that has carried distress everywhere and caused an economy in the consumption of meats and a hesitancy in trade never before known in this country. The consumption of meats has fallen off fully 30 per cent., while the number of cattle in the country has, according to the reports to the agricultural department at Washington, increased in most all of the recognized beef-producing States. There has not only been an actual multiplying of cattle, but a falling off in the consumption representing even a greater number in pounds of meat saved than shown by the increase in the farmers' herds. There was marketed in the four leading Western markets from January 1 to April 1, the first quarter of the year, as follows:

	1894.	1893.	1894.
Chicago.....	692,325	788,888	dec. 76,013
Kansas City...	376,745	807,520	inc. 69,225
Omaha.....	181,950	225,081	dec. 43,131
St. Louis.....	140,857	152,284	dec. 11,427
Total.....	1,391,877	1,453,223	dec. 61,346

"To meet this deficit of 61,346 cattle marketed the first quarter of the year the demand for beef has fallen off 30 per cent., which applied to the receipts for the first quarter of last year at the four leading Western markets would be equal to 435,966 cattle, which represents the loss in the demand. Take them from the 1,391,877 cattle received the first quarter of this year, and we have 955,911, the number required to supply the demand, after allowing for the loss in consumption, instead of 1,391,877 as actually received."

Mr. Powell has given neither the authority nor the estimates on which the assumed decrease in the demand is placed at 30 per cent. But that there has been a notable decrease is unquestionable. By an apparent oversight, however, he has neglected in estimating the actual requirements of the quarter under consideration, to take account of the actual decrease of 61,346 cattle in receipts. If, as suggested, this is to be treated as a partial offset to the decline in consumption, it should have been subtracted from the estimate of that decline, leaving a net loss of demand of 374,620; as compared with the supply and giving as the number required to supply the demand 1,027,257.

In considering the sources in which there was increase of the supply, Mr. Powell finds that these furnish the heavier cattle, that is, the fed cattle, thus accentuating the over-supply, as compared with the under-demand, and furnishing a reason why the heavier

and better grades of cattle are relatively more depressed than others.

Interesting tables are presented showing growth of population and increase in cattle by decades since 1860:

	Population.	Number of beef cattle.
1860.....	31,443,321	17,034,284
1870.....	38,558,371	14,885,276
1880.....	50,155,783	23,482,391
1890.....	62,622,250	36,875,648

VARIATIONS BY DECADES.

POPULATION		BEEF CATTLE.	
	Number.		Per cent.
1860 to 1870.....	7,114,050	2,149,008	12
1870 to 1880.....	11,597,412	8,597,115	56
1880 to 1890.....	12,466,467	13,393,257	57
		287,480	..

Discussing these tables and that which follows, Mr. Powell remarks:

"That low prices follow in the wake of big supplies is clearly indicated in the table below, showing the monthly prices of beef cattle here during the first quarter of the year for the past six years. In 1889 beef steers reached the lowest point in the history of the market, either before or since that date. And during the decade from 1880 to 1890, the supply of beef cattle increased 13,393,257, the fastest, greatest growth ever recorded. It was this that broke the speculative market on the range and caused a sharp downward turn in prices, and influenced such a depressed beef market during 1889 and the early part of 1890. Prices are now no worse than then, yet we are just emerging from the worst panic our country has ever known, business depressed everywhere, and the commercial world in a state of unrest from the inaction of Congress on the pressing problems now before it affecting the interest of the whole country, and keeping millions of people now in idleness.

PRICES ON THE KANSAS CITY MARKET TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SALES ON DATES NAMED.

	Native butcher and shipping steers 1,100 to 1,500 lbs.	Native cows fair to prime.
1889.		
Jan. 4.....	3 35@4 25	2 00@3 00
Feb. 2.....	3 10@4 00	1 75@2 60
March 2.....	3 15@3 60	2 10@2 65
April 4.....	3 20@4 00	2 10@2 65
1890.		
Jan. 2.....	3 25@4 15	2 10@2 50
Feb. 4.....	3 35@4 50	2 20@2 60
March 4.....	3 50@4 50	2 25@2 85
April 1.....	3 70@4 70	2 50@3 25
1891.		
Jan. 7.....	3 75@4 80	2 25@2 75
Feb. 4.....	3 80@4 80	2 40@3 10
March 4.....	4 00@5 00	2 40@3 25
April 7.....	4 50@5 25	2 75@4 10
1892.		
Jan. 5.....	3 60@4 65	2 25@3 25
Feb. 9.....	3 50@4 50	2 20@3 00
March 8.....	3 50@4 50	2 15@3 00
April 5.....	3 50@4 80	2 25@3 00
1893.		
Jan. 4.....	3 60@5 05	2 25@3 25
Feb. 7.....	4 10@5 5	2 50@3 50
March 7.....	4 40@5 60	2 75@3 75
April 5.....	4 25@5 30	2 75@3 75
1894.		
Jan. 4.....	3 70@4 70	2 15@3 10
Feb. 6.....	3 35@4 65	2 00@3 00
March 6.....	3 25@4 40	2 00@2 90
April 3.....	3 25@4 00	2 00@2 90

"While the future of the market is not bright by any means, yet it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the worst has passed, in which I agree, and whatever change is had must be for the better. But while there is room for improvement, yet with the present facts before us, which have been cited above, there is nothing that would warrant the belief in much higher values, and cattle-growers should not deceive themselves in the hope of speculative prices anywhere in the near future; and with everything else selling the lowest in the history of the country, why should cattle keep high?"

Weekly Weather-Orp Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending June 18, 1894, T. B. Jennings, observer:

The eastern division, eastern half of the middle and western half of the western division have generally been well watered this week, while in the western half of the middle and eastern half of the western divisions the rain was light. The temperature has ranged close to the normal, except in the southern counties, where it is above. The sunshine has been ample.

In general the week has given fine growing weather and as a result crops have greatly improved, corn standing easily at the head, with flax, apples, potatoes, pastures and millet following. Oats and barley show a decided improvement. Wheat harvest is well under way in the south and has begun in the central counties. The yield is light but the quality is unusually good. Timothy and clover are short. Cherries are abundant.

MORTGAGES IN ENGLAND.

People are apt, when suffering from "depressions" like the present, to presume that they are local in character and that others are more fortunately situated than themselves. But reports from various parts of the world indicate that the trouble, whatever it may be, is widespread and the similarity of its manifestations strongly suggests some universal underlying cause. The subject of agricultural depression has been made the one of official inquiry in England, the reports of which are now in course of publication. Speaking of these reports, *The Cable*, of London, England, in its issue of June 9, says: "As the reports of the Assistant Commissioner come to hand, embodying the evidence which their impartial researches have collected in districts widely differing from each other in climate, soil and proximity to markets, we are fairly appalled at the pictures which they present to us, and at the extent and depth of the gloom which appears to be rapidly settling down over British agriculture."

A particular part of the report is mentioned with this explanation: "The Isle of Axholme has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most favored spots to be found in the whole of Britain. Possessed of a soil which owes its boundless fertility to rich deposits brought down by the Trent, farmed by a sturdy and laborious population who are for the most part the owners of the land they till, here at least we might expect to meet with an oasis in the desert."

Continuing, the editor of *The Cable*, says: "Yet the report of Mr. Hunter Pringle upon the Isle of Axholme is far from pleasant reading. In the 'Introduction' he speaks of 'the sad and sorrowful tales with which much of this report must be occupied,' a mournful prologue which is completely justified by each successive page of the report itself. The Commissioner is not long in discovering, that although 82 per cent. of the land in three of the principal parishes in the Isle is in holdings of less than twenty acres each, and of these a large proportion the property of the husbandman, the absence of the landlord is not an unmixed blessing, for his place is almost always taken by the mortgagee, and invariably to the disadvantage of the farmer. 'The mortgaging system,' we read, 'has been the ruin of the Isle,' and again, 'the rent now due in the shape of interest far exceeds what would be a fair rent....the people are in utter despair....the weight attached to the neck of many a free-holder in the Isle of Axholme is heavier than he can bear, and it is the general opinion that without assistance they are doomed.'"

So it seems that in one of the most favored spots to be found in the whole of Britain, Shylock has his mortgage and is insisting on his bond. And the doubling of the value of money and relative depreciation of the values of all else has, as appears from this official report, had the same effect there as elsewhere.

The editor of *The Cable* anticipates a reflection likely to arise in the mind of the reader, and suggests: "Those of our readers who are inclined to comfort themselves with the reflection that the Isle of Axholme is a comparatively small and secluded spot, far from the great centers of population, the inhabitants of which, as their sufferings cannot greatly affect the mass of the community, may safely be left to bear them in silence, should accompany Mr. Pringle on his homeward journey, and observe what he has to say about the great and populous county of Essex, whose farmers ply their vocation within a stone's throw of the metropolis itself. But here the evidence itself, and the map by which it is illustrated, are so remarkable, that we must reserve the consideration of both for a future occasion."

Artificial fertilizers are good in the garden, by reason of their freedom from weed seeds at least, and a rotation of manures, from the long-continued application of stable manure, rich in vegetable, to the artificial fertilizer especially strong in the mineral elements, may be just what is needed, and prove as great a benefit as ever did the method of a rotation of crops.

Horticulture.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY ON THE FARM.

By H. W. Buckbee, Rockford Seed Farms, Rockford, Ill.

Do not look beyond your reach for wealth, when it lies all about you. In this wonderful age of improvement, you must move on in the line of march, or let your next door neighbor dig the jewels from the soil. Many of our young men are not contented with the beautiful old homestead, the green fields, and much that makes one so independent on the farm, but in their anxiety for gain push out to large cities, or some distant land, where, in nine cases out of ten, they would have been happier and wealthier men had they put that same life and energy on the farm.

The world demands men who will work. Nothing in this life can be gained without hard work. Be careful in choosing an occupation; start right and the outcome will be fruitfulness. If you are interested in your vocation and are industrious, your work, even though hard, will be a pleasure.

Try and interest your boys in your work. To do this, you must encourage them in their small beginning. Stake out one acre of land for your boy for his own use. By this I do not mean the poorest land on your farm, but the very best, and see, also, to commence with, that it is well enriched. Start them right, as the first year's trial will be apt to decide their future.

Put in something that is in demand and that always commands good prices. How many farmers have first-class seed corn that will test 95 per cent. when planting time arrives? A fine grade of seed corn that your neighbors know is right in every respect will prove a very profitable investment for you.

When you have an article to sell, give your customers something that is value received, and your trade is established. The same hints may be applied to all varieties of grain. There is a good income awaiting you at your very doors; seize your grand opportunity.

There is always money to be made in growing early onions for bunching. Try a few of the best bottom sets to start with. They can be planted in rows one inch apart, fourteen inches between the rows, as soon as ground can be worked in the spring.

Do not plant any crop until you have first given proper attention to the preparation of your ground. Plow thoroughly and do not leave any dead furrows, unless ground is apt to overflow. If such be the case, it is best to back furrow every forty feet, leaving dead furrows to carry off surplus water. By continuing this method two seasons, the land will be properly ridged and will dry off quickly. This treatment applies to low lands only. Harrow the ground as soon as practicable, so as to pulverize all lumps; then plant one or both ways. If ground is not then in fine condition, harrow and plank again.

Onions from seed is one of the most profitable crops that can be planted. They do best in a rich, light, loamy soil, and unlike most vegetables, succeed well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. They may be planted as early in spring as the ground can be worked, allowing four pounds per acre. Sow thinly in drills, about one-fourth inch deep, and one foot apart between the rows. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so they will stand about three inches apart, keeping the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing; take care not to stir the soil too deeply or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

Peas are also money-makers and should be planted the very first day in the spring that the ground can be worked, as a few days make a great difference in your returns. Three or four hundred dollars are often realized from one acre of this crop. One of the best early peas is Lightning Express, and for a heavy yield and earliness it is hard to beat, as it ripens very evenly and is a sure cropper. The

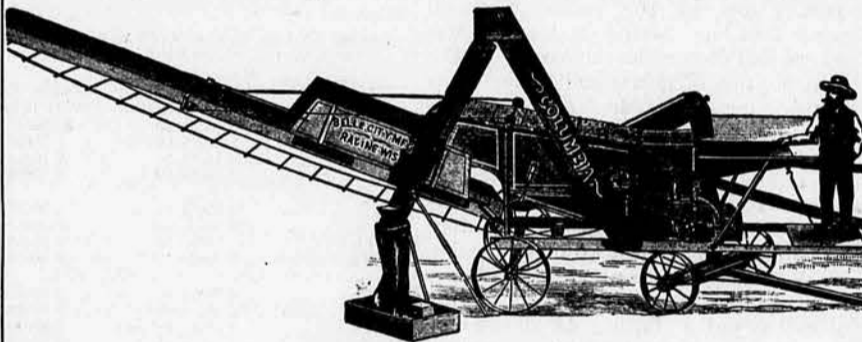
sweetest early pea for family use is American Wonder, or McLean's Little Gem, and always commands the very highest price in the market, but is not as heavy yielder as Lightning Express. For market use plant in rows three feet apart, sowing quite thickly in the row at a depth of three inches. From one to two bushels of seed are required to plant an acre in this way. By a succession of sowings, about two weeks apart, fine peas may be had all summer. Giving your best attention to this crop, keeping free from weeds and well cultivated, you will feel rightly repaid. Care should be taken in having your peas picked at the proper time, as customers desire them fresh and tender. See that stock is clean, give good measure, and cover baskets with rhubarb leaves so that stock will present a clean and fresh appearance when offered for sale. By a little such care and forethought, you will very soon build up a reputation for your goods that will enable you to quickly dispose of them at the highest market price. When peas have all been marketed, plan your land and prepare for a crop of late cabbage, and thus turn your soil to account each day of the season.

One of the best late cabbages is the new Christmas King. Seed may be sown in May and transplanted to field last of June or first of July, three to three and one-half feet apart, so as to admit of cultivating with horse cultivator both ways. This crop needs rich soil and good cultivating while growing, thereby insuring you a profitable investment.

These hints, with others which will suggest themselves to you, will, I trust, crown your labor with success.

Current Work in the Fruit Garden.

Apples.—The trees will bear watching. Caterpillars are always liable to



COLUMBIA THRESHING MACHINE.

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do great damage to foliage and appearance of tree if not promptly dispatched. Burn their nests. Continue spraying with Bordeaux mixture if possible. In young trees rub off superfluous sprouts as soon as discovered. Sprouts around the base of large trees are a nuisance and an eyesore. Why are they so generally allowed to remain?

Blackberries.—Now, if ever, is the time to cut the new canes back. Remove dead wood if not yet done. To be quite satisfactory in the home garden, the thorny canes should be confined in proper limits by tying to stakes or wires.

Cherries.—With a reasonable amount of fruit now promised, the birds may be allowed to take their share; but if they become too greedy possibly a few dummy cats placed into the tree, or a few dummy hawks made of large carrots or beets, with feathers stuck into them, or some cheap masks, suspended in the tree, may scare the unwelcome visitors away. One or more young trees in full fruit might be protected by netting, and a good share of the fruit allowed to hang on for a number of weeks after the regular cherry season. Such fruit will be especially welcome and palatable.

Currants.—Give the worms an inch and they will take an ell. Hellebore, tobacco dust, or whatever insecticide you prefer to use, should be used promptly.

Gooseberries get the early worms. Spray foreign varieties with liver of sulphur, half an ounce to the gallon of water. The immature fruit is excellent for sauce and pies. It can also be canned in cold water. Keep the jar sealed tightly.

Grafts.—Grafted trees should be looked after, in order to prevent the multitude of sprouts coming out on the stock to rob the graft. Rub sprouts off.

Grapes.—A close examination of the vines at this time may reveal the fact that there is still too much fruit on them. If so, remove some of the bunches. We heartily recommend bagging. It is an excellent practice, especially for every home grower. The ordinary cheap grocery paper bags will do. Pin one over each cluster. This will keep insects, birds and rot off, and preserve the clusters in all their perfection. The result is worth all the little trouble.

Peaches and Plums.—The overloaded trees should be relieved of part of their fruit. What remains will do all the better. Thin early and severely. It pays. The land should have clean cultivation right along. Feed potash to yellowish appearing peach trees, and relieve plum trees of every part affected with black knot.

Quinces.—Give frequent but shallow cultivation.

Raspberries.—Treat as advised for blackberries.

Strawberries.—Pull up stray weeds in the rows. Have the rows well mulched to keep the ripening fruit nice, bright and clean, and the soil cool and moist. Always pick fruit in berry baskets, even when wanted for home use. It is a convenient method of gathering and handling berries, and they look well. You will need little carriers, or frames holding from four to six strawberry baskets. Keep the new plantation well cultivated and free from weeds.—*American Gardening.*

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR,

Bunker building, Kansas City, Mo., the well-known specialists in the treatment of all rectal troubles, have established a principle in connection with their ever-increasing clientele that is well calculated to

inspire confidence in their integrity and ability to perform to the last degree that which they promise when assuming to cure their patients, and that is, they decline to accept a fee until they have clearly demonstrated that a cure has been accomplished. Thousands testify to the efficiency of their treatment. Another specialty of theirs is diseases of women, and of the skin. Beware of quacks. Ask for their circulars, giving testimonials of leading business men and high officials—they contain special information for the afflicted. Address, DRs. THORNTON & MINOR, Bunker Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Seashore Excursion Over Vandalia and Pennsylvania Short Lines.

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

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

WHY SHE IS CHARMING.

A Lady Tells a Very Graphic Story.

WHAT SHE WENT THROUGH

There Is a Nice and Profitable Lesson for Other Ladies in Her Experience.

I know a lady and a very charming person, who has had a very trying experience. Like so many ladies who have peculiar pains which they often do not understand, occasional headaches, loss of appetite, blues, bearing down sensations and such troubles, she thought she was only suffering from a cold, which perhaps would pass away very soon, and so it did, but it returned in a short time even worse than before. In this way she lived along for nearly a year, when she suddenly discovered that she was suffering from that greatest of modern scourges, Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Now, the great trouble with her, as with so many other men and women, was that she did not know what ailed her. Here is what she says, in her own words:

"Despite the attendance of skilled physicians, my illness increased, and they stated that another attack of my malady would most assuredly prove fatal. It was at this time, at the solicitation of friends, that I decided to try a remedy of which I had heard much and knew but little. I confess I had little faith, because I thought that I was doomed, but almost immediately I felt an improvement, which continued until I was finally restored to perfect health, and I feel that I owe my life entirely to the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which alone took me from the depths of misery and restored me to health. Now, whenever I feel as though any of the symptoms I then had are returning, I take some of the Safe Cure and immediately feel better; and I must say that I now feel as well as in my girlhood, and it is entirely due to this remedy."

These are the words of Mrs. J. F. Beale, who resides at 363 Lexington avenue, New York. Hers is not an isolated experience. It is precisely what hundreds of other ladies have found true in their lives. It shows that if women continue to suffer and let the trials of life weigh them down when they should be joyful, they have only themselves to blame. There is a means of relief; of restoration. It is pure, it is safe, it is a woman's best friend. By its use she can be enabled to withstand the ills of life and secure both health and happiness.

Climate and Crops Just Right.

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

"Among the Ozarks"

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

Texas Wants You. You Want Texas.

If you like May weather in winter, apply to nearest agent of Santa Fe route. He will supply it in thirty-six hours. It is done by buying a ticket to Galveston or Houston. Perhaps less expensive than staying at home, because a big coal bill is saved. Regular winter tourist tickets can be bought any day, but special excursions will be run the second Tuesday of each month from a limited territory to all points in Texas.

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

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

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

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In the Dairy.

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

Milk.

I am one of twelve living brothers and sisters. The youngest is nearly 50 years old. Our main food and only medicine have ever been milk. Father gave hot milk to a colicky child rather than paregoric. He gave lopped milk to an ailing boy instead of pills and powders. Rheumatism cannot stand the cleansing power of nicely lopped milk. When milk becomes our only medicine people will never die—not from disease. A disease that milk in some form will not check or cure warns one to prepare for the world to come.

But the milk must be as pure as the snow on yonder mountain—which means that the cow that gives it must be as clean of disease as the squirrel in yonder tree. I repeat—the milk must be pure. It must not be made from damaged food. Sour, moldy silage, frozen, rotten or heating roots, or musty or moldy grain or hay must be discarded. The cow must be given much liberty to breathe perfect air winter and summer, even at the cost of some present profit, and her water must be as pure as the dew drop on a turnip. My father in heaven taught me most of these things, and his twelve living children bear witness of their truth.

Mothers, insist on having pure milk. Proclaim that a cow standing months in her stall, though fed with a golden spoon from a silver manger, cannot give pure milk. Succulent food—succulent food preserved without mold, acid or must—must be provided.

The cows that gave the milk that gave the food and medicine to perhaps the largest, toughest and longest-lived family of "milk cranks" on the face of the earth were fed liberally with roots every winter of their lives.—A. X. Hyatt, in *Breeder's Gazette*.

In the butter exhibited and scored over 92 points at the meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association we notice that only three were entered in the name of the creamery where each package was made. All the others are either in the name of the owner or butter-maker of a creamery. This question is not a new one, but judging from the prevailing custom it would seem to have been pretty well settled in practice that the individual rather than the creamery is entitled to whatever credit may result from an exhibit.

Every dairyman interested in the protection and promotion of the dairy interests should write to Secretary D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill., and secure a copy of the first annual report of the National Dairy Union, just printed in neat pamphlet form. It will cost you nothing except a postal card to write for it. Then lose no time in enrolling yourself as a member of the union and thus prove yourself true to your own interests and the great dairy cause. In this warfare against dishonest butter, the co-operation of every dairyman is needed, and the union ought to have it if the dairy industry is not to be ruined.

Dairy Notes.

Motherhood in its fullest sense is the model dairy cow.

The best foods for blood are the best for milk production.

Neglecting to salt the cows regularly is often a cause of the butter not coming.

Take care of the young cows, that they may continue profitable when they are old.

Sour the milk and the sugar in it is all changed to acid; this has little or no feeding value.

The dairy farm must be reasonably fertile if the best quality of milk is produced at the lowest cost.

In the dairy, as in other lines of feeding, it is well to remember that it requires fully one-half the food that an animal can consume to sustain it and

that the profits must come from the last half.

To be a source of profit a cow kept for butter purposes should make at least a pound of butter per day.

Showing the amount of fat actually in the milk does not indicate how much the butter-maker can get out of it.

There is no longer a profit in making any but the best quality of butter, and to do this a proper outfit is necessary.

The dairyman with a good well and a windmill can feel about as independent as the one who has running water on his farm.

Because one cow of a breed does a remarkable thing every cow of the same breed need not be expected to do the same thing.

Test the cows. The one you think is the poorest on account of the quantity she gives may prove to be the best on account of quality.

Feeding a rich blood-making food and giving other foods to properly sustain the body of the animal will make it pay better to keep cows.

The National Dairy Union starts out with a shibboleth of conquering power. It is, "A million farmers are stronger than the oleo millionaires."

Good cream raising can only be attained by keeping the milk sweet as long as possible and skimming-off the cream while the milk is sweet.

As a cow approaches calving her feeding should be properly done, and while she should be fed liberally her ration should be carefully selected.

English dairy authorities estimate that it is necessary for each cow to have 500 cubic feet of breathing space and good ventilation in the dairy barn.

On many farms one of the principal causes of failure to make good butter is the lack of uniformity in the conditions under which the work is done.

The more docile the calf the better milker is the cow or the better feeder is the steer. There is little danger of handling the calf too early or too much.

When you strip a cow's teats to the last drop in milking, do it not so much for the immediate gain as to keep the udder of prolific habit in the future.

One of the advantages with a creamery, where the butter is made upon the farm, is that the loss in caring for the milk and cream is very much reduced.

A good dairyman will see that he has the necessary appliances to insure success, cows, feed and utensils, with the knowledge for turning out a first-class product.

The power of heredity in thoroughbred cows is stronger than in scrub stock and there is more uniformity in the offspring of the cows and of the milking qualities as well.

The quality of milk that a cow can produce depends upon her breed and individuality, and to this extent the quality of the milk is more dependent upon the breed than upon the feed.

While the calf is probably the most effective milking machine so far known, he is not a profitable one to operate. He doesn't milk clean and takes too heavy toll for the returns he makes. Yet thousands of him are in use every year. Isn't there a heavy loss here for some one?

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 Poultry Yard.

Leghorns or Plymouth Rocks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing such statements as those made by "K. H." on the production of eggs, gives me cause to rise and remark that he is talking at random and in a way to cause injury to the inexperienced who may believe what he says.

In the first place, he admits that he has no experience with Leghorn hens, but yet condemns them utterly, because, as we may infer, a slight mistake is made in another person's statement, perhaps unintentionally, not remembering that fourteen dozen of those two hundred dozen eggs were left over from the month before.

Now, I have had experience with Leghorn chickens to some extent, and have read the experience of reliable persons of large experience, and feel fully persuaded, both from reading and experience, that they have no superior as egg-producers the year around, although for a day or a week or for several weeks in the spring many other breeds will equal them, and perhaps even surpass them; but if raising chickens for meat don't raise Leghorns.

I have also raised Plymouth Rocks, and recognize their excellent qualities and know that they often lay well, but after laying a short time in the spring of 7-cent eggs, they will sit and persist in sitting, and not only in spring but in winter, and egg-production is therefore a neglected industry. But as an all-round family fowl they are useful, very useful, perhaps none better; but it requires more coaxing to get eggs from them than from the Leghorns. And right here let me say that a cross of Leghorn cocks on Plymouth hens will also shell out amazingly, and before I close let me say that almost any hens can be made profitable with proper care to supply warm houses in winter, feed carefully and regularly, always giving a full supply of pure water and plenty of sand and gravel, and in summer attend strictly to cleanliness of their quarters and fight down lice and mites with soap-suds, whitewash, kerosene on roosts, in boxes, coops, etc. I believe in breed and think there is much in it, but care is absolutely necessary with any breed or no breed to get eggs when the price is high, or raise young chicks profitably for the market.

CLARKSON HODGIN.

Dwight, Kas.

About Lice, Turkeys, Etc.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see an article in KANSAS FARMER of May 30, over the signature of D. M. Todd, Kansas City, Mo., saying his neighbor's hen died without apparent cause, and he was sure it was not vermin that caused her death. I have seen hundreds of such cases, and lice caused their deaths almost every time. There are four kinds of lice, and the most destructive and hardest to get rid of is the small *mite*. In my thirteen years of breeding fancy poultry, I have had hundreds of people to declare to me, after examining their poultry, that they had no lice on them, and in ninety-nine cases in one hundred I could find lice on their fowls. The most of the small lice stay on roosts and in cracks of hen-house in daytime and work on fowls at night. Watch your setting hens in daytime and you will see the mites go to their eyes, mouth or nostrils for water. I have had hens die on nests and others die in a few days after coming off of nests. The lice sap the blood out of them, and they are so weak when they get off of nest they cannot rally and walk around a week or two and die suddenly, although sometimes they look well.

If you will grease the chickens around head and vent, so lice can't get water, they will leave, but will return as soon as the grease gets worn off. You can't stay free of lice. You can keep them down, but you have to fight to do so. I would like to see one flock of chickens in this Western country that have no lice on them, for I have never seen one such flock, and have examined hundreds of them, after the owners declaring to me they had exam-

ined them thoroughly and found none.

Lice and indigestion are the cause of nine-tenths of all the disease we have. A lousy chicken takes cold easily and runs into roup. Indigestion causes roup, and if you keep your fowls free of lice and indigestion you will never be troubled with so-called chicken cholera. Put a lump of copperas in the water occasionally, as it tones up the system; use insect powder and grease for lice; scatter carbolic acid and coal oil around and on roosts; breed from old birds, and you will have healthier chickens.

I also notice in same column of KANSAS FARMER some one advocates breeding from young turkeys. Now, I want to say to the breeders, don't sell off the old turkeys until you have tried them, and I will stake my reputation that the old hens, unless they are too old, will raise stronger, larger and healthier turkeys than the young ones, especially if they are from an old gobbler. I am talking from experience as well as the other writer. My sister and I raised a lot of poults last year and watched them, and I know the birds from the old hen were much larger and stronger than from the young hens, and I have tried breeding from young and old hens for years and know whereof I speak.

There will probably be the largest and best poultry show held in the United States next winter at Kansas City, Mo. A strong effort is being made to have the American Poultry Association and the American Langshan and Plymouth Rock Clubs meet with us at that time, and everything points to a successful effort. Come to the big poultry show and learn how the judges score the birds, on December 18 to 26, 1894. J. W. WALE.

Harrisonville, Mo., June 4, 1894.


Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and grayness, use Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy.

CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING.
We are selling at \$1.50 Per Square. First class condition, put up in 25 to 50 square lots. Also Lumber and Building Material cheap. Send bill for estimate at once. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 3005 39 S. Halsted St. (6 Blks. North of Union St. Yds.) CHICAGO, ILL.

"FLY-FIEND"

Will positively protect Horses and Cattle from any annoyance from Flies, Gnats and Insects of every kind, improves appearance of the coat, dispelling with fly-nets. Recommended by thousands. Try it and be convinced. Price of "Fly-Fiend," including brush, quart cans, \$1.00; half gallon, \$1.75; one gallon, \$2.50. One gallon will last 3 head of horses or cattle an entire season. Beware of imitations. Adrs Crescent Mfg. Co., 2109 Indiana Ave., Phila.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS



and one Diploma for Beauty, Strength and Cheapness. Over 50,000 of these vehicles have been sold direct to the people. Send at once for our complete catalogue (D) of every kind of vehicle & harness, also book of testimonials, they are free.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Make Cheese Instead of Butter

For one dollar I will mail you ten rennets, with instruction curing cheese at home with such apparatus as every farmer now has. Hundreds of farmers now using my process. Your money refunded if you fail.

CHEESE

C. E. KITTINGER,
Powell, Edmunds Co., South Dakota.

Davis International Cream Separator, Hand or Power. Every farmer that has cows should have one. It saves half the labor, makes one-third more butter. Separator Butter brings one-third more money. Send for circulars.



DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.
AGENTS WANTED. Chicago, Ill.

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

MILK

Government Crop Report for June.

Wheat—The report of June 1, consolidated from the returns of the correspondents of the United States Department of Agriculture, makes the acreage of winter wheat sown compared with that which was harvested last year 99 per cent., being a decrease of one point. There is an increase of acreage as compared with 1893 in but ten States, the principal part of which was made in the States of Kansas and Illinois.

The percentages of winter wheat acreage of the principal States are: Ohio, 95; Michigan, 85; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 122; Kansas, 126, and California, 108. The percentage of spring wheat area for the whole country is 87.8 per cent., being a reduction from last year's acreage of 12.2 points. The percentages of spring wheat acreage of the principal States are: Minnesota, 87; Nebraska, 81; South Dakota, 85; North Dakota, 90. The average percentage of acreage for both spring and winter wheat for the whole country is 95.3, making a total area in round numbers of 83,000,000 acres.

The condition of winter wheat has improved since last report a little less than two points, being 83.2 per cent. against 81.4 on May 1. The percentages of the principal States are as follows: Ohio, 96; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 93; Illinois, 84; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 57; California, 60.

The condition of spring wheat presents an average for the entire country of 88 per cent., and for the principal spring wheat States as follows: Wisconsin, 96; Minnesota, 99; Iowa, 90; Nebraska, 44; South Dakota, 79; North Dakota, 97; Washington, 89; Oregon, 96.

The condition of winter wheat, notwithstanding the favorable weather in the greater part of May, did not advance much, owing to the ravages of chinch bugs, army worm, fly and the cold weather the latter part of the month. In some localities the chinch bug and fly are doing considerable damage and may prove very disastrous. Rust is also reported in some parts of the country and over sufficiently extensive areas to materially affect the yield if the weather should continue favorable to the development of the disease. Reports indicate that extent of damage from the cold weather and frost in May could not be satisfactorily determined on date of observation. The prospect in California has changed for the better since the report of May 1. The continued dry weather through the months of March and April has so injured the crop that on May 1 it was believed it would be nearly a total failure, but weather changes bringing occasional showers during the last month (May) have produced a markedly favorable change in condition in the northern and central parts of the State, thus improving the prospects for that State. In the San Joaquin valley and throughout the southern portion of the State the yield will probably not be more than one-fourth the normal. The condition in the States of Kansas and Nebraska has fallen decidedly since the May report—that of Kansas about 16 points, or from 73 to 57, and Nebraska from 59 to 35, or 14 points.

Spring wheat condition for the country is a few points higher than that of the winter variety. The reduction of the area devoted to this crop is considerable and caused principally by the low prices, although to the unfavorable seeding conditions in a few localities and the abandonment of some areas on account of the encroachments of the Russian thistle in others may be ascribed some part of the diminution.

Oats—The preliminary report places the acreage of oats at nearly one point less than last year. The general average for the whole country is 99.1. The returns show the condition to be 87 against 88.9 last year.

Clover—The returns on clover show a reduction of 3.8 per cent. from last year's area, the general average of condition being 87.8, as compared with 92.7 one year and 94.9 two years ago. The highest figures, ranging from 102 down to 96, are chiefly found in States scattered along, or not very remote, from our northern boundary. Freezing weather, chiefly during March, and the ravages of insects are among the principal causes of reduced area or impaired condition, while drought and various other causes figure in the reports of correspondents in degrees varying according to locality.

Spring pasture—The average condition of spring pasture for the country as a whole is 92, as compared with 92.7 a month ago; 93.4 this time last year; 95.9 on June 1, 1892, and 90.5 at the same date in 1891. The condition is generally high in New England, in all the States which border on the Great Lakes from New York to Minnesota, inclusive, and in those lying along our northern boundary from Lake Superior to the Pacific. On the Pacific coast and in the region of the Rocky mountains, the area of high conditions extends further southward, embracing Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah. In the more southern States and Territories the condition, as a rule, is comparatively low from the Atlantic to the Pacific, though there are a few in which it exceeds 90—Louisiana and Arkansas, each with 95, being among the number. Iowa and Kansas report 82; Colorado, 84; South

Dakota, 89, and Nebraska only 66. Drought is the most prevalent cause of low condition where the latter exists, though other agencies have contributed to the result.

Fruit—A glance at the percentages of condition of peaches on June 1 is sufficient to show how disastrous the season has been thus far. The returns at this date relate principally to bloom in the more northern districts, and were conditions high it would yet be too early to form an opinion as to crop results. As fruit does not recover from a low condition early in its history, as other products often do, it is safe to construe the extremely low figures into a practical failure of the crop.

The conditions for a series of years, in the States producing the commercial crop, will plainly show the inferior prospects of 1894.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Perct.	Perct.	Perct.	Perct.
New Jersey.....	94	85	104	65
Delaware.....	72	65	93	15
Maryland.....	90	55	93	21
Virginia.....	73	50	63	15
Georgia.....	50	89	82	7
Ohio.....	62	55	74	48
Michigan.....	60	95	86	70
California.....	95	85	83	85

From this table it will be seen that the best prospects east of the Rocky mountains are in New Jersey and Michigan. The condition in California, 85 per cent., by reason of the advanced state of growth in that favored locality, stands for a good crop.

Apples—The condition of apples is somewhat better than that of peaches. There are nine States with a condition above 90, ten with a condition between 80 and 90, inclusive, and twenty-seven below 80 per cent. In sections of New England, where the season is far enough advanced for the fact to be determined, a fine set is reported, and prospects are unusually promising. In New York trees have bloomed full, but some counties report damage from frost and cold rains. A sudden decline in condition begins with New Jersey and Pennsylvania, due to the causes just stated, and the increased damage from the freezing weather of March as we go south is clearly indicated. Conditions are very low in the Piedmont district and in the Ohio valley. In Michigan the condition is higher, relating, however, principally to bloom. In sections of the State, May frosts have done damage, but at the time of report it was not known how serious the injury will prove to be. In the Missouri belt the conditions are higher than in the Piedmont and Ohio valley districts, but are by no means encouraging. Prospects are good in Iowa, the mountain States and on the Pacific coast. Utah reports an act of the Legislature compelling orchardists to spray their fruit trees. A very rapid extension of orchards is being made in Washington. Several fruit counties in that State report that the prospects for a full crop of fruit of all kinds were never better.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

A workman in the great Carnegie steel mills at Homestead has written such an account of the life and work there as only one who had had actual experience of them could write, and it will appear in the July number of McClure's Magazine, supplementing the article on the same subject by Mr. Hamlin Garland, which appeared in McClure's for June.

Farmers, did you know that you can just as well make cheese this hot weather as to make butter? You can make three pounds of cheese in place of one of butter and your neighbors will take all the cheese you have to sell. Send a dollar to C. E. Kittinger, Powell, South Dakota, for ten rennets, with instructions for making and curing cheese at home. He guarantees success and offers to refund the money if you fail.

The temptation to adulterate goods in cases where the purchaser is not likely to detect the fraud, has often proved too much for human frailty. A case in point has recently been made the subject of a judicial decision at Cincinnati. Some time ago the Anchor White Lead Company and the Eckstein White Lead Company published statements of chemical analyses, showing the goods of the Walker White Lead Company to be adulterated with barytes. The latter company sued for damages, employing ex-Governor Foraker and other eminent attorneys. After a careful examination of the evidence in the case the court decided that the goods were adulterated as charged and dismissed the suit.

In spite of the many professional theories about the nature of bark and the injury to it from being coated with outside material the German farmers of Pennsylvania have extremely healthy apple trees by washing the bark with lime. No cleaner or healthier bark may be seen on apple trees anywhere than these German trees present. The white color of the lime is, of course, objectionable, but that can be readily obviated by putting a little yellow clay or even coal ashes in. There are many washing recipes for the bark of trees, such as soda, soap and other materials, but plain lime wash alone is all that is necessary to make healthy bark on apple trees.—Mechanics' Monthly.

Apple Tree Blight.

By Secretary G. C. Brackett, of Lawrence, Kas., in Biennial Report.

This is a fungous disease, and, so far, has not been entirely under control. Certain treatments of orchard trees render them less liable to its attacks, and will arrest its spread and development, but are not always a preventive.

A too vigorous, succulent wood growth during seasons of rainfall and intense heat affords conditions congenial for the development of the germs. This condition is often the result of stimulating the growth by manuring the land and excessive tillage. Such treatment is not followed by the blight, except when accompanied with the atmospheric conditions of humidity and high temperature and a glaring sun upon the tree. We may have heat and a normal state of humidity and no blight, and we may have the humidity even to the saturation of the land with a low temperature and no blight. But a combination of the two, accompanied with a stimulated wood growth, is oftener the cause.

The safest treatment of the trees is that which produces a moderate development and well-matured wood growth by the first of August, when all cultivation should cease, and sooner if the trees are making too strong and vigorous a growth.

This disease is apt to be more prevalent in a new country, and in young orchards planted on newly-broken-up ground, because the virgin soil contains all the elements of fertility which nature's processes for ages have been storing in it.

This locality, Douglas county, and, I will add, most of the counties in eastern Kansas, in their early settlement, suffered seriously from this disease, because of the prevalence of a more humid atmosphere; but such trees have outlived it, and its occurrence has not been often in these later years.

It does not often ruin the tree. In most cases the recovery is quite rapid, and in after years it quite outgrows the damage.

It is always best to cut off the twigs and branches attacked, as soon as discovered, back to absolutely healthy wood, and to gather up the trimmings and burn them.

Some varieties are more susceptible to attacks of blight than others, and some suffer far greater injury from it. Of those recommended in the "Kansas List," named in the order of their susceptibility, are: Smith's Cider, Red Winter Pearmain, Lowell, Willow Twig, Cooper's Early, Chenango, Wine or Pennsylvania Red Streak, Early Harvest. These are all desirable sorts, and one can well afford to plant them and take the risk of their blighting.

This disease is not confined to Kansas. Almost all of the Western and some of the Middle States have suffered as severely as has our own. To the novice, its appearance in his young and well-kept orchard becomes a source of worry, because unexpected and not understood. But to the veteran it causes no great alarm, because he has had it to contend with in years gone by. It admonishes him of the need of a "leetle more care," and to some extent of his neglect of observations relating to existing conditions.

In time, with the assistance of scientists and thorough, practical appliances, this fungous enemy of the orchardist, as well as others of similar nature, will be brought under control, as present investigations and discoveries are rapidly progressing toward that period.

The old strawberry bed, if too foul to be kept over, should be mowed and burnt over before turning under, to destroy insect pests. Plow deeply and sow to turnips or plant with late cabbage. Select a fresh spot for the new bed.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker thinks that farmers generally do not realize that it is as easy to grow as large a yield of strawberries to the acre as of potatoes by planting the right kind in rows twenty rods long so that they can be cultivated with the horse. The great cause of failure is in planting all pistillate varieties. Set one row of perfect-flowering kinds and on either or both sides a row of pistillates, and, properly tended, 200 plants set in this way in the spring will bear 1,000 quarts of splendid fruit the following season.

Vacuum Leather Oil keeps boots, shoes, and harness

soft, tough, new-looking, and long-lasting. Keeps the water out of them also.

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.

25 GENTS OR LADIES SIZE
14 KARAT GOLD PLATE
 CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address, and we will send you this watch by express for examination. A GUARANTEE for 5 YEARS and Chain and Charm free with every watch. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price \$2.75 and it is yours. It is beautifully engraved and equal in appearance to a genuine solid gold watch. Write to-day and mention in your letter whether you want Ladies' or Gents' size. Address, THE NATIONAL M'F'G & IMPORTING CO., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Allow no abrading limbs in a fruit tree.

Bury trimmings from vines or burn them.

Don't fall to have a nice strawberry patch.

Soapsuds are good for most garden plants.

Grapes require well-drained land and a sunny slope.

A slow but healthy growth is desirable in a fruit tree.

The "fruit of industry" is the best fruit in the world.

Potash is an essential element in the soil of an orchard.

The Brockville (Canada) Times relates the fact that apples which were thrown among the corn in the silo last year came out during the winter thoroughly cooked, as if in a stove, but tasting a little of the corn. This year the same party is putting in several bushels, thinking they will add value to the ensilage. If this proves a success it will show a profitable way to use up the cider apples on the farm, or at least those which are large enough when the silo is filled, which are really of but little value for cider-making, and which might decay before the cider mills were ready to start up.

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.

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.

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.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals...

J. A. V., Jerome, Kas.—The upper jaw will always remain the longer of the two and the animal will have what is known as a "parrot mouth."

LAME MARE.—I have a mare, 6 years old, that got lame in the left shoulder below where sweeney appears...

LUMP ON MARE.—I have a four-year-old mare that has an enlargement on the side of her face just at the lower edge of the cheek bone...

INJURED HOOF.—I have a mare, 10 years old, that, three years ago, got her left front foot caught in the railroad and pulled a piece, three inches long...

Answer.—If you can locate the lameness apply a cantharidine blister. Give symptoms of the other difficulty, sign your name and we will help you.

Answer.—If the coronary band at the top of the hoof was cut, no treatment can ever unite the two parts of the hoof.

Answer.—If the coronary band at the top of the hoof was cut, no treatment can ever unite the two parts of the hoof.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report a very active trade in horses of all grades.

Considerable trading in all classes, especially in extra heavy mules, fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high.

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, says: "The intense heat of the past two days has for the present paralyzed trade and made buyers indifferent to the course of the market."

Indisputable.

Why spend \$1 for a bottle of medicine when one box of Beecham's pills, costing only 25 cents...

The farmer who does not provide a garden for his family ought to go without his dinners.

Kansas City Stock Markets.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date June 14:

"Our receipts this week 25,000 cattle, 54,000 hogs, 6,000 sheep, against 19,000 cattle, 62,000 hogs and 13,000 sheep the previous week...

"Our receipts to-day, 4,145 cattle, 343 calves, 10,655 hogs and 107 sheep.

"While our receipts of cattle have been 6,000 more than last week all of our best fat dry lot cattle have sold firm, and up to yesterday 10 to 15 cents higher than a week ago...

"Hogs have sold some better this week with less receipts. Tops early to-day \$4.90, against \$4.70 a week ago, but closed 10 cents lower.

"While sheep receipts have been less than half of last week, prices have been lower all week and are 25 cents below a week ago, with little or no demand for common sheep or sheep to go to country."

The Wool Situation.

Our Chicago correspondent writes, under date June 15:

"The market is in a peculiar condition. Values of wool largely nominal and uncertain. Manufacturers will not anticipate their wants, but buy as necessity compels them to keep their machinery running on present orders...

"We endeavor to give safe, conservative quotations, based on recent cash sales. They are lower, we know, than many that are sent out, but are as high as any wools are selling at to-day.

"There is too much sisal, or binding twine, being used in tying fleeces. It reduces the value of the wool more than the difference in the cost of wool twine, and many manufacturers refuse to buy wool so tied at any price.

"The following are quotations on wools from Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Territories:

Table with columns: Fine (Bucks @ 7), Medium, 1/4-blood, Coarse, Kempy and poor, Burry about 1-5 @ 1/2c less.

Horse Notes.

Andrew Allison 2:22, the sire of the two-year-old Trixie Allison, that is owned at Wichita, Kas., is doing stud duty at Sweet Springs, Mo.

Blazeberry 2:18 1/2 has got a colt by President Wilkes 2:19 1/2, and has been bred to Al West, the sire of Laura T. 2:09 1/2.

Echo and Nettle, the great show team of mares, by Ashland Wilkes 2:17 1/2, are owned by C. Logsdon & Son, Marshall, Mo., and recently went a quarter in 0:35.

Al West, now 23 years old, and sire of the fastest Missouri-bred pacer, Laura T. 2:09 1/2, is still doing stud duty at Blackburn, Mo.

Caltha Robertson, dam of President Wilkes 2:19 1/2, has been bred to Gambart 2:27 1/2.

J. F. Kinney, Oswego, Kas., is training a public stable at Monett, Mo.

H. H. Downing, Marshall, Mo., will have his stable of trotters in charge of C. E. Maddox, who will be out through Missouri and Kansas with such good ones as Nettie 2:24 1/2, by The King; Bon Ton (4), by Wilton, that has gone quarters in 0:35; Bunceton Belle (3), by Nimoky, who has speeded quarters in 0:36, and a green pacer, Novel, by Norval; Bob Collins, the yearling, by Elsmere, that has gone eighths in 0:18.

Prescott 2:27, by Primmont, stepped a quarter in 0:35 and an eighth in 0:16 1/2 over the Clay county course last week.

W. R. Carter is working over the Mexico, Mo., kite, Light Hall 2:25 1/2, and several green ones that can go close to 2:20. Col.

Byron used a great deal of hair-dressing, but was very particular to have only the best to be found in the market. If Ayer's Hair Vigor had been obtainable then, doubtless he would have tested its merits, as so many distinguished and fashionable people are doing nowadays.

WOOL DOES WOOL GROWING PAY? That depends upon how you sell your Wool. If you ship it direct to market and to the right house, "It does Pay."

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

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

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

June 18, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,929 cattle; 112 calves. The top was 35c lower than a week ago and 20c higher than two weeks ago.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,470. The light supply scarcely interested buyers. However, top prices were 10c higher than a week ago.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,964. There was a heavy run of Texas. New Mexico were about \$2.25; Texans, \$2.30 @ 3.00; natives, \$3.00 @ 3.85.

Chicago.

June 18, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 13,000. Beef steers, \$3.40 @ 4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.35 @ 3.85; bulls, \$2.00 @ 3.75; cows, \$1.50 @ 3.45.

HOGS—Receipts, 36,000. Mixed, \$4.60 @ 4.92 1/2; heavy, \$4.45 @ 5.02 1/2; light weights, \$4.55 @ 4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900. Market strong. Natives, \$2.00 @ 3.25.

St. Louis.

June 18, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000. Few natives, steady. Texans steady to easier. Native steers, common to best, \$3.25 @ 4.45.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500. Top, \$4.80. Bulk, \$4.70 @ 4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900. Market strong. Natives, \$2.00 @ 3.25.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

June 18, 1894.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 23,400 bushels; last year, 23,300 bushels. A more bullish feeling pervaded the market than for several days.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 101,400 bushels; last year, 81,200 bushels. There was more life to the market than for some days and values a shade better under the influence of stronger markets elsewhere.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 7,000 bushels; last year, 15,000 bushels. Demand good to the extent of the supply and values all firm.

RYE—None on sale and market quiet for the want of offerings. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 50 @ 51c; No. 3, 48 @ 49c.

MILLET—Steady but dull. Per 100 pounds, German, 55 @ 70c; common, 40 @ 55c.

BRAN—Demand fair at old prices. Bulk, 55c and sacked 60c per cwt.

FLAXSEED—Steady and in good demand at \$1.27 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 180 tons. Selling very well; prices steady. New still selling at \$6.00 @ 7.50 as to condition.

BUTTER—Market quiet. A fair demand is had for best table goods, but the poorer grades are still drabby and mostly taken by packers.

EGGS—Slow sale and weak. Fresh, 8c. CHEESE—Missouri and Kansas, full cream, 10c.

POULTRY—Receipts not heavy of any kind, but demand light. Market weak at quotations.

POTATOES—Colorado red, per bushel, 80 @

90c; Colorado white, 80 @ 90c; Northern, choice, 50 @ 60c; Northern, fair, 70 @ 80c; Idaho, 80 @ 90c. New Southern, 75 @ 85c; new, home-grown, 50 @ 60c.

FRUIT—Apples, fancy, per bushel box, 60 @ 75c; choice, one-half bushel, 40 @ 50c.

VEGETABLES—Jobbing prices: Beans, navy, California, per bushel, \$2.10 @ 2.15; country, \$2.00 @ 2.10; cabbage, per 100 pounds, \$4.00; celery, California, 75c @ 1.00 per bunch.

EARLY VEGETABLES—Asparagus, 10 @ 12c per dozen; cabbage, home-grown, per pound, 1 @ 1 1/4c; cucumbers, per dozen, 10 @ 20c; beans, per bushel, 30 @ 40c; beets, per dozen bunches, 10 @ 15c; egg plant, per dozen, 30 @ 40c; kale, per bushel, 15c; new corn, per dozen, 10 @ 20c; peas, per bushel box, 60 @ 75c; radishes, per dozen bunches, 10 @ 15c; tomatoes, Mississippi, 4 basket crate, \$1.50; one-third bushel box, 75c @ \$1. New onions, \$1.00 per bushel. Squash, 30 @ 35c per dozen.

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

GROUND LINED CAKE—We quote car lots sacked at \$25 per ton; 2,000 pounds at \$25; 1,000 at \$14; less quantities \$1.50 per 100 pounds.

WOOL—Market steady and in fair demand. Missouri and similar—Fine, 50 @ 11c; medium, 10 @ 12c; medium, 12 @ 14c; combing, 18 @ 15c; 10 @ 12c; medium, 12 @ 14c; combing, 18 @ 15c; coarse, 11 @ 13c. Kansas, Nebraska and Indian Territory—Fine, 7 @ 10c; fine medium, 8 @ 11c; medium, 10 @ 13c; combing, 12 @ 14c; coarse, 9 @ 10c. Colorado—Fine, 7 @ 10c; fine medium, 8 @ 11c; medium, 10 @ 12c; coarse and carpet, 9 @ 10c; extremely heavy and sandy, 5 @ 7c.

Chicago.

June 18, 1894.

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

Table with columns: High-est, Low-est, Closed June 11, Closed June 18. Rows include WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK, LARD, S. RIBS.

WHEAT—Cash—No. 2 red, 69 1/2c; No. 3 red, 53 @ 56c; No. 2 hard, 56c; No. 3 hard, 54c. CORN—Cash—No. 2, 41 1/2c; No. 3, 40 1/2c; No. 2 white, 41 1/2c; No. 3 white, 41 1/2c. OATS—Cash—No. 2, 44c; No. 2 white, 46c; No. 3 white, 45c.

St. Louis.

June 18, 1894.

WHEAT—Receipts, 9,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Strong on cable news and short scare, gaining 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4c. No. 2 red cash, 56c; June, 57 1/2c; July, 58 1/2c; August, 57 1/2c; September, 58 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts, 61,000 bushels; shipments, 48,000 bushels. Gained 1/2 @ 1 1/2c in sympathy with wheat. No. 2 mixed, cash and June, 39 1/2c; July, 39 1/2c; September, 39 1/2 @ 39 3/4c.

OATS—Receipts, 18,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels. Higher and firm. No. 2 cash, 46 1/2c; June, 46 1/2c; July, 38 1/2c; August, 31c.

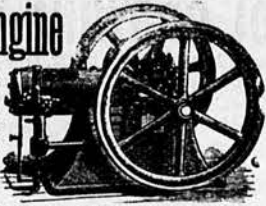
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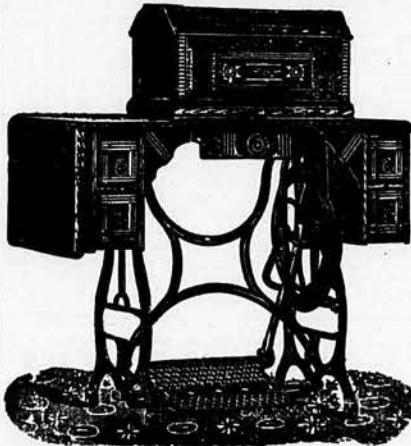
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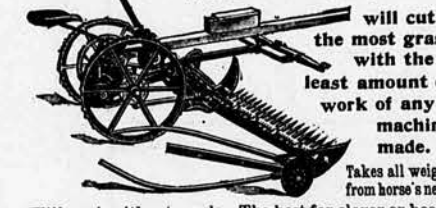
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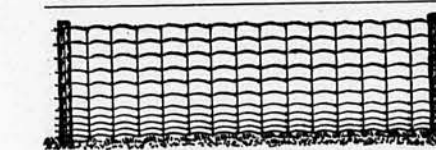


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CATTLE WANTED.—I want to buy some yearling or two-year-old heifers, either Short-horn or Angus or Hereford grades of good size and quality. J. F. True, Newman, Kas.

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

RED KAFFIR CORN.—For sale at \$1.05 per 100 pounds; sack, 20 cents. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

JERSEY BULL.—Baron Coomassie 32488 A. J. C. O. G. Three years old. Color solid dark fawn with black tongue and switch. One of the finest animals in the State. For sale by C. F. Armstrong, proprietor of the Clyde Creamery, Clyde, Kas.

WANTED—Sale bills, horse bills, catalogues and other printing. A specialty at the Mail job printing rooms, 900 North Kansas Ave., North Topeka.

LIGHT BRAHMAS EXCLUSIVELY.—The farmer's "stand-by." Eggs, \$5 for fifty. Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH COCKERELS.—At \$1.50 apiece. Also White Holland turkeys. Young toms \$3 each, \$5 a pair. Mrs. E. P. Mason, Belle Plaine, Kas.

GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE.—I have some fine young Galloway Bulls for sale cheap; also Scotch Collie Pups. Come and see them, or address, F. B. Hutton, Snokomo, Wabaunsee Co., Kas.

BELOW THE BLIZZARD LINE.—Fruit and stock farms for sale. Enclose stamp for price list, terms, etc. Hynson & Elmore, Mammoth Springs, Ark.

SEND TO-DAY FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY OF Smith's Fruit Farmer, a practical Western horticultural journal; 60 cents a year. Smith's Fruit Farmer, Topeka, Kas.

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CHEAP ROOFING.—We will sell you a two or three-ply roofing, ready to lay, that any one can apply, suitable for dwellings, barns and other buildings, for \$1.75 and \$2 per square of 100 feet, including tin caps, nails and coating. Topeka Roofing Co., 109 East Fifth St., Topeka, 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. B. Hamburgs, the best egg-producer raised. Send for circular of what you want. J. P. Lucas, Topeka, Kas.

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In writing to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

THE STRAY LIST.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Wabaunsee 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 \$3.

Comanche county—D. E. Dunne, clerk. MARE—Taken up by S. B. Gregory, in Nescatunga tp., P. O. Nescatunga, 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 \$3.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. PONY—Taken up by C. E. Haigler, 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1894. Cowley county—J. H. Fishback, clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. A. Knox, in Bolton tp., June 3, 1894, one black mare, fifteen hands high, 4 years old, three white feet, mark on left ankle.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. F. Rains, in Pleasant View tp., one roan horse, fourteen and a half hands high, shod all around, left front foot and right hind foot white, foretop cut off, 4 years old; valued at \$25.

Pottawatomie county—Frank Davis, clerk. TWO HORSES—Taken up by John Ekart, in Pottawatomie tp., P. O. Myers Valley, May 21, 1894, two bay horses, 3 and 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$55.

Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk. PONY—Taken up by H. B. Pulliam, in Richland tp., June 1, 1894, one bay horse pony, weight about 300 pounds, collar mark on shoulder; valued at \$10.

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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep.

Table with 5 columns: Cattle and calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and mules, Cars. Official Receipts, 1893. Slaughtered in Kansas City, Sold to feeders, Sold to shippers, Total sold in Kansas City.

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

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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 160 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.

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