

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1893.
VOL. XXIX, No. 25.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1891.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Chinch Bug Experiment Station. A Good Report. The Largest Farm in the World. Early Cutting of Wheat.
PAGE 3—THE STOCK INTEREST.—A Western Draft and Coach Horse Register. The Colt's First Summer. Swine in Summer. Live Stock Notes. THE POULTRY YARD.—Cross-Bred Fowls for Market. Green Food for Hot Months.
PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—From the State Lecturer—Official. Control the Means of Transportation. Why Are Farmers in Debt? Shawnee County. Saloons and Reform.
PAGE 5—Gossip About Stock. Transferring Bees. Publishers' Paragraphs.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Spring (poem). A Tramp's Song (poem). Summer Drinks. Washington in Summer. What to Teach Young Women. Things Worth Trying.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Four-Leaved Clover (poem). Seeing and Observing. Children. Employ Your Spare Moments.
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—Ohio Draws the Line. The Situation.
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—The Wheat—Straw Worm. A Hint to Irrigators. Cultivation of Corn. The State Fair. They All Want Him. Album of Agricultural Graphics. Weather-Crop Bulletin.
PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Birds Beneficial to Horticulture. Nebraska Fruit Prospects. Rust in Blackberries. Model Fruit Garden. Salt for the Apple Tree Borer.
PAGE 11—IN THE DAIRY.—A Most Important Industry. Wisconsin Dairy Regulations.
PAGE 12—The Veterinarian. How General Howard Saved a Man. Market Reports.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$1.50 per year, or \$3.00 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.

HORSES.

MY IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLIONS will stand at my stables. Parties interested in breeding are cordially invited to call upon or address Henry Baillet, Tonganoxie, Kas. Also breeder of Holstein cattle. Thoroughbreds and grades for sale.

M. D. COVELL Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2378 (1097), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—For sale, four registered, two imported and six high-grade CLYDESDALE stallions and eight fillies. For sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

CATTLE.

400 COWS, PURE-BRED HEREFORDS.—Headed by Fortune 2050, Sir Evelyn 3650, Cheerful Boy 2062, Dewbury 2118, and others. Car lots and young herds a specialty. Jno. A. Moore, 561 and 563 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

L. A. KNAPP, (SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND BUFF COCHIN POULTRY) MAPLE HILL, Kas. FOR SALE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. (Mention Kansas Farmer.)

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Chief of Maple Hill and Gerben's Royal at head. Butter record in seven days: Parthena, 38 lbs. 8½ oz.; Gerben, 32 lbs.; Empress, Josephine 34, 31½ lbs. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

MAPLEDALE HERD.—Of Short-horns. Good cattle with reliable breeding. Acklam Whittiebury 95837 heads the herd. Some choice stock of both sexes for sale. Write for what you want. C. B. CRUMPACKER, Washington, Iowa.

GEO. M. KELLAM & SON, breeders of GALLOWAY CATTLE. Have for sale now eight thoroughbred bulls, from 6 to 16 months. Also breed Hambletonian and Morgan horses. Richmond, Shawnee Co., Kas.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

E. L. LEMENT, Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

W. W. WALTMEIR, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Chester White hogs. Have bred them for eleven years in Kansas. Young stock for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Light Brahma chickens.

J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., Short-horns, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE & POLAND-CHINA SWINE. M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kansas. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Stock as represented.

HOME FARM HERDS SHORT-HORN CATTLE. With the Cruickshank bull imp. Knight Templar 51503 at head of herd. Poland-Chinas, the farmer's hog; young stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; eggs \$1 and \$2 respectively. C. M. T. Hallett, Edgerton, Johnson Co., Kas.

SWINE.

HOGS Duroc-Jerseys. Best prize stock for sale. C. J. STUCKEY, ATLANTA, ILL.

PRINCETON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—H. Davidson & Son, proprietors, Princeton, Kas. Champion R. at head, assisted by Bradford's Perfection. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence promptly answered. Mention FARMER.

G. A. R. HERD.—Jas. Purcell, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Herd consists of 150 head. Can supply show pigs or sows bred, as desired. Correspondence invited.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs; \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 24.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGH-BRED POLAND-CHINA HOGS, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4693 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.—H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, Essex and Jersey Red swine. A choice lot of pigs for sale. State what you want. All inquiries answered.

REG'D ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS Farmers' prices. Inspection solicited. Address E. I. Crowell, Iola, Kas., breeder and shipper.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Fine weanling pigs, boars ready for service, and young sows at reasonable prices. Write. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

A. K. SERCOMB, Paton, Iowa, breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine. West Star at head of herd. Let me hear from you.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Mo., has some choice Poland-China pigs. Best blood. Choice young sows bred a specialty now. Two fine boars yet for sale. Write.

H. E. GOODELL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire swine. Stock for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices. Write for what you want.

E. G. HOPKINS & SON, St. Joseph, Mo., breeders of choice Poland-China and Small Yorkshire swine. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeders all recorded. Stock for sale.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE. George Lewis, proprietor, Neodesha, Kas. Herd second to none in the West. Write for what you want.

CLEVELANDER, Clay Center, Neb., breeder of Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China hogs of the very best blood. Pigs or sows bred for sale. (Mention this paper.)

ROME PARK HERDS.—T. A. R. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA and LARGO ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty.

KAW VALLEY HERD OF FANCY POLAND-CHINAS.—Kaw Chief at head, assisted by Dorsey's Glory and Dock's Choice. I will say, with modesty but with a degree of pleasure, it is hard to find three finer boars, East or West, owned by one man in same herd. Come and see and you will know whether my claims are just. One hundred pigs for season's trade. Call on or address M. F. TATMAN, Rossville, Kas.

SWINE.



JOHN KEMP, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS, Breeder of Improved CHESTER WHITE SWINE Stock for sale.

POULTRY.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Eggs from prize-winners in six shows, Kansas and Nebraska—five different judges. No better stock in the West. Write for circular. DeWitt Q. Diven, L. Box 403, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS.—Straight-comb White and Black Leghorns, Black Wyandottes. Address A. T. Kelly, Franklin, Indiana.

WHITE HOLLAND GOBLERS.—\$3 each. Plymouth Rock cockerels \$2, three for \$5. Eggs in season. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—The leading place for Leghorns in the West. 14 eggs \$2. A \$4 order gets a Poultry Monthly. Circular free. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes; B. B. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROSE-LAWN KENNELS AND POULTRY YARDS.—F. H. Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorn, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

LIVE STOCK AND CITY AUCTIONEER.—Capt. L. A. J. Hume, corner Sixth and Jackson streets, Topeka. Has forty years experience, and will make public sales anywhere in Kansas. Call at office or write.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER. S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards Commission Co., Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridging castration and cattle spraying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

OAKLAND JERSEY STOCK FARM. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR. Breeder of high-class Jerseys. All the great butter families represented. Pure St. Lambert bull, and a half brother of Young Padre (sire of Eurotissima, 945 pounds butter in a year.) at head of herd. Bull calves for sale. Write your wants.

To Sheep Men

KILL TICKS, LICE or SCAB

With the World-Renowned

COOPER DIP!

Recommended by thousands of sheep men. The standard Dip of the world. Used on 75,000,000 annually. Nourishes wool. Cels water only required. Cost a cent a lb. Packet to make 100 gallons, \$2. Case to make 1,000 gallons, \$16. To be had of all Dealers. Get pamphlet "Guide to Dipping" from the proprietors. **COOPER & NEPHEWS,** Galveston, Texas.

The Model Stamp Works, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Seals, Checks Badges, etc.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

HIGGS COMMISSION CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

324 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on appl. Free.

A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. BRINKMAN, Vice President

JOHNSON-BRINKMAN

COMMISSION COMPANY.

Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

ROOM 323 EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Telephone 2623. KANSAS CITY, MO

H. GIVEN HAGEY, FOUNT P. HAGEY, FORREST HAGEY, BEN. M. HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY.

HAGEY BROS.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

WOOL

A. J. CHILD,

209 Market St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

WOOL MERCHANT.

Highest market price obtained for consignments of

WOOL, PELTS, HIDES AND FURS.

Top Prices, Quick Sales and Prompt Remittances.

Wool sacks, shipping tags and market reports sent free upon request.

GEO. W. CRANE & CO.,

TOPEKA, KAS.,

Publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, etc., and a very large stock of **BLANKS**, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, send orders to this, the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

Agricultural Matters.

CHINCH BUG EXPERIMENT STATION.

The agriculturists of the entire country are intensely interested in Prof. Snow's bacterial infection of the chinch bug, therefore all reports from the State Chinch Bug Experiment Station at the University of Kansas, is anxiously looked for. In the third report, just issued, Prof. Snow says:

The abundant rains and the cold weather of May and early June have caused the wheat to put forth a vigorous growth and in most cases to overcome the enfeebling effects of the Hessian fly and the chinch bug. In many localities, however, the chinch bug has lived safely through the dangers of water and frost and has multiplied to such an extent as to cause alarm among the farmers, not so much for the wheat crop itself as for the corn fields threatened with invasion after the approaching harvest.

Up to the present time (June 15) nearly 1,000 applications for infected bugs have been received and satisfied. The first 500 of the packages sent out contained bugs affected with the bacterial disease. This disease requires a high temperature for its most successful propagation, and I was not disappointed to find that comparatively few of the field experiments with this first lot were certainly successful. The weather was too rainy and cold. In some cases, undoubtedly on account of the overwhelming demand for the infection, material was sent out which was not thoroughly infected. Wherever the experiments with the bacterial disease proved a failure, a second trial was made with the white fungus disease upon request of the farmer experimenting. The second 500 packages sent out contained the white fungus exclusively. Wherever this disease was introduced into a field, it found the most favorable conditions for its development. The fungus thrives luxuriantly in a moist atmosphere and at low temperatures as well as at high temperatures.

Many correspondents report that the white fungus disease is carrying off the bugs by the thousands. The following are some extracts from letters:

Mr. G. O. Hoach, postmaster at Barry, Coffey county: "When gathering bugs on the 9th of June I found that the bugs were dying, so that I found three on a spot not larger than a half dollar, and I have not one-twentieth of the bugs that I had two weeks ago."

Mr. J. B. Dobyns, Howard, Kas.: "I received your two lots of infected bugs, and I find that the ground is almost covered with dead bugs. I think my wheat is damaged about one-third. If I could have gotten the first lot to work I would have been all right. But the second lot was certainly a success. At least I have more dead chinch bugs than anybody. I am satisfied the infected bugs have done the work, and have done it well, both in the wheat, corn, oats, flax, and also in my clover and timothy. And if it had not been for the wet weather I would have lost about all my crop. Before I got the infected bugs to work, I began to think the whole thing a fraud, but seeing is believing, and if there are any who don't believe in your infection let them come and see my 240 acres, and see the dead bugs, and I am sure they will believe."

From James Beggs, Mound Valley, Labette county, Kas.: "I have received your second installment of bugs, which I gave to a neighbor, as I have plenty of infected bugs now. Since I made my last report I have found hundreds of dead ones. I went out into the field this morning (June 11) and found the young bugs looking like frost on the ground. I am much pleased with the experiment and think it will be a grand success."

From Mr. John Bellus, Otto, Chau-

tauqua county, Kas.: "The bugs are dying fast now from the white fungus infection. The red ones are dying also. Mr. Donahue's bugs have been dying for about two weeks. Every one of my neighbors who has got the white fungus from me is having good success as far as I have heard."

From D. Weaver, Herington, Kas.: "I received from you some time ago some diseased chinch bugs. I treated them according to instructions, put them in the wheat June 2. It was cloudy and rained for eight days. Found dead bugs on the twelfth day all over the field that I put them in. I send you some of the dead bugs. Have found no dead bugs in neighboring fields."

From A. D. Todd, Poe, Ottawa county, Kas.: (The first lot of bacterial bugs had not been a success.) "I received a fresh supply of diseased bugs from you, treated them the same as before, placed the bugs in the field as fast as I could get them infected up to June 10. On the latter date there were so many dead bugs in the field that I thought it was useless to continue placing new bugs in the field. The field is nearly square and contains forty-five acres. I placed infected bugs in twenty different places, about thirty in a place. On June 2 I found the first dead bug. June 3, by looking for about thirty minutes, I found ten dead bugs. June 5 there were four dead bugs inside a circle the size of a barrel hoop. June 7 I counted fifty in a circle of the same size. June 12 there were from four to ten dead bugs inside every stool of wheat. If the bugs continue to die in the next ten days in the same increasing ratio there will not be an old bug left in the field."

During the month included by this report I have personally visited experiment fields in Chautauqua and Cowley counties, and my first assistant, Mr. E. C. Hickey, has visited many fields in Wilson and Labette counties, abundantly verifying the statement of the farmers and carefully noting the fact that the bugs were not dying of white fungus in fields in which the infection had not been placed.

While the field experiments have been going on, the laboratory experiments have been continued without interruption. The bacterial disease is still raging in the infection jars, in readiness for use in the field as soon as the meteorological conditions shall favor its outdoor development.

Infected bacterial bugs sent to Prof. S. A. Forbes, the eminent State Entomologist of Illinois, were carefully examined by him and reported to show the presence of bacteria *Micrococcus insectorum*. Healthy bugs were infected in Prof. Forbes' laboratory from those received from my laboratory and showed the characteristic *Micrococcus*. White fungus bugs sent to Prof. Forbes were also examined by him, and the fungus made out to be identical with the fungus noted by him some years ago as carrying off the bugs in Illinois fields by natural distribution, the epidemic being referred to by him in his reports as the "Botrytis disease." This fungus has been determined by Dr. Roland Thaxter, the well-known mycologist, to be *Sporotrichum globuliferum*, an "omnivorous parasite." Dr. Thaxter's determination is based on specimens received from Prof. Forbes and from myself.

In conclusion, I may say that the workings of the bacterial disease in the field have been unsatisfactory, though the meteorological conditions of the past month have been highly prejudicial to fair experimenting with this disease. On the contrary the white fungus disease seems to be developing rapidly and giving good results.

I need live healthy bugs all the time. Send in tin boxes by mail, free from dirt, and with a few leaves for food, of either wheat, oats or corn.

A Good Report.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Everything is growing nicely—weeds and all. Our cool nights have made our corn a little slow, but greatly helped out our wheat and oats; the wheat is filling good, and the oats will make long straw. This part of Kansas is having a regular boom in turning new sod, hundreds of acres of which is being put in broom-corn, sorghum and millet, and the balance will be sown to wheat this coming fall. There is not an acre of old ground here that is not in some kind of crop.

Our cheese factory started June 2, with the milk from 300 cows. The building is a one-story brick, 30x75 feet, and is furnished with new machinery throughout. Mr. Olmsted, the proprietor, is from "York State," and has the reputation of being a first-class cheese-maker, and we think he will sustain his reputation here.

We never had better prospects for fruit; every tree and bush is full; mulberries are ripening by the bushel and raspberries and grapes are as full as they can be.

S. W. M.

Stafford, Kas.

The Largest Farm in the World.

The largest farm in the world is in southwestern Louisiana. It measures one hundred miles north and south and twenty-five miles east and west. The 1,500,000 acres of which it is made up were purchased seven years ago from the State of Louisiana and from the United States government by a syndicate of Northern capitalists by which it is now farmed. At that time it was a vast grazing ground for the cattle of the few dealers in the neighborhood, there being 30,000 head of cattle and horses upon it. This immense tract is now divided into convenient pasture stations or ranches, the fencing alone costing \$50,000. The land is best adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All the cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam power, a tract of about half a mile wide being taken and an engine placed at each side. The engines are portable and work a cable attached to four plows, the area plowed in this way, with the labor of three men, being thirty acres. Harrowing, sowing, etc., are done in the same way, and there is not a single draft horse on the estate. Horses are, however, used for the herdsmen, who look after the 16,000 head of cattle upon the property, which is traversed for thirty-six miles by the Southern Pacific railway. The company has three steamboats upon the 300 miles of navigable waters which traverse its immense estate, and also possesses a shipyard, a bank and two rice mills.

Early Cutting of Wheat.

As the great wheat-producing portion of the United States is just entering a bountiful wheat harvest, we suggest as worthy of serious consideration the advantages to be gained by cutting several days before it is fully ripe. This will give more time in the harvest, if necessary, and enable farmers to take better advantage of the weather. If the weather is favorable they can in this way secure a great portion of their wheat before they would commence under the system of cutting when fully ripe; and should the weather be not favorable they can then wait. By early cutting, under any circumstances, their chances for securing their wheat are greater, giving more time to harvest and properly take care of it. Then again, there will be far less waste in reaping, hauling and stacking.

In writing upon the subject, Thos. D. Baird, of Kentucky, says: Cutting wheat early the straw is of a better quality both for purposes of food and manure, which should be quite an item with the farmer. Wheat is considered a species of grass, and the value of the straw as an article of food depends upon

the quantity of nutritive matter contained in it. This nutritive matter must be very small in straw when cut fully ripe, as it is mostly taken up in making the germinating powers of the grain. Straw cut while in a succulent state retains all its nutritive qualities, but if cut when fully ripe and the straw completely dry very little is retained.

As a manure straw cut in a succulent state is equally superior to the ripe, as it is an agricultural axiom that the better the food the better the manure from it. Manure from the stock consuming the straw containing a fair proportion of nutritive matter must be of more value than that from stock consuming ripe straw with scarcely any in it.

It is admitted by most farmers that wheat yields the most flour to the bushel when cut in the dough. I heard a farmer say he had been raising large crops of wheat for forty years, and he had tried cutting in the dough state and when fully ripe, and was convinced that wheat yielded the most flour in the former state and the least bran.

In an experiment to ascertain this fact a crop of wheat was cut at five different stages of its growth for two weeks before ripe until fully ripe. That cut two weeks before ripe gave 80 pounds of flour, 5 pounds of seconds and 13 pounds of bran to the 100 pounds of grain. That cut fully ripe gave 72 pounds of flour, but 11 pounds of seconds and 15 pounds of bran. Not only does it give more flour cut green, but it seems to yield as well cut in the dough state as when fully ripe.

I know that some farmers say that if wheat is cut in the dough state or unripe it will deteriorate. This may be so, but granting this to be the case it would pay the farmer to either sow a patch for seed or leave enough in the same field standing until fully ripe for seed to gain all the other advantages to be gained by early cutting.

One of the most valuable things a farmer can keep about him is a barrel of crude petroleum. It will be found useful in many ways, as to kill lice upon animals, to keep the poultry house free from vermin of all kinds by smearing it on the roosts, to paint outbuildings, handles of tools, woodwork of plows, harrows, etc., fences, wagon wheels, shingle roofs, and for cuts and bruises of all kinds it is the best application that can be made. It is so cheap that no farmer can afford to be without it. When used as paint, however, no solid matter can be mixed with it, as the oil is absorbed by the wood and the solid coloring matter is left loose upon the surface. When fence posts are well soaked with it they are trebled in durability.

An experiment was made by the Ohio Experiment Station which resulted in a 50 per cent. greater yield of corn by removing the tassels from alternate rows. The theory of this result is, first, that in the economy of nature, pollenization being left to accident, pollen is produced far in excess of amount required for the purpose of fecundation, and, second, that there is a fixed amount of vitality or strength in a given stalk of corn, and that if a portion of this is employed in the production of unnecessary pollen, just so much is diverted from the production of grain. Would it not be a good plan for some of our enterprising farmers to try this experiment this year. Fifty per cent. increase, especially where it costs nothing, is not to be slighted.

A Tremendous Rumpus

Is kicked up in the stomach and bowels by drastic purgatives. Far wiser is it to relax the latter with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which never produces pain, acts gently but effectually, and the use of which is never followed by a weakening effect upon the bowels. Bilious, dyspepsia, malarial and kidney troubles, rheumatism and debility yield to it.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 29-30—Robert Rounds, second annual sale of Poland-Chinas, Morganville, Kas.

A Western Draft and Coach Horse Register.

There was incorporated at Topeka last week a new association to be known as the Western Draft and Coach Register Association. Their charter states that it shall be the object and right of said company to advance the interests of breeding draft and coach horses from recorded imported or native-bred full-blood sires and native dams. It shall be the right of said company to furnish a certificate of registration of said stock. The place of business shall be Topeka and Columbus, Kas., or Kansas City, Mo.

The incorporators are L. M. Pickering, Columbus, Kas.; W. F. Berry, Joplin, Mo.; J. W. Chubb, Baxter Springs, Kas.; G. W. Swanson, Columbus, Kas.; W. P. Pope, Jr., Berryton, Kas.; A. W. Hays, North Topeka, and H. W. McAfee, Topeka.

These men are prominent horse-raisers who believe in using pure-blood sires on good grade mares, and as there seems to be a decided demand in the horse markets and from the buyers generally for horses of this description, this company propose that owners of such shall have a certificate to that effect.

The chief promoter of this company is L. M. Pickering, a leading member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, who, in explaining the objects of this Western horse register, stated that his idea was to make this register to the general farmer what the recognized stud books are to the professional breeder; and at the same time encourage the farmers to breed to nothing except registered pure-bred sires.

If the incorporators succeed in getting their register established in the spirit with which the promoters have begun it must necessarily enhance the usual selling price of such animals to the horse-raiser and will bring the buyer and producer closer together. A prospectus will soon be ready, we are informed, when the public may become better acquainted with the details of this new enterprise.

The Colt's First Summer.

The critical and important period in horse-raising is to give the animal the special care and proper treatment the first year. The *Breeders' Guide* well says that the breeding and raising of horses for market can readily be made profitable, provided they are of a good grade. It is an important item to breed the mares to a good horse; to feed and care for her during gestation, in order to make sure of a good foal, and then feed her well during the first season in order to secure a vigorous, thrifty growth. With all young stock the first few months, growth must be secured through the mother, and she must be well fed, if she is able to supply plenty of nutritious milk. With colts, as with other stock, care must be taken not to allow it to get stunted, and while with colts it may not be as desirable to push the growth as rapidly as with calves and pigs intended for market, yet it is very necessary to maintain a thrifty growth. It is no injury, either to the mare or colt, if she is allowed to work, but to a considerable extent at least the work should be light. The mare should have plenty of grass and oats, bran and oil meal; these make a better ration than corn. What is especially desirable, in a growing horse, is a good development of bone and muscle, and oats, bran and oil meal make a better ration to develop this than corn. If the colt is allowed to run with the mare in a short time it will learn to eat oats and bran and a little heavier ration should be supplied. There is no advantage in overfeeding. It is not desirable to have the growing colt fat.

Get them well started to growing early in the season and then this is easier maintained. The effects of stunting are difficult to overcome, in fact in many cases it is never entirely done, and this is one reason why the first season is the most important. Growing colts need plenty of exercise, plenty of water and plenty of nutritious food, and the more fully these are supplied the better the growth and thrift.

The colts should be handled from the

first; learn them to lead readily by the halter; to allow one to approach them in the pasture or lot; get them gentle. If this is done when they are young it will lessen very materially the work of handling them later.

As a general rule colts do not bear confinement well; they need the run of a good pasture a fair portion of the time, in order to make a rapid development, and while in some cases when the mare is at some kinds of work it may be necessary to confine it, it will be best, as far as possible, to let them run; giving them an open shelter to shield them from the sun and hard rains. Keep comfortable and thrifty. These are the principal items in making a good growth the first season. Do not turn the mare into the pasture with her foal and allow them to look after themselves; while they need less attention than in the winter, yet what care is needed is very necessary.

Swine in Summer.

A recent article in *Colman's Rural World* contains some splendid suggestions on the summer management of swine, which states that there are some farmers yet who do not seem to understand that the hog is a grass-eating animal, and when they throw a few weeds or pea-pods or a little grass in the pen they will look on with wonder to see the swine eat such things. They seem to think that hogs were made to eat swill, and that a pig that will not thrive on a homeopathic compound of dishwater, potato skins, rotten apples and sour milk is getting too high-toned.

Pigs will make good use of many things which would otherwise be useless, but they relish green food and clean grain and will pay for them as well as any other animal. It will pay any farmer who keeps pigs and has not a good clover pasture for them to arrange for a succession of green food through the summer. Grass may be cut for them as soon as it gets large enough and a patch of sweet corn should be planted as soon as it is safe from frost. Oats and peas sown early on rich land will come in before the corn is large enough to use, and then if the corn is properly fed to them, ears and all, but no more than they will eat clean, they may be fattened nearly enough for market on such food with skim-milk.

Swine that are kept for breeding should have a run at pasture in the summer. If you have no grass field where they can be confined, fence off a yard in some patch of bushes or sprout land and then let them gnaw the bark and dig for brake roots. With a few ears of corn and water to drink, they will do well in such a place and will kill the weeds and brakes, loosen many of the stumps and enrich the soil. Now is the time to plan for these things.

Live Stock Notes.

English farmers are now uniting with other classes in asking removal of restrictions on the importation of American cattle. It is found by examination, which has extended over several months, that all American cattle sent to England are perfectly healthy, and are really the best stock that English farmers can procure. What the English farmers want is to import young stock, or that not fully fattened, and they find it a profitable business to fatten it for their home market. This alone will help to increase the scarcity of cattle in this country. England is late in getting rid of her restrictions. She could have bought stock of us any time the last three years more cheaply than now.

The KANSAS FARMER would like some further light from our swine-raisers concerning their experiences with cockle burs. The *Burlington Independent* recently stated that Mr. Cox, living near Leroy, the gentleman who recently lost some forty or fifty hogs from a strange disease, called upon us the early part of the week. He is now of the opinion that his hogs died from eating young cockle burs, as they had been turned in a pasture in which many cockle burs were growing, and it is known that burs will, from the fact that they cannot be digested, kill hogs. A similar case is reported in last week's *Parsons Eclipse*, and is as follows: "Mr. Cross, a prosperous farmer living southeast of this city, has lost a dozen good hogs, as he believes, from eating cockle burs. He had a few acres of land thickly covered with these pests last year. This spring he plowed it up for oats and

turned his hogs on it. In a few days every one of them became sick and died. He examined the stomachs of several of them and found them full of cockle burs. The stomach could not digest them and the curved point occasioned them to remain fast to the stomach."

About this time of the year the wool-grower is anxious to dispose of his clip, and yet the environments of the wool trade are such that the majority of growers are at the mercy of the buyers. The wool cannot be sent to the markets like cotton or corn, but is subject to a sort of an effete system of barter. Have the wool-buyers called on you yet to communicate to you as a great secret that "wool is bound to drop?" If not, you may look out for them; and when they show up you can place the index finger of your right hand on the right side of your proboscis, close your left eye, and—never say a word. There isn't going to be any great big change in the market in a week. So you need not be scared when you are told "now or never is your time." If the buyer makes you a good offer, take it, of course, but don't let him stampede you.

The *Montana Stockman*, with which is incorporated the *Montana Wool-grower*, and published at Fort Benton, Montana, has the following to say about a member of our staff who is investigating the Western sheep industry: "The *Stockman* acknowledges a pleasant call from H. A. Heath, of the KANSAS FARMER, who was some time ago commissioned special agent by the government Bureau of Animal Industry, to report upon the sheep and wool industry of the West and Northwest. Mr. Heath has visited various sections of the country in pursuit of information in regard to the subject in hand, and by personal interviews and investigation has accumulated a vast fund of knowledge upon the subject. This method of compiling government reports is a new departure which is to be heartily commended, and we predict that Mr. Heath's report will be the most practical and reliable review of the sheep industry ever sent out by the department."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The dairy is not to be sneezed at. There are \$2,000,500,000 invested in it in this country, nearly twice as much as is invested in banking and commercial industries.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,

Jones Building, 116 West Sixth Street,

Topeka, Kas.

The London *Dairyman* strongly recommends the use of parchment paper in which to do up butter in the form of prints. It claims that this paper is valuable because it prevents evaporation of moisture from the butter, and keeps it from injury by impurities in the atmosphere. And it says, what is probably true in England, and is certainly the fact in this country, that "nobody wants to eat butter wrapped up in your old discarded petticoats and shirt-flaps."

Here We Are Again.

WHEATON, Ill., Dec. 7, 1890.

MR. STEKETEE:—Your Dry Bitters has no equal for Kidney or Liver complaint. Have been troubled for the past ten years. Find your Bitters excellent.

FRANK SCHUSLER.

Send G. G. Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Mich., 30 cents U. S. stamps and we guarantee that he will send at once.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

The Poultry Yard.

Cross-Bred Fowls for Market.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* says: "The advantages of a good cross in the breeding of poultry may not be understood by many, particularly when some special object is to be gained. However much the different pure breeds are praised and recommended for their good qualities it is a fact that no one kind as yet combines them all, and persons wishing to raise chickens for market purposes can certainly do better with a first cross of those coming nearest what is wanted than with any pure breed as now used, unless they are intending to combine the sale of fancy stock with their market business. I have found that in dressing young cockerels, as I do from very early spring, when they are fit only for broilers, till Christmas time, a much better formed bird can be obtained by crossing a Brown Leghorn cockerel on a Light Brahma hen than by using either or any other breed pure. No matter what care may be taken in the mating, the small breeds will always be too small, and the larger ones will be too long and thin, and slow to develop the wide hack and thick breast so much desired, while the cross mentioned makes this in every case, and the cockerels are always ready for market, being short, plump and yellow. The pullet, too, is handsome, of an even buff color, and a great layer of dark brown, large eggs. Another important advantage to be derived from this cross is the certainty of the good health and thrift of the progeny."

Green Food for Hot Months.

A plentiful supply of green food should be provided during the months of June, July and August. Fowls that must be kept in confinement should not be allowed to lack for this necessary article of diet. In the warm days of May and June vegetation starts quickly and grows with great rapidity. It is only necessary to see to it that a generous amount of seed is planted.

When there is but one yard to a flock we would advise the keeping of the fowls in their houses for ten days or more while the runs are seeded down with oats; grass seed, clover and timothy, or millet may be sown at the same time. Of course the fowls confined in their houses must have extra care—sods, cut grass and grain and table scraps, etc. While the grain is young and tender they should not be permitted to run on it for more than an hour or two in the evenings. As some of the corn will probably come to maturity, it will not only afford green food, but a shade from the sun and food in the fall.

When the runs are large a portion can be fenced off and seeded down as recommended above, or the whole sown at once with a bountiful supply of seed. When this is done immediately after a warm rain a good deal will grow, notwithstanding the efforts of the fowls to destroy it.

If the first sowing should all be devoured, make repeated sowings as often as necessary. It is really the easiest and cheapest method to supply green food and to keep the fowls in exercise.

How well we remember grandmother's attic, so fragrant with medicinal roots and herbs? Poor old soul, how precious they seemed to her! And yet, one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would do more good than her whole collection of "yarbs."

A. R. Gorham, one of the successful farmers of the Covert creek valley, Osborne county, Kas., has again started up his cheese factory. It is in successful operation. He is consuming daily about 1,400 pounds of milk. Mr. Gorham has an established reputation of making a first-class article of cheese.

LOST ONE-HALF PACKAGE AND THE OTHER CURED TWO HOGS.—Mr. Steketee: I received one package of your Hog Cholera Cure for worms. One-half of it was gone when I received it. I had two hogs that couldn't stand on their hind feet. After feeding what remained in the package they were all right.—MARTIN CONNERY, Farley, Iowa, P. O. Box 132. Read Steketee's advertisement on Hog Cholera in this paper.

Get ready for business position by attending the Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.
Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
Lecturer.....J. F. Willis, McLouth, Kas.
FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE
President.....Thos. W. Gilruth, Kansas City, Mo.
Vice President.....Noah Allen, Wichita, Kas.
Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas.
Treasurer.....Walter N. Allen, Meriden, Kas.
Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....Frank McGrath, Beloit, Kas.
Vice President.....Mrs. F. R. Vickery, Emporia, Kas.
Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
Treasurer.....S. M. Scott, McPherson, Kas.
Lecturer.....Van B. Prather, Neutral, Kas.

STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....D. O. Markley, Mound City, Kas.
Vice President.....W. C. Barrett, Quenemo, Kas.
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Ottawa, Kas.
Treasurer.....G. W. Moore, Carlsburg, Kas.
Committee on Finance.....J. W. Monney, of Neosho;
F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.

STATE GRANGE.

Master.....A. F. Reardon, McLouth, Kas.
Lecturer.....A. F. Allen, Vinland, Kas.
Treasurer.....Thomas White, Topeka, Kas.
Secretary.....Geo. Black, Olathe, Kas.
Executive Committee.....Wm. Sims, Topeka; D. S. Fairchild, Overbrook; G. A. McAdam, Kincaid.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....D. C. Zercher, Olathe, Kas.
Vice President.....Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kas.
Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.
Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.
Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.
Executive Committee.....First district, John Stoddard; Second district, R. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, A. Henquonet; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

From the State Lecturer—Official.

TOPEKA, KAS., June 18, 1891.

TO THE CONGRESSIONAL ALLIANCES:—The brethren throughout the State having responded so promptly to the call of the State President authorized by the National Legislative Council for organizing Congressional Alliances, it only remains now that the objects be put into practice to reap the advantages to be gained by so organizing.

As State Lecturer I feel deeply interested and confident that the system of lecturing on the economic questions vital to the people, if carried out according to the plan anticipated by our National Council at its meeting in the city of Washington, of the 4th day of February, 1891, the plan will educate those who now feel the agricultural depression, but who do not fully understand its cause. I would suggest that all lecturers of the sub-Alliances, together with the County Lecturers of their respective counties, will meet at the same time and place at which their county meetings are held, in the month of July next, and organize themselves into a legislative council, with the County Lecturer ex-officio Chairman.

I would also suggest that all County Lecturers in their respective Congressional district, together with the Congressional District Lecturer, meet at the call of the District Lecturer and organize themselves into a District Legislative Council, with the District Lecturer as ex-officio Chairman.

All the Congressional District Lecturers are requested to meet the State President, State Lecturer, and the State Board of Directors on the 1st and 2d days of July next; at Dennis Block, Topeka, Kas., to organize a State Legislative Council.

The Lecturers of sub-Alliances shall constitute the County Legislative Council, of which the County Lecturer shall be ex-officio Chairman.

The Lecturers of the counties comprising the Congressional district shall constitute the District Legislative Council, of which the District Lecturer shall be ex-officio Chairman.

The State President, State Lecturer, Assistant State Lecturer, and the State Board of Directors, together with the Congressional District Lecturers, shall constitute the State Legislative Council, of which the State Lecturer shall be ex-officio Chairman. It shall be the duty of the State Legislative Council to meet at

the call of the State President and to provide means for the dissemination of Alliance literature among the brotherhood throughout the State, and to promote and advance the demands of the State Alliance and Supreme Council.

It shall co-operate with the National Legislative Council in all measures and methods for securing such legislative reforms as may be indicated in the demands of the national body: provided, that no State Legislative Council shall advocate any measure that shall conflict with the laws of the order or demands of the State Alliance and Supreme Council.

It shall be the duty of the District Legislative Council to convene at such time and place as shall be designated by its Chairman within the district, to receive and consider such matter as may be laid before it by the State and National Legislative Councils and for the dissemination of Alliance literature in conjunction with the State and County Legislative Councils for each county within its jurisdiction. It shall co-operate with the State and National Council in advancing the general measures of the order and for securing such legislation, State and national, as may be indicated by the State and national bodies.

It shall be the duty of the County Legislative Council to meet at the call of its President at such time and place within the county as he may designate, to consider such matters as may be referred to it by the National, State or District Legislative Councils in promoting the general interest of the order and for securing such legislation as may be considered best for our country by the demands of the State and national bodies. It shall devise the best means for securing such legislation as may be of interest to their own counties.

The names and postoffice addresses must be reported to the State and national Presidents. The undersigned would be pleased to have names and addresses of all County Lecturers.

Now, brethren, let us take hold of this matter with a will that means success.

I would suggest while discussing our declaration of purposes, St. Louis and Ocala demands, that we also show to our people the relation our State Exchange bears to the Alliance; show the workings of the Exchange, etc. Discuss the American Live Stock Commission Company, its workings, the relation it bears to the Exchange, etc. Take up the Live Stock Exchange, show their arbitrary rulings and their monopoly of the sale of live stock, etc. Discuss the Higgs Commission Company; its relations to the Alliance, what it proposes to do, what it has done, and what it will do if backed by the farmers. Send to Brother H. W. Sandusky, Kansas City, Kas., for information and explain it to our people. We have been working upon the competitive plan, and we are nearly a nation of wealth-producing paupers. Others have been working upon the co-operative plan and are wealthy. Show the difference to our people. We are the masters of the situation, not only politically, but from a business standpoint, both in buying and selling, if we will only learn the great lesson of co-operation.

I would advise not less than two days for lecturers' meeting, schooling upon the different topics for discussion. Take an interest in this matter, my friends. Present an unbroken front and march on to victory by following the principles of co-operation, then millions of wage slaves will soon be emancipated, and happiness and prosperity will be our reward. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and by the eternal he shall have it.

Yours for victory,

VAN B. PRATHER,

State Lecturer F. A. & I. U.

Address all communications to J. B. French, Topeka, Kas.

Control the Means of Transportation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is no more important question to the producer than the one of transportation. Kansas, from her mid-continent position, is at the mercy of the transportation companies. She has been unmercifully fleeced by the gigantic corporations of the country who own the lines of railroads. They have looked upon her defenseless condition in that respect; not with any degree of leniency on account of her distance from the seaboard, but simply as their legitimate prey, on account of her defenselessness. The people of Kansas built and

paid for every mile of railroad within her borders; not in legitimate freight rates, but in interest upon the watered and fictitious stock of railroads. So long as individual greed is permitted to dominate; so long as private organizations are permitted to own and control these lines of transportation, so long will injustice be done—so long will it cost one-third of the crop raised to get it to market. Corn is worth 60 cents in Marysville to-day, but it costs 30 per cent. of that to ship it. How very soon could the farmers of Kansas pay for a railroad, with all the equipments, by simply contributing 30 per cent. of their crops toward such an enterprise? In the past few years there has been enough, and more than enough paid by the men who have to bear the burdens of transportation in the State of Kansas in excess of legal, just and living rates, to pay for every actual dollar's worth of railroad property in the State. The great waterways of the country are owned and controlled by the government, so should the great inland lines of transportation, which are of far more use to the great agricultural region of the country, be controlled, so as to give to every citizen an equal chance in the race for an existence. Is there any injustice in asking that the product of my labor shall not be used in building up a power, which for every dollar added to it only enables it more securely to speculate off the fruits of my labor? Can any one truthfully say that there is a benefit in making it possible for one man, by simply increasing freight rates 1 per cent., to lay a greater tax upon a people than the government itself would dare do? Let the issue in the next campaign in Kansas be for or against the State building and owning its own railroads. It will decrease the expenses of the producer, for the reason that they will not be run for private interests. The moment that such a step is taken by this or any other State that moment is the private ownership of railroads in the United States doomed. Men have rights under our government to engage in any legitimate enterprise, but it is not a legitimate enterprise that compels half a nation to pay tribute to one man or to any combination of men. There is always something abnormal in a condition of affairs where one branch of business is prosperous and everything else depressed. Give to the Kansas farmers the money they have paid to railroads in extortionate rates, and it would place an entirely different phase upon everything. It would have kept back interest up, and it would have helped them to a thousand and one little things that they now are unable to obtain. We are not "down in the ditch," by any means; neither are we mendicants, asking for something that belongs to some one else, but only insisting that we shall not continue to do something that is an injustice to ourselves and our posterity, realizing that labor is one of the conditions of man's existence, but insisting that we shall have the legitimate fruits of labor.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.
Marysville, Kas.

Why Are Farmers in Debt?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are no doubt a number of reasons for this question. But the main reason why farmers cannot pay for what they need to buy is for the want of a large circulating medium, called money, which is the life of all business. As blood is life to the living, so is money to the business of a community or nation.

The question may still be with a great many, "Why have we not plenty of money to do a lively business with?" Simply because class legislation is giving a few moneyed men the power to control the money of our country.

We may ask the question, How was this class legislation brought about or accomplished? Simply by the bankers of Philadelphia, Boston and New York organizing themselves in a body, or company, and sending a committee to Washington and made their wants known before Congress, and staid right by them until their wishes were accomplished. Now, farmers, and all laboring organizations, here is a point that it will be well for us to remember. If we wish a speedy relief through legislation, we will have to continue the good work already begun, and organize until we are as solid as the "rock Gibraltar." Send committees to Washington, tell them what we want, and I have no doubt we will have laws passed in our favor as well as

the bankers. But above all, we must lay aside our old party prejudice and vote for our own interests as well as to organize.

We still have in our community a goodly number of men that still argue in favor of high protection and hoot at the idea of the government issuing money direct to the people. If it was not for the sympathy I have for a man that is blinded with party prejudice, and is a Republican or Democrat because his father was such, I would entirely get out of patience. But, for the life of me, I cannot see how a man who lives west of the Missouri river, who makes his living by labor, has the simplicity to stand up and argue in favor of a New York banker or an Eastern millionaire manufacturer, instead of taking his own interest into consideration. It is more than I am able to see, unless it is party prejudice.
P. P. FADELY.
Morrill, Kas.

Shawnee County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see by the various reform papers throughout the State, the County Central committees of the People's party in a number of counties have been called and mapped out their campaign for this fall. What's the matter with Shawnee county? Come, gentlemen; get a move on you. We want to show our colors this fall.

FOR VICTORY.

Saloons and Reform.

Senator Peffer expressed the decided conviction that if there had been 5,000 saloons in Kansas, the late success of the People's party would have been impossible. Ralph Beaumont confirms the Senator's opinion, as follows: "I was all through that Kansas campaign, and any one who denies Senator Peffer's statement doesn't know what he is talking about. It is true, every word of it. People say prohibition doesn't prohibit, but in all my speaking in Kansas I never was disturbed by a drunken man. I went afterwards to Milwaukee, and in my first meeting, before I spoke ten minutes, seventeen drunken men had interrupted me—couldn't hear themselves and wouldn't let others hear. In Nebraska I had immense audiences right along in the rural counties where there were few or no saloons. I went to Omaha, and in spite of strenuous efforts to advertise the meeting I didn't have 400 in the audience."—The Nonconformist.

W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka, Kas., late candidate of People's party for Chief Justice of the Supreme court of Kansas, and National Secretary of the National Citizens' Industrial Alliance, can be engaged to address Alliance picnics or to speak in towns, and to organize local assemblies of the National Citizens' Industrial Alliance, in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas.

The most prominent difference between the two old parties is simply this: one is "in" and the other wants to get "in." President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland both oppose free silver, greenbacks, and the government issuing and controlling the volume of our money. Harrison piles the people's money up in the national treasury instead of paying it out in bonds. So did Cleveland.

Summer Trip to Canada.

Why not go to Toronto this summer?

National Educational Association holds its meeting there in July.

Santa Fe Route offers rate of one fare for round trip, plus \$2 membership fee.

Tickets on sale July 8 to 13, good until September 30 returning. Cheap side trips can be made to St. Lawrence resorts, New England and Atlantic seaboard.

Stick a pin here, please: *Going via Santa Fe Route, no transfer is required in Chicago.* We occupy Union depot with Chicago & Grand Trunk and Wabash railways, direct routes to Toronto. We are also thirty miles the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago. Elegant vestibule trains and dining car service.

Several large parties now organizing. Call on local agent Santa Fe Route for particulars, or address G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

How to Build a Silo.

A very valuable treatise on the location, building and filling of silos, which is fully illustrated with plans and drawings, and makes this work easy and successful for any farmer, will be sent free by The S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., to any reader of this paper who sends for their free catalogue. The book also contains reliable tables showing what to feed with ensilage to obtain best results. Read their advertisement in another place.

Gossip About Stock.

Within the past six weeks J. Stivers, of Washington county, has purchased over 800 head of cattle in Osborne and Smith counties.

Those of our readers wishing spring pigs of the finest Poland-China strains will do well to look up the new card of Mrs. Z. D. Smith & Son, of Greenleaf, Kas.

On September 29 and 30, Robert Rounds, of Morganville, Kas., will hold his second annual public sale of Poland-China swine. The offering will consist of 150 head of fall and spring pigs and sows bred.

"Bill," Dr. Carter's old family horse, which was loaned to the late W. W. Scott, of Emporia, several years ago, is back home again. Old "Bill" is over 27 years old and was recognized as a good horse in his day. Four generations of the Carter family have ridden behind him and he is recognized and treated as one of the family by Dr. Carter.

The heaviest single shipment of cattle ever received at the Omaha, Neb., stock yards, was on June 15, E. M. Gibson, of Milford, Utah, being the shipper. The consignment consisted of ninety-six cars, 2,513 head, of western shippers. These were taken at this point by Nelson Morris, and were placed in distilleries at different points to fatten.

The Greeley County Republican says: C. A. Barrows, near the line of Wichita county, is the largest sheep raiser in this county. He has in his drove 600 sheep and about the same number of healthy lambs. He will net a handsome profit from them this season. It is to be regretted that more of the farmers of Kansas do not handle sheep.

Complaint has been made to the State Veterinarian that a horse belonging to James Neely, near Auburn, Shawnee county, is suffering with the glanders, and that horses in the neighborhood had been exposed. Another of Neely's horses died last week with all the symptoms of the glanders. The Veterinarian ordered the horse to be quarantined until an investigation can be had.

From the Norwich News we learn that W. J. Baker, of Kingman county, immediately after shearing his sheep, shipped about 2,000 pounds of wool to Hagey Bros., commission men of St. Louis. The yield from his flock was not so great as last year, but considering the fact that his sheep have had no corn, he finds no ground for complaint. Last year the best fleece from a single sheep of the flock weighed 35 pounds. This year the yield from the same animal was only 27½ pounds, showing, he says, a credit of 6½ pounds due to corn feeding.

F. W. Truesdell, proprietor of the Golden Belt herd of pure Poland-China hogs, at Lyons, Kas., has been very highly recommended by prominent swine-breeders of the country as a capable and worthy candidate for appointment as Superintendent of the Swine Department of the World's Columbian Exposition. Knowing Mr. Truesdell as one of the most intelligent and well-informed swine-breeders of the United States, the KANSAS FARMER cheerfully indorses these recommendations. The appointive power of the Exposition need not hesitate to make this appointment.

Vivion & Alexander, the well-known breeders of the very best strains of Poland-China hogs, at Fulton, Mo., in writing us, say: "Kindly state through your valuable paper to the breeders that want something surely good under one year in boar pigs, we have five selected from our last fall's crop of pigs, the pick of forty boars, of September and October farrow. They are out of Stenwinder 1214 sows, and by Maid's Cash Boy 3520, he by old Success 277 Standard, 1999 Ohio. They have fine head and ears, broad backs, short bone, black with white points. Any breeder that will visit us and does not find what we represent we will pay his expenses. We kept the five boars to head young herds in the show ring, and we now offer them for the first time. We have 250 of the best spring pigs we ever offered, by six different boars. We want to mention only two—King Quality and King Perfection. We claim for these two boars that they are the best two breeding and show boars in the West, both yearlings, and if nothing happens either of them we will make this statement good this fall in the show ring. Our pigs are all in good health. Have been in the Poland-China

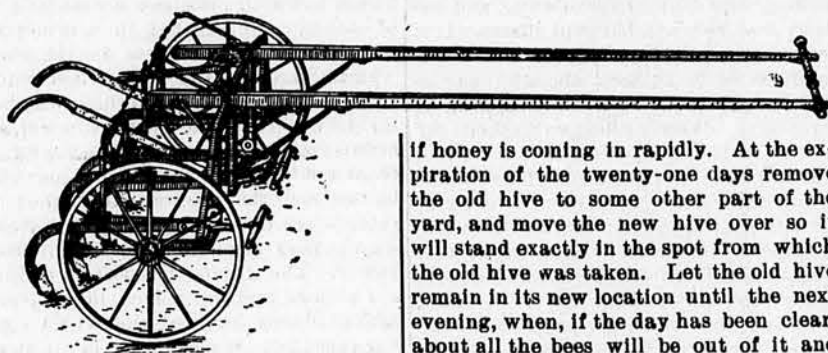
business fifteen years and never had a case of cholera."

M. C. Gray, of the well-known firm of Austin & Gray Bros., Emporia, Kas., in writing the KANSAS FARMER from across the pond, says: "Before leaving America I had intended notifying you to cut our advertisement down to a few lines, and then taking increased space after landing our importation in August. You will please keep us before the people in just a few lines, until the first of September, with the notice that we are now in Europe for the purpose of making the largest and best importation of stallions that has ever been taken west of the Mississippi river, for which we are paying spot cash, and will be able to undersell all smaller competitors. We find that the first-class stallions are coming high this year, owing to their exportation to all parts of the world; yet we shall pay the difference, indulging the hope that the horse-breeders of our country will regard the best as the cheapest."

Two-Row Three-Horse Cultivator.

On Monday last, a member of the KANSAS FARMER staff, in company with Mr. French, Secretary of the State Alliance, and Mr. Limeburner, of the Advocate, witnessed the operation of the Brown's two-row three-horse cultivator. In stating that the operation of this new cultivator is a success, we but proclaim a fact that will be received with applause by the extensive corn-growers of America. We say extensive, because the implement is not suitable for small fields; but for the cultivation of corn, cotton, potatoes, etc., in large fields, we have no hesitancy whatever in giving it as our judgment that the new machine will prove a great labor-saving implement.

The cut shown on this page will give some idea of its general construction, but a faint understanding of its finer mechanism



BROWN'S PATENT TWO-ROW THREE-HORSE CULTIVATOR.

in detail. It is easily controlled, well balanced, and the draught most ingeniously constructed upon a principle which makes the exertion of the team astonishingly easy.

This machine will cultivate equally as many acres in a given time as two single-row machines, and therefore make a saving of one cultivator, a man and his board, and a horse and his feed, no small items in cheapening the cost of production.

Believing that there is a disposition on the part of the farmers of Kansas to co-operate with them in the building up within the State an extensive manufacturing plant, from which all stockholders can be enabled to secure these cultivators and other agricultural implements at cost, Mr. Brown, the inventor, and a few substantial associates, have organized and chartered the Kansas Co-operative Implement Company, with a view of the majority of the stock being placed among the producing classes in such sums as they are able to take without inconvenience—in sums from \$1 and upward.

As the details of the plan of the organization and benefits to be derived therefrom are too lengthy to be given in this article, we will simply refer all interested parties to S. R. Brown, Pittsburg, Kas., for further information.

Combined.

Ask your druggist for Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure and Worm Medicine for horses combined. Every farmer should have a package on hand in case of necessity.

Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 30 cents, U. S. Stamps, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes ONE GALLON BEST TONIC KNOWN Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Topeka Shorthand Institute, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Transferring Bees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A reader of the KANSAS FARMER has asked, "How am I to get my bees out of the old hives into the new?" In answer to this question, I submit the following method, part of which is my own invention and is new, so far as I know, to the majority of bee-keepers.

There is no question but it will pay every farmer who has bees in old gums, or box-hives, to transfer them into modern, movable-frame hives. Following the usual method, this is a rather formidable undertaking for one who has had no experience in the work. My plan is as follows:

Let them alone until they swarm. Have the hives ready, and when a swarm issues, as soon as it is well out of the old hive, move it back four or five feet and turn the entrance in the opposite direction, being careful not to disturb the bees that have remained in the hive. Then set the new hive in the exact spot from which the old one was taken and give your swarm in it at once. Let the old hive remain in the new location until the bees cease flying the next evening, and you will have all of the old bees with the swarm, as they will go back to the old place, not having marked the new.

Now, take the old hive and fasten up all entrances to it except one small hole, or notch, at the bottom. Over this tack a piece of Chicago queen-excluding zinc, which can be purchased of any dealer in bee-keepers' supplies. The zinc is to prevent any young queen that may hatch out from becoming fertilized. Having prepared the old hive as above, set it close up against the side of the new hive, letting the entrance front the same way.

Let both hives alone for twenty-one days, unless the swarm needs to have boxes for surplus honey put on, which it probably will inside of a week or ten days

if honey is coming in rapidly. At the expiration of the twenty-one days remove the old hive to some other part of the yard, and move the new hive over so it will stand exactly in the spot from which the old hive was taken. Let the old hive remain in its new location until the next evening, when, if the day has been clear, about all the bees will be out of it and with the swarm. It will be well to look after it during the day and see that the other bees do not get to robbing it.

You can now take the old hive into a room and with your smoker drive out into a box the few bees that remain. Dump these down in front of the swarm and they will immediately enter their new home.

You can remove the combs at your leisure, as they will be almost empty, and you will not have a lot of combs full of brood, with young bees crawling over them, to handle. Neither do you have to do this work in the heat of the day.

If you want to fit any of these combs into frames, do it as you find time and hang them in a hive ready for the next swarm. When this issues, give it on the combs you have fitted into the frames and put on sections for surplus honey at once. It will not pay to fuss with the combs unless they are quite straight and new. Melt them up into beeswax, which always brings a good price.

You will find wrapping twine better than sticks to fasten in the combs, and it can be removed with much less difficulty after the bees have fastened the combs to the frames.

All the above can be done in less time than it has taken me to tell it, and all the tool that you will need to do it with that is not found on any farm is a good bee-smoker, which can be had of any dealer in these goods. EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Send for our premium supplement and sample copies, and see that everybody has a chance to read the KANSAS FARMER.

Did it ever occur to you that Kansas is one of the greatest hay-producing States in the Union? It is a fact, and Kansas hay is a staple article in all the leading markets. The crop this year will exceed any ever produced, and in view of the fact that the hay for the markets must be baled, it will be in order to send for the

new catalogue just issued by the Kansas City Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo. It can be had for the asking by mentioning this paper.

The Sixth Avenue hotel, Topeka, the old-time favorite Pependick house, has been leased by Wm. M. Spick, who has refitted the hotel, and now proposes to build up a large patronage by giving good service and moderate prices.

Last week we published an advertisement of Gamble's perfect draft-equalizer, that deserves more than a passing notice, on account of its special value in getting rid of the side draft so common in operating harvesting machinery. Any one having to use four horses should send an order to the Des Moines Equalizing Company.

What They Say of Steketee's Dry Bitters.

CHARLES KUNZ, Bellvue, Texas: "I find it very good, and induced my friends to try them."

HENRY MEYER, Stambaugh, Mich.: "Send me four packages. Have used them with satisfaction."

D. K. SNYDER, Gettysburg, Pa.: "Am using your Dry Bitters; received more benefit from its use than any other medicine I ever used."

By mail on receipt of 30 cents. U. S. stamps may be sent.

Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

From time to time, for a number of years, certain of our citizens have gone to Canada, but it cannot be said that we are proud of them. Now we are going to give Miss Canada a look at our teachers—Uncle Sam's favorite children. We apprehend that this will settle the question of annexation. By the way, everybody is going via the Wabash Road. If you do not wish to travel alone, or in bad company, use that line from Kansas City. Two daily trains right through to Toronto.

From the country, from the city, Come the schoolma'ns young and pretty, Going to the great convention, the convention at Toronto. These young ladies' heads are level, Via the Wabash Line they travel, Thereby getting choice of two routes, with through sleepers to Toronto.

The Educational Convention, to be held at Toronto, July 14 to 17, 1891, will be an international event of so much importance that no teacher can afford to miss it. This is an axiom. Here's another: The Wabash is the great through-car line from Kansas City. You cannot, therefore, afford to go any other way.

Allowing the hogs to be exposed to cold and storms subjects them to rheumatism.

Attend the Topeka Shorthand Institute, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

A pig that is well fed and comfortably housed is rarely sufficiently restless to squeal.

Sows intended to be kept for breeding should be kept separate from the fattening animals.

Special Course for Teachers. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Still the Favorite.

If you are contemplating a trip for business or pleasure it will be well to remember that the Burlington Route is still the favorite. Her old established line to Chicago hardly needs more than a mere mention for the reason that every man, woman and child in the country is so familiar with the fact that over this line runs the famous solid vestibule "ELL," with its splendid Pullman sleepers, chair cars and dining cars.

Your attention is now called to our Double Daily service between Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Heretofore we had but one daily train from the Missouri river to St. Louis, that being a night train, placing passengers in St. Louis in the morning in time for breakfast and all Eastern connections, but on account of the increasing demand another train has been put on and now leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph in the morning, placing the passenger in St. Louis in the early evening of the same day.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put in rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb daily trains, one leaving Kansas City late in the morning and the other in the evening, making the run from Kansas City in about eight hours. The morning train carries a through buffet sleeping car to St. Paul and Minneapolis, placing the passenger in the twin cities twenty hours after leaving Kansas City.

For further information, call on or address H. C. Orr, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A. St. Joseph, Mo.

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.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Spring.

BY DAISY DIMPLE.

The lovely spring is here,
With all its charms so rare;
Most beautiful season of the year,
"The fairest of the fair."

The blue birds twit and sing all day,
And flit from tree to tree.
"Nesting time," we hear them say,
Teaching lessons to you and me.

And down in the quiet woodland,
By the gentle murmuring brook,
Just give me kindly in my hand
An interesting book.

I love a quiet shady spot
'Mid grasses and sweet clover;
No matter then what'er my lot,
I am happy as any rover.

The spring, the gentle spring,
With radiance all so fair,
Sweetest fragrance thou dost bring
And charming beauty everywhere.

A Tramp's Song.

Wanderin' in the June-time, down around the river,
Outen hearin' o' the world, a-dozin' under kiver
O' the alders an' the willers, all a-drippin' in the water,
Kinder seems to me like livin'; but they tell me how I'd oughter
Be in the sun a-workin', 'stead o' watchin' daisies growin',
Be a-whettin' up a reaper, an' a-sweatin', an' a-mowin'
Of 'em down to dry.
But I'd somehow rather watch the beauties bobbin' an' a-growin',
But I can't tell why.

Wanderin' in the flower-time, up 'long the valley,
Watchin' little grasses grow, an' nater's gorgeous ally,
From the wind storms o' winter; medders growin' yeller,
The brooks a-singin' happily, the sky growin' meller,
Catchin' up reflections o' the hues the earth's a-brewin',
Kinder gawkin' at 'em meetin' in the distance an' a-wooln',
Or a lovin' here to lie,
Listenin' to the pigeons a-nestlin' an' a-oooin',
But I can't tell why.

Sneakin' up an' down the creek, a-peakin' at the fishes,
Runnin' over in my head a lazy lot o' wishes—
Nothin' much to talk about—wish 'twas always summer,
Er, every skeeter et I'd catch, ed turn a part-ridge drummer—
Then jes a-layin' down again, hands flappin' in the river,
Outen hearin' o' the world, breathin' blessings to the Giver
O' the earth an' meller sky,
Contented like an' happy, jes to watch the water quiver,
But I can't tell why.

—Good Housekeeping.

SUMMER DRINKS.

While it is pretty generally conceded in this prohibition State that pure water, fresh from the flowing spring, is the best liquid that can be used for quenching thirst, yet there is a very large sized desire, located somewhere in the throat, perhaps, of the average individual which seems to demand that at times it be "spiced" a trifle to make it more palatable.

Bread is "the staff of life," and we honor it as such, but we like at times to put a bit of molasses or sugar on it, or fry it, or toast it with a gentle quail on the top of it, or make a bread pudding of it, or fix it in the many other ways which have been invented for the purpose of making it give us the more pleasure in the eating of it.

Custom and healthful desire unite in furnishing us authority for adding to "nature's beverage." Every farmer boy of fifty summers or more will remember with pleasure how, long ago, he came up from the harvest field with Bill and Jim and the hired man to help dad pitch that load of hay in the mow over the sheep shed—how they stopped at the well by the house and filled themselves full of cold water and then sat down on the curb a few minutes to rest and exchange views on the various kinds of liquids they would like just then to give them the proper strength to endure the heat and hardship of harvest work. One thought lemonade would be "awful nice;" Jim said ginger pop would be about the right thing; Bill wanted soda water, while the "hired man" intimated that some of "that stuff" Nate Sykes kept behind the bar at the tavern at the "corners" would just about suit him, which suggestion so horrified the boys lest dad should hear about it that

they skipped along and "mowed away" the hay in silence.

For the benefit of Kansas boys who are busy in the harvest field we copy the following recipes from *Good Housekeeping*, which will tell them how to fix water in such a way as to make it give them pleasure without incurring danger of any bad results which would surely follow from using "that stuff" from the "corners" at Kansas City, Mo.:

Mead, or Metheglin.—These are frequently accounted as but two names for one drink, but in reality the latter is the stronger, more beery drink, while the former is highly spiced, or frequently flavored with the juices of fruits. To make strong metheglin, take fourteen pounds of honey and three gallons of warm water; add half a gill of yeast, and, having boiled two ounces of hops in one quart of water, strain the water in with the rest, and put all into a cask or jar, and add enough water to make the whole four gallons. Now let it work for two or three days, then bottle and tie down the corks. To make a quantity of very excellent mead, mix with twelve gallons of water the whites of six eggs well beaten; add to these twenty pounds of honey, and boil. When you remove it from the fire, add two tablespoonfuls each of ground cinnamon, ginger, cloves and mace; as soon as it is cold strain it into a barrel and put into it a tablespoonful of yeast. When it has thoroughly worked, stop it close, and when "fine," bottle it for use. Currants and raspberry juice, orange and lemon peel, are often added to mead. Aromatic herbs and mints are also sometimes put into the liquid during the fermentation. These last, however, give the drink a medicinal flavor, not agreeable to all.

Ginger Beer.—This is the favorite drink in all parts of the country for use in harvest time, and is probably the very best for such use. It is agreeable to the taste; cooling, very slightly stimulating, and entirely free from any harmful effects. It is best when made some four or five weeks before it is to be used, though it can be made so as to be ready for drinking in three days. We give the two methods for making it, thus: First method: Add to fourteen gallons of water, fourteen pounds of loaf sugar and four ounces of root ginger well pounded; then boil all one hour; add the whites of eight eggs, beaten to a froth, and skim carefully. Now strain the liquor into an earthen jar, let it stand until cold, then put into a cask, adding the strained juice of fourteen lemons, with their peel cut in thin slices; add half a spoonful of ale yeast on the top. Keep the cask closely corked for two weeks. Then put the beer into bottles, and in another fortnight it will be fit for use. Second method: To four pounds of sugar add four ounces of ginger, two ounces of cream of tartar and four lemons; put all into an earthen jar, and pour over it six gallons of boiling water, and when milk warm put in a little yeast. Let it stand all night to work, bottle it the next day, and in three days it will be ready for drinking.

Spruce Beer.—This is also an excellent summer drink. It should be made and bottled in the spring. To make it, allow one ounce of hops and a spoonful of ground ginger to each gallon of water; when well boiled, strain it and put in one pint of molasses and half a pint, or less, of the essence of spruce; when cool, add a teaspoonful of yeast, and put into a clean cask and cork tightly. Let it ferment for a few days, then bottle it for use. If more convenient, boil sprigs of spruce fir, instead of using the essence.

Nectar.—Squeeze the juice from three oranges and as many lemons into a pitcher, add two tumblersful of water, and sweeten to taste. Then put in plenty of pounded ice, half a teaspoonful of rose-water, and a tumblerful of sherry or Madeira wine. Stir well and pour out.

French Negus.—Take one pound of red cherries, four pounds of currants, two pounds of black cherries; squeeze all together and stand in a cool cellar for three days, then boil up the juice, add sugar, and bottle it. Added to ice water with slices of lemon, it makes a very refreshing summer drink.

Cool Negus.—This is a favorite drink with our English cousins. To make it, take a bottle of currant wine, half a pound of sugar, a sliced lemon, and the rind of an orange cut very thin. Pour three pints of hot water over it all, and grate in half a nutmeg. Let it cool, then add broken ice, and drink.

Washington in Summer.

After May Washington is in all essentials a Southern city. Houses change their aspect both outside and inside, and a distinct summer order reigns. Outside blinds are hooked to house windows, awnings fend off the sun's rays, and floors and stairs bare, or, at the most, laid with straw matting, give a cooler, fresher, and more spacious air to the interiors. Portieres, curtains and dust-inviting articles disappear, and furniture slips itself into cool holland covers. The White House, the Capitol and the public buildings undergo this change as much as private houses, and the city is in trim for its long summer siege. The doorstep becomes the drawing-room after dinner, and every one follows this good Southern fashion. The ladies wear white and light wash dresses on the streets, in hotel dining-rooms, and everywhere else, as is not done to the same extent in any Eastern city to the north of it. The open street-cars deal rheumatism, returns of *la grippe*, and summer colds; but those who become seasoned to them and survive pronounce them a summer blessing.

A Washington house is a great responsibility through the summer to the owner who does not care to or cannot be in it all the year round. The most trusted servants, the "perfect treasures" of butlers, have furnished many sad and amusing stories by their coolly turning handsome residences into colored boarding-houses for the summer. One Senator who left his house in charge of a faithful man-servant was suddenly called to Washington in a deserted summer, and found a reunion of colored society on his doorstep, a colored pianist, vocalist, and several conversationalists enjoying the drawing-room, and quite the comedy of "The Belles of the Kitchen" being played without footlights.

The great floating population of the better class, the people without fixed homes but with sufficient income for a life of leisure, complain that there is no place to go to in June. These are the people who go South in the winter and return slowly northward in the spring; who help fill the watering-places in the summer, and at intervals make long stays on the Pacific coast and in Europe. It is the boarding-houses and the pensions that they fill rather than the great hotels, and to Washington they come in increasing numbers yearly. The greater proportion of them are widows, and the women in mourning attire are two-thirds of the whole class. For them June is too late to stay in any of these Eastern cities, and it is a season of loneliness, of carpenters and painters at the watering-places. It is the tiding over of these June weeks which sends half of them to Europe, where some place is always ready, and is never out of season, and the vagaries of the American thermometer are never approached.—E. R. S., in *Harper's Bazar*.

What to Teach Young Women.

A mother writes to me: "What shall I teach my daughters?" This one important and tremendous fact, my sister: That there is no happiness in this world for an idle woman. It may be with hand, it may be with brain, it may be with foot; but work she must, or be wretched forever. The little girls of our families must be started with that idea. The curse of our American society is that our young women are taught that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, fiftieth, thousandth thing in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that, the first lesson should be how, under God, they may take care of themselves. The simple fact is that a majority of them do have to take care of themselves, and that, too, after having, through the false notions of their parents, wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves. It is inhuman and cruel for any father or mother to pass their daughters into womanhood having given them no facility for earning their livelihood. Madame de Stael said: "It is not these writings that I am proud of, but the fact that I have facility in ten occupations, in any one of which I could make a livelihood." We should teach our daughters that work of any kind, when necessary, is a credit and honor to them. It is a shame for a young woman, belonging to a large family, to be inefficient when the mother and father toll their lives away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the wash-

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it. How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

tub. It is as honorable to sweep house, make beds or trim hats, as it is to twist a watch-chain or embroider a slipper.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Things Worth Trying.

Articles stained with ink can be entirely restored by soaking in milk immediately and rubbing slightly.

Egg shell will clean bottles nicely and are convenient.

Soaking mildewed articles in sour milk will remove all traces of stains.

Salt and lemon juice will remove iron rust.

In cleaning silver kerosene may be used with advantage.

Carpets may be brightened by dusting with a damp flannel mop.

Ants may be driven out by sprinkling the floor with Persian powder.

Insects may be destroyed with hot alum. Put it in hot water and let it boil until the alum is dissolved. Apply hot with a brush, and all creeping things are instantly destroyed, without danger to human life or injury to property.

To give a fine color to cherry tree wood, take one ounce of orchanetta, cut it into two or three bits and put it to soak for forty-eight hours in three ounces of good olive oil. With this oil anoint your cherry tree wood after it is worked and shaped as you intend it, and it will give a fine luster.

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Bo An Episcopal schee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior. © G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.



HIRES
ROOT BEER DRINK
THE GREAT HEAD DRINK
Package makes 5 gallons.
Delicious, sparkling, and
appetizing. Sold by all
dealers. FREE a beautiful
Picture Book and cards
sent to any one addressing
C. E. HIRSH & CO.,
Philadelphia.

The Mormon Elders' Book
on Social Strength, mailed free to married
men, address F. B. Crouder, 525 Grand St., New York

The Young Folks.

Four-Leaved Clover.

Above our heads the sky was blue,
With green fields round us;
Within a world made just for two,
One fair day found us.
She was a maiden fresh and young;
I was her lover.
We searched, where matted grasses clung,
For four-leaved clover.

We left behind the smothered path,
And took, unheeding,
The scent that laved us as a bath
From blossoms bleeding;
A clumsy bee, with sullen boom—
Sweet-rifling rover—
Swung by, nor showed the rarer bloom
Of four-leaved clover.

Sometimes our tangled hands would touch—
Sometimes our faces
Drew close together when, in such
Enchanted places
Where common clusters hid the ground
She knelt and wove her
White fingers deftly through, but found
No four-leaved clover.

By grass-rimmed isles of apple trees,
O'er swell and hollow,
So went the ways of birds and bees
We chose to follow.
A yellow sun threw from the west
Long shadows over
Ere we abandoned quite the quest
For four-leaved clover.

And so our time that golden day
Some cynic prosy
May say was wholly thrown away—
Ah, little knows he!
Though we one trophy of the spring
Failed to discover—
We found a sweeter, rarer thing
Than four-leaved clover.
—Frank Preston Smart, in *Detroit Free Press*.

SEEING AND OBSERVING.

On a fine summer evening two boys were walking along a country road. One of them, Walter, was the son of the clergyman of the village. Frederick's father was a wealthy farmer. They were particular friends, and were often found in each other's company. It was bright moonlight, and the shadows of the trees were sharply distinct on the ground.

"How bright the moon is!" said Frederick, standing still to look at it. "And how round! It looks like a ball."

"Yes," assented Walter. "How large do you think the moon is, Fred?" Walter was a little inclined to be priggish.

"I—don't—know," replied Frederick. He had never thought about it. "I should think it must be about as large—as a good-sized milk pan!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Walter. "A milk pan, indeed! Why, Fred, it's as big as the whole United States."

"Nonsense! I don't believe it," declared Frederick, stoutly. "It couldn't be. Who told you so?"

"Father told me. That is, he said so in a lecture he gave the other day. A milk-pan!"

"I don't believe it," repeated Frederick. "I didn't know you were so ignorant, Frederick," returned Walter.

"How dare you—" Frederick was just on the point of flying into a rage, when, looking down the road, he happened to see Harold walking toward them.

Harold was no older than either of the other boys. He had not been at school any longer. His father had little time to give him lectures on astronomy, but he had taught Harold to observe and remember what he saw.

"Harold," called Frederick, "Walter is trying to make me believe one of his wonderful yarns."

"What's the trouble?" asked Harold. "Why," said Frederick, who by this time had got within talking distance, "he says that the moon is as big as the whole United States. Did you ever hear such a ridiculous fish story?"

Harold looked at the moon a minute before he answered. "How big do you say it is, Fred?"

"Why, I should think it was as big as a very large milk pan. Well"—seeing Harold smile—"perhaps a little bigger. But the whole United States! Ridiculous!" He looked contemptuously at Walter, who only laughed.

"Well," began Harold, slowly, "I don't know just how big the moon really is, but it must be a great deal bigger than you think, Frederick. The spire of our church is forty feet high; that is the width of my father's house; and see how small it looks just because it is so far up in the air. Now, the moon is a very long way off, Fred, so it must be at any rate a great deal larger than this town—perhaps twice as big; it must be at least that."

Harold spoke timidly. He did not positively know anything about the moon,

and only compared it with other things, as he was in the habit of doing.

Both the other boys laughed and jeered at him. Walter was amused because Harold thought it so small, and Frederick shouted because Harold thought it so big; and they were both so much entertained with Harold's silliness that they made up their quarrel and went home together.

As for Harold, he hastily resolved to find out just how large the moon really was before he was a day older. But which of the three boys showed the most intelligence?—*E. L. C., in Harper's Young People*.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Children, Employ Your Spare Moments.

Children that have arrived at the age of ten or twelve years should have something intrusted to their care. If they live in town, they could have plants, or something that would be convenient, and at the same time instructive. Children on a farm can have a large assortment of things, usually, and therefore have a chance to obtain their choice in the matter. We know that children of to-day can attend school most of the time, even in the country, but how much more pleasant for

them on their return from school to look after something that has been intrusted to their care—something that they will take pleasure in and thus profit in different ways. How much better would it be than to run about the house and yard, whoop and yell, or tease each other, or what is worse, tease the cat, or some domestic animal, thus keeping the house in general disorder and everybody about it in a state of consternation as to what will come next.

It is right for children to play and romp, and outdoor exercise is quite healthful; but do not allow all your brightest hours to be spent in bolsterous, unnecessary noise. D. D.

After all, the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, is to try it yourself. Be sure to get Hood's.

Southwestern Business College
Victor Kail - Write for Catalogue.

Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphing, Penmanship, Typewriting, and all other business branches thoroughly taught. We secure positions for our graduates through the National Accountants and Stenographers' Bureau, with which no other college in the West is connected.

Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men

A series, pronounced to be the "freshest magazine feature of the year," will be continued in each of the spring and summer numbers of

The Ladies' Home Journal

and present the portraits of the wives of famous men whom the public have never seen.

The series will present portraits and sketches of

Mrs. John Wanamaker
The Princess Bismarck
Lady Tennyson
Mrs. Will Carleton
Lady Agnes Macdonald
Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew
Mrs. Levi P. Morton
Mrs. James G. Blaine

And several others to be announced in the autumn.

For Your Daughters:

"Side-Talks With Girls," edited by RUTH ASHMORE—a page of wise counsels and instructive comments on social affairs and wholesome advice for our growing daughters.

Some valuable articles in summer numbers include—

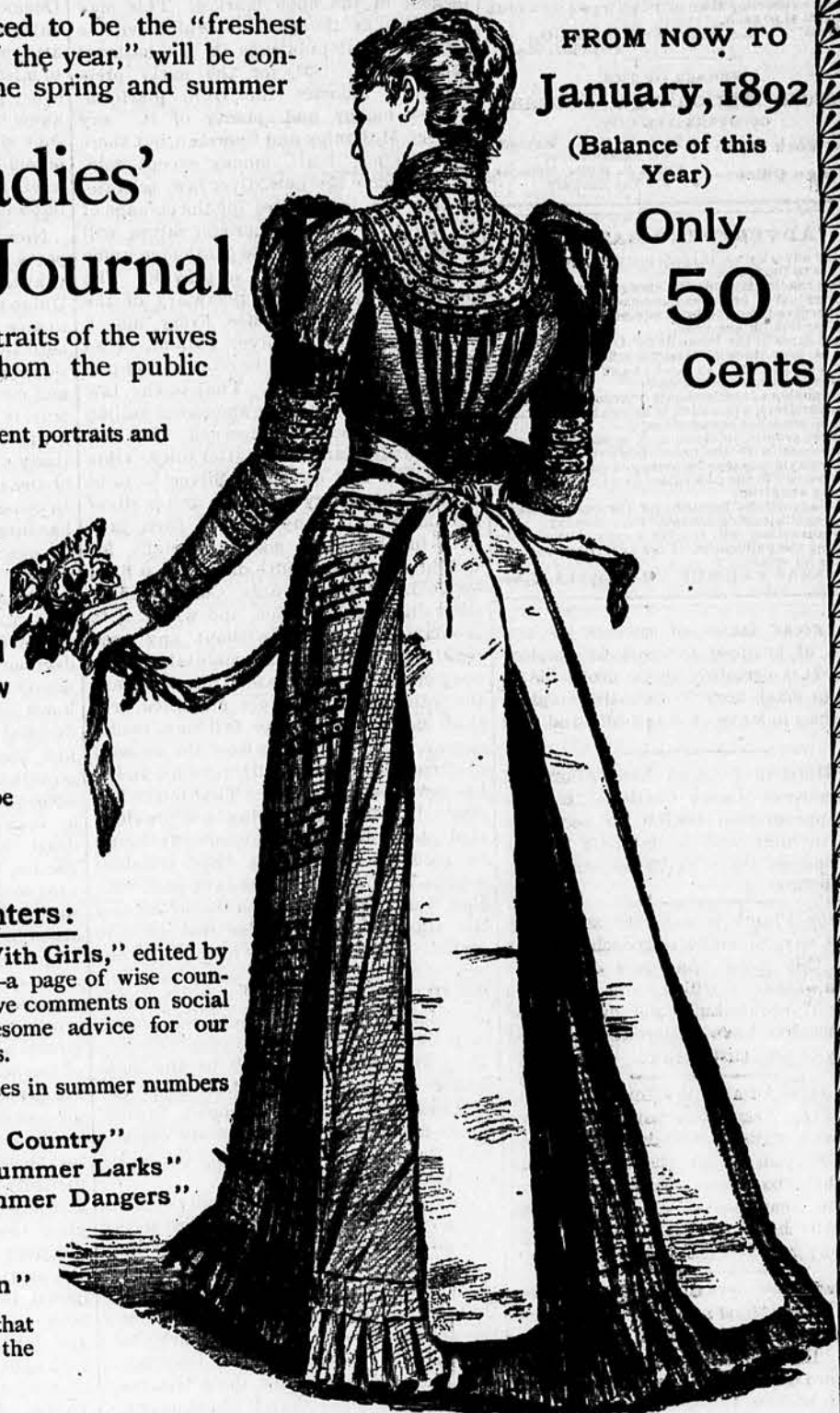
"After Dark in the Country"
"Those Little Summer Larks"
"A Girl's Summer Dangers"

"The Summer Young Man"

Will be described so that every girl will know the good from the bad.

We offer THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL on trial from now to Jan'y, 1892, balance of this year, on receipt of **ONLY 50 CENTS**

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.



FROM NOW TO
January, 1892

(Balance of this
Year)

Only
50
Cents

EMPORIA College

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Begins its eleventh year, September 2, 1891. Most thorough, pleasant and profitable. Broad courses in Business, Shorthand and Telegraph Departments. No "Accountant's Bureau" fraud or position bait thrown out. Honest instruction. Lowest expense. Board \$1.50 per week up. For full particulars in elegant Illustrated Journal, address O. E. D. Parker, Prin.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Admits both Young Ladies and Gentlemen. Fits for teaching, for business and for professional life. Has new college building, new cottage for young ladies, enlarged faculty, and increased facilities in all directions.

Expenses low. FALL TERM begins September 2, 1891. For catalogue or for further information address the President, FRANKLIN JOHNSON, Ottawa, Kas.

\$5 A DAY SURE. \$3.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRANTON & DIX, No. 153 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club
of six, at \$1.00 each.
Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.A MEMBER OF THE
Western Agricultural Journals
CO-OPERATIVE LIST.New York Office: } Thos. H. Child, Manager,
150 Nassau street
Chicago Office: } Frank B. White, Manager,
543 The Hookery.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The great factor of success in any branch of business is constant employment. It is certainly more profitable to wear out machinery in lucrative employment than to leave it stand idle and rust out.

The Holstein-Friesian Association and the American Jersey Cattle Club have each appropriated \$10,000 to secure a proper exhibit and to be paid out in premiums on these cattle shown at the World's Fair.

Senator Plumb is expected, so the dispatches say, to make a speech at Clay Center this week that will define his position so that it will answer fully the charges of inconsistency and many other questions that have apparently troubled so many of his constituents.

Hon. Jake Admire, the founder of the Osage Free Press, has bought out two papers at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and consolidated them under the name of the Kingfisher Free Press. Old Kansans who desire to keep posted on that Kansas annex will have to subscribe, and they will surely get their money's worth.

The swine breeders of Kansas lost one of their most valued members in the death of Z. D. Smith, of Greenleaf, Washington county. He was the proprietor of Elm Grove herd of Poland-Chinas, in connection with his son, Leroy Smith, who will continue the business. Their card has not been out of this paper for many years.

Robert Milliken, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Settlers' Association of Kansas, writes that the third annual reunion will take place in Emporia on August 26 and 27. It is urged that the Pennsylvanians in every county in the State organize themselves into an association, and take steps to be represented at the reunion in Emporia next August.

A KANSAS FARMER reader wants some one to inform him how to destroy red ants in the garden, also what solution to use for sprinkling plum trees after fruit is formed to keep worms from eating them. Will some entomologist friend kindly give him the desired information through our columns? We are inclined to the opinion, however, that the "worms" troubling his fruit are nothing but the pestiferous plum gouger or curculio.

The dispatches of June 23, from Wichita, Kas., state that sixty stations on the line of the Missouri Pacific and branch lines traversing southern Kansas, have reported the condition of their wheat crop and the effects of Saturday night's storm. The counties on the line of the Indian Territory have about 75 per cent. of their wheat harvested in prime condition. The next tier about 50 per cent., and the remainder standing all right, ready to be harvested this week. In the third tier of counties about 25 per cent. of the crop has been harvested. The storm did no particular damage, except in a few local instances to oats and corn.

OHIO DRAWS THE LINE.

The platform adopted by the Republicans of Ohio last week is positive on at least one of the vital issues of the day—money. It declares plainly against paper money unless it is based upon gold. While silver is mentioned as one of the money metals, it is to be used for subsidiary coin only, unless silver bullion be worth \$1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ in gold in the open market. This may be taken as the position which will be assumed by Republicans in the national campaign in 1892, for the party press generally indorses the Ohio platform. "Good money and plenty of it," say Messrs. McKinley and Sherman, but there is to be no "real" money except gold. They indorse the new silver law, because, as they say, it provides for the coinage of all the silver which American mines will produce, but surely those gentlemen know that the law does not so provide. The provision is, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase every month 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, or so much thereof as shall be offered, and pay for it in treasury notes. That is the law and all of it; so far as the amount of bullion to be purchased is concerned. Let the people understand this matter fully. Ohio draws the line on gold. Silver is to be used for subsidiary coin only unless silver bullion, without any support from law, sells in the open market, weight for weight, at one-sixteenth of the price fixed for gold. In other words, Congress fixes the value of gold bullion and writes it in the law, and silver, without any such regulation by law, must maintain, in the open market a steady rate of one-sixteenth the value of gold, ounce for ounce, or it shall not be made into full legal tender money. The law of 1792 fixed the amount of silver in a dollar at 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains, and it has never been changed. That is the law now. In 1870, the funding act provided that the bonds of the government should be paid in coin of the then standard weight and fineness. Standard gold coin then was 25 8-10 grains to the dollar, and the standard silver dollar was 412 5-10 grains. That is the law now, and it has been the law continuously ever since 1837. But Ohio Republicans say the law must be violated in favor of persons who make their livelihood out of other people's labor. They say gold alone shall be the legal tender money metal and that silver shall be rated with nickel and copper. If they do not mean this, will somebody explain why they oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver?

Our Ohio neighbors are equally explicit in regard to the tariff. They point to the late silver law as embodying their idea concerning the use of silver as money—that it shall not be used for money at all, that it shall be purchased and stored, and the treasury notes paid for it—they shall be used for money. So the late tariff law, they say, embodies their idea concerning protection—that it shall not protect at all, but only assist a few wealthy manufacturers to make more money out of their business, and that the gains shall be made out of enhanced prices paid by their customers for the goods they buy. Our friends do not put it this way, but they point out a number of articles on which duties were reduced—steel rails, wire, screws, nails, files, stove plates, etc.—all made extensively by our own people. If it is to protect the workmen that the law was passed, why discriminate against any of them. Is there such a thing as too much protection? What workman asked for a reduction of duties on files and screws? What workman asked for an increase of duties on woolen goods?

The simple truth is, that rich manufacturers and only they asked for an increase of duties on any article of manufactured goods. Workmen learned long ago that all the talk about protecting American labor is only to catch votes. Farmers made more out of their wool under the low tariff acts of 1840 and 1857 than they did under the high rates of duty under the acts of 1867 and 1883, and the laborer received quite as large a share of profits under low tariff as under high tariff.

It is fortunate that these two important issues are presented by the Ohio people. It affords an excellent opportunity for an intelligent discussion of them before the people. It would add very much to the interest and effectiveness of the discussions if they should be conducted jointly, so that both sides might be heard

by the same audience. A general plan of joint debates would arouse the people as nothing else would.

THE SITUATION.

For many months the KANSAS FARMER has been much amused at the Republican press trying to persuade itself into the belief that the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is simply an auxiliary to the Democratic party. Many a smile have we enjoyed as we calmly watched the desperation with which these journals attempted to misinform their readers. As each and every member of the Alliance positively knew better, of course the only converts to such silliness could only come from those outside of the organization, most of whom have become too well posted to be longer imposed upon.

Now, dear, deluded friends of the old party press, we will kindly inform you that the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union cannot possibly become an auxiliary to any political party without violating both the letter and spirit of its constitution. It is a non-partisan organization, and must remain so. But while this is true, it is also a fact that the organization is intensely political; it is a school for the study of political economy, independent of any political doctrine or organization. In considering the questions of the day it has honestly "hewed to the line," favoring no one party more than another; it has determinedly and steadily searched for the truth. As a result of this investigation and reasoning from effect to cause, came the St. Louis, Omaha and Ocala demands. These demands have been before the public for months, and all existing political parties know just what is wanted by the great industrial classes of this country. What has been the result? The great money powers of the world plainly saw that the acceptance of these demands by either one or both of the two great parties meant death to them, and, caring nothing for parties, only inasmuch as they could be used to "feather their own nests," they resolved that the old organizations should stand by them in a desperate struggle for life, and that in case of defeat they must all go down together. Briefly, this is the situation to-day. Both of the old parties are controlled by the unscrupulous money power, and cannot accede to the demands of the people; they must go on in the same old channel. Not being able to meet or discuss the issues of the day, as demanded by the great industrial classes of the country, these old line politicians have very foolishly entered upon a campaign of abuse, which can only drive the rank and file of the people farther and farther from any hope of relief from them. Both of the old parties have been entreated and implored for relief. For their prayers the people have received derision and abuse, and for their continued petitions have been spurned with contempt from all legislative assemblies, until all hope has fled. This is no surprise to us. To an observing mind and close student, such a position by the old war parties is inevitable. In the very nature of things it cannot be otherwise. The great money power of the world took advantage of our condition in civil war, and at its close immediately gained control of both of the late contending forces, and have ever since used them—the Republicans of the North and the Democrats of the South—to further their own interests and rob the people. How well they have succeeded is plainly seen in the accumulation of the great wealth of the country into the hands of the few—agents of the great money power—and the continued increasing indebtedness of the people. These conditions of things and the causes are now being pretty well understood. Ever since the war, until within a few years, the great wealth producing classes of the United States have permitted politicians to do their thinking, and with blind confidence followed their instructions in all legislative matters. But they finally discovered that their confidence had been imposed upon, and that their permitted leaders and supposed friends and guardians were traitorously scheming against them, and rapidly placing them in the power of the great robbing money kings of the earth. Upon this discovery, the great industrial classes of the country resolved to mutually and systematically enter upon a course of investigation; and to accomplish this, organized various industrial schools, or organizations, prominently among which is the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Their investigations have been thorough, and, as we before stated, resulted in the St. Louis and Ocala demands. In these demands the people mean just what they say, and have placed them before the political parties, for their acceptance or rejection.

Now, what are the old parties doing, and what do they propose to do with these demands? They cannot dodge them, and must either accept or reject them. They cannot longer blind the people with false issues; they must either take up these demands or step aside and give way to a new party, born for the occasion, and to meet the demands of the hour. Logical reasoning, after a most thorough study of the situation in both the Northern and Southern States, forces us to the conclusion that neither one of the old war parties can possibly take up the demands of the people. Even were they so disposed, their leaders are so completely bound, hand and foot, by party pledges that they cannot, dare not think of such a thing. The great industrial masses of the entire country, who have been aroused from their lethargy to a sense of their great danger and duty, fully comprehend the situation, and are determined to stand by their just demands. If the old parties cannot come to them, they must look elsewhere for relief. Not as organizations; not as Alliance men, members of the Grange, Mutual Benefit Association, Knights of Labor, and other industrial organizations, but as awakened and aroused citizens and voters, patriotically determined that this shall yet be "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Now comes the much misunderstood and misrepresented question: What will the Alliance do with the new political organization, the People's party? In the language of President Polk's paper, the *Progressive Farmer*, of Raleigh, N. C., it ought not to take much wisdom to answer that question. The new party has adopted the Alliance demands into its platform. Does anyone suppose that intelligent Alliance men will vote against a party that adopts those demands and in favor of a party that not only fails to adopt, but resists those demands? The Western Alliance States have already gone into the new party. Will not the necessity for unity force the other Alliance States to go into the new party also?

We see no way to prevent the new party from sweeping the country, except that of the old parties cheerfully conceding to the people every one of their just demands. If the Alliance men are to be blamed for going into the new party, then a hungry child can be blamed for going to some one who can and will furnish him food. Gentlemen of the old parties, if the time comes when your ranks shall be broken, your leaders overthrown and your heritage taken from you, do not blame the Alliance for your ruin. The people represented by the Farmers' Alliance and the various other industrial organizations have petitioned and begged and pleaded and prayed for relief all these years; and the haughty minions of political power have spurned both them and their petitions and prayers. Do not blame them for your overthrow, but blame your own blind and miserable folly.

The action lately taken by the conference at Cincinnati has made the future of our politics so uncertain as to throw the old party leaders into consternation. They do not know, "and no fellow can tell them," into whose hands they are going to fall. It seems to us that no good can come to these leaders and the parties they represent so long as these people stand shivering in their places, expecting disaster. If these parties really want to save themselves from defeat, let them get together and throw their corrupt leaders overboard, and address themselves manfully to the work of reforming the final system. But will they do it? No! As we before stated, we consider it an utter impossibility. Sooner or later each and every member of the various industrial organizations will be compelled, by a sense of duty, to abandon the old war parties, whose principal "stock in trade" is "memories of the past." The war is over. New issues are upon us. Our future welfare, and that of our children and our country, depend upon the manhood of the hour.

There is no stock-grower so poor that he can afford to patronize a cheap stallion, or scrub male stock of any kind. Its reckless business and never pays.

THE WHEAT-STRAW WORM.

In writing Secretary Mohler concerning the new wheat pest, Chancellor Snow says:

"During the past week I have received letters from farmers and others in nine different counties complaining of the depredations of the little worm which is the subject of your letter. The counties referred to are Rice, Russell, Ellis, Rush, Lincoln, Cloud, Ellsworth, Barton and Franklin. This little worm, which is sapping the wheat plant, is the wheat-straw worm (*Isosoma tritici*), an insect which has in former years done much damage to wheat in Illinois and in 1885 caused much deterioration of the wheat crop in Kansas, although the damage inflicted by this insect in 1885 was generally ascribed to the Hessian fly.

"Since 1885 the insect has passed out of notice in Kansas and now seems to be returning under favorable meteorological conditions. It seems to flourish best in wet weather. I sincerely hope that the injuries inflicted by this pest will not prove so disastrous as apprehended, but the pest is capable of producing immense injury.

"The following is a brief account of the wheat-straw worm, the substance of which I have sent to my correspondents: 'This little worm is the wheat-straw worm. This worm causes the damage by eating out the interior of the stem and thus preventing the head from filling out. It is a wheat pest almost as injurious as the Hessian fly, although I have not known it to occur in Kansas in any destructive numbers since 1885. Of course, nothing can be done to prevent injuries to the present crop. The preventive measures with reference to the next crop appear to be the burning or the destruction of the stubble, which will destroy the insect in the straw; also the burning of surplus straw in the spring. And secondly, an occasional rotation of the crops. Wheat placed upon ground not in wheat the preceding year is not so likely to be affected by this pest.' This insect is comparatively little known, and I fear that I would not be able to fill much space in your bulletin. Perhaps a brief communication to the newspapers in regard to the insect might answer the purpose. However, I will endeavor to have a communication for your bulletin if you think best."

A HINT TO IRRIGATORS.

In a recent issue of the Garden City *Impress*, Hon. Edward Russell, of Lawrence, Kas., calls the attention of the residents of the Arkansas valley to an important matter, as follows:

"Last March Congress authorized the reservation of forests on public lands 'in mountainous regions, which are covered with timber or undergrowth at the headwaters of rivers and along the banks of streams,' where such forests tend to absorb and retain the rain and moisture, and prevent thereby the sudden rises in the rivers and causing them to flow with steadiness, in lieu of rushing along as torrents and then quickly dropping to a low stage.

"If your citizens push this matter by petition and awaken an interest in it all along the valley, the reservations at the heads of the Arkansas and its main tributaries, so long needed, may at last be made to return to your present settlers within three years with its increasing benefits in perpetuity. Indeed, it would be wise to call a delegate convention at some convenient point to the whole valley, to discuss the matter and unify the sentiment of the valley upon this and other subjects connected with irrigation. No more important subject, to any thoughtful mind, affecting your material welfare, can be considered and discussed by your citizens; and now that Congress has finally acted upon the matter of reservations at the heads of rivers used for navigation or irrigation, which Senators Edmunds and Sherman have urged for years, and the American Foresters have resolved to again and again, let the people vitally interested arouse themselves and push for their protection. Laws in the United States unbacked by public sentiment or demands often lie as dead letters on the statute books.

"Reservations need to be made at the head of the Arkansas, the Purgatory, and all streams west of you, along which trees grow, have grown, and will by protection reclothe the earth with foliage, or at least to the very fullest extent authorized by the present law. It would be wise to pro-

cure at once a copy of the law for your guidance.

"The future of your valley where irrigation is profitable depends very largely upon the wisdom and forethought of its citizens; your climate is magnificent, and if you beautify your homes, keep down your taxes so as to invite and encourage capital, you will yet see one of the most prosperous and happy communities in the land."

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

(On account of the continued cool and rainy weather for the past few weeks the corn crop in the Missouri valley is in a very backward and weedy condition, therefore it is of the greatest importance that every possible opportunity be improved in the fields. The yield of corn per acre can be materially increased by proper and judicious cultivation, in fact no other plant shows the want of cultivation, or reciprocates to careful cultivation more quickly. None but the healthy plants will mature good ears, therefore everything possible should be done to assist nature. We have been having bountiful rain, leaving the ground pretty solidly packed; but now will begin a season of rapid evaporation. To insure a successful yield, this evaporation must be stopped, and the moisture only allowed to pass up through the growing plant. This can be accomplished by forming a mulch of an inch or two of finely pulverized earth on the surface; and only such cultivators should be used as will leave the top soil in this condition.

In writing upon this subject, Mr. T. B. Terry, one of the most successful agriculturists in the country, says: "West of the surface soil an inch or two deep as soon as possible after it is dry enough after each shower. Of course, in a wet time, when showers follow each other in quick succession, we do not follow the above rule. But we are very careful not to get caught and let the surface crust over after the last shower. So careful are we in this respect that we often stir the surface only to have it wet down again in a few hours. We had better lose our labor half a dozen times than let the ground dry up and crust over once. My only cultivated crop is potatoes. Moisture is very valuable to them. We cannot often afford to let any of this go to waste that we can save by careful and timely cultivation. This matter of sufficient moisture is largely under our control. I have yet to see a season in which we could not grow a good paying crop of potatoes in spite of drought. In fact, I believe a half crop can be grown without any rain at all from planting time to digging. It is wonderful what men can do in this line. It is more wonderful, however, that so many pay no attention to this point and quietly accept a total failure, or very nearly so, as their 'luck.' There is seldom a year when we have rain enough during the growing season to make a crop of potatoes. The main source of supply is what is stored up in the earth beneath and is constantly being brought up by capillary attraction. The farmer who simply cultivates a certain number of times in a season, without regard to just when, may lose much of this, as well as what comes directly from the clouds. More intelligence must be put into the work. The surface must be constantly mulched to check the unnecessary evaporation. An inch or two of freshly-stirred soil is the most practical mulch. Of course we lose a little moisture, after a rain, before the ground is dry enough to allow one to go on it without injury. Aside from this I do not intend to let any water evaporate directly from the soil in my potato field that work can prevent. It must go through the vines on its way up and pay tribute. I speak positively on this point, because I know I have made thousands of dollars by paying attention to it, and I have seen others lose thousands by doing the contrary. In truth I have made the thousands because others were slack. I had something to sell when the crop was a failure and the prices consequently high. Of course I am not selfish enough to wish for droughty seasons, but the fact remains that such years, like 1881 and 1887, bring me the most money with the least work."

The Burlington & Missouri River railroad, a part of the "Burlington" system, which has considerable mileage in northwestern Kansas, will invest, it is stated, \$100,000 in a system of irrigation in Cheyenne, the extreme northwestern county in

Kansas. It is only by developing the country as a regular crop-producing region that the company's lines in that section can be made to pay, and it has been determined to unite with the people and give irrigation a thorough test. To that end the South Fork Irrigation and Improvement Company has been organized with a paid up capital of \$100,000. The South Fork Company has surveyed 120 miles of ditches, besides laterals in Cheyenne county. The system surveyed will irrigate over 100,000 acres of land that is now non-productive except in most favorable seasons.

THE STATE FAIR.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Kansas State Fair Association will be held at Topeka, September 14 to 19, inclusive. Secretary Moon informs the *FARMER* that the prospect was never so pleasing as this year, and from present indications the exhibits will be the most varied and extensive ever shown in the State.

The premium lists are now ready for distribution to exhibitors, and the premiums offered are quite liberal, so that a representative display may be expected in every department. The snug sum of \$33,000 in premiums will certainly bring out a grand display of our products and show to the world that Kansas has the best of everything.

Special attractions in addition to the department displays are offered each day, and half-fare rates will be given on all railroads. Let the people get together and compare notes and enjoy a week's recreation at the State Fair this fall.

THEY ALL WANT HIM.

The following resolution is a specimen of the universal demand of Western horticulturists, especially those who have an acquaintance with Judge F. Wellhouse, of Leavenworth, that he should be appointed on the State Board of Managers. The horticultural industry would certainly have an efficient as well as an eminent representative in Judge Wellhouse.

WHEREAS, The horticultural interests of the State of Kansas are equal if not paramount to any other branch of industry, and should be fairly represented at the World's Columbian Fair; and

WHEREAS, Judge F. Wellhouse is one of the ablest and most experienced horticulturists in the State if not in the world; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Blue Valley Horticultural Society do most earnestly recommend Judge F. Wellhouse to be appointed one of the State Board of Managers of the World's Columbian Fair, to be held in Chicago in 1893.

Passed unanimously.
JESSE WOLVERTON, President.
E. K. WOLVERTON, Secretary.
Barnes, Kas., June 19, 1891.

Album of Agricultural Graphics.

One of the most interesting and instructive publications issued by the Department of Agriculture is the "Album of Agricultural Graphics." In illustrated form it contains a graphic demonstration of the production of various parts of the country, which undoubtedly furnishes abundant food for serious thought. From the plates and figures given, we note the following facts, covering average production in the ten years ending 1889:

In that time the yield of corn per acre in the United States was placed at 24.1 bushels per acre, worth \$9.47 per acre; wheat, 12 bushels per acre, worth \$9.95; oats, 26.6 bushels per acre, worth \$8.16; rye, 11.9 bushels per acre, worth \$8.27; barley, 21.7 bushels per acre, worth \$12.76; buckwheat, 12.8 bushels per acre, worth \$8.24; potatoes, 76.2 bushels per acre, worth \$38.34; tobacco, 727.1 pounds per acre, worth \$61.51; cotton, 168.1 pounds per acre, worth \$15.69; hay, 1.19 tons per acre, worth \$11.08.

In yields per acre Nebraska leads in corn, with 32.8 bushels; Colorado in wheat and rye, with 19.5 and 17.1 bushels respectively; Washington in oats, barley and potatoes, with 36 bushels, 29.1 bushels and 117.1 bushels respectively; in buckwheat Vermont, with 18.2 bushels; Massachusetts in tobacco, with 1,485.4 pounds; Louisiana in cotton, with 232.7 pounds; California and Oregon in hay, with 1.39 tons. These figures reveal some curious facts; for instance, Massachusetts, while by no means a leading tobacco State, more than doubles the average of the country in its yield; and Washington, while not especially famous for the production of any one of the three crops in which it excels in per acre yield, is so far ahead of the average as to demonstrate wonderful possibilities.

In noting the value per acre of products

it would be plain from these figures that some of these crops have in this time barely paid or hardly paid the cost of production, while it is not certain that some of them have not been grown at a loss. Everything considered, labor included, hay at \$11.08 per acre has probably been one of the best of all these products for actual returns. The ten years under review, though, have been the hardest period of like duration in the history of the country in which to compile a satisfactory average of cash returns for these various crops. The next ten years would in the light of the present outlook seem to promise very much better in nearly every one of them.

Another striking point in connection with it all is the very low average yield of nearly everything which is grown. As compared with the achievements of individuals here and there all over the country, and often of entire neighborhoods, not to say districts and States, the average of such crops as wheat, rye, etc., is most discreditably low. It is safe to say that no other country in the world with like opportunities for securing good yields per acre gets as low average returns, for reasons obvious to every one who takes the matter into consideration.

Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The weather-crop bulletin, issued by the central office at Washburn college, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending June 19, shows that the State received an abundance of water during the week, except in the southern and southeastern counties east of Comanche. The rain was lightest in the southeastern counties, where it was less than one inch, and heaviest in the northwestern where it ranged from five to seven inches.

The diminished rainfall in the southern and southeastern has facilitated the wheat harvest and the early wheat is nearly all harvested, while the harvesting of the later varieties has begun. Wheat harvest had begun in the central counties but was stopped by the rain. Details from representative points are given herewith:

Brown.—Wheat turning some, rusty in places; oats looking well.

Chautauqua.—Too cool for corn; wheat harvesting under way.

Cherokee.—About half of the wheat crop now harvested.

Dickinson.—Four days of cloudy and wet weather have lessened the prospects for a large crop of wheat; our harvest was stopped by the rain; conservatives claim that almost half the crop has been ruined by flies, bugs and unseasonable weather.

Edwards.—Cool and cloudy; corn needs sunshine; small grain ten days late, but the prospect for a large crop still good.

Ford.—Too much rain for the corn; more sunshine needed to ripen the wheat; rust reported in some fields, while other fields of wheat have been destroyed by worms; harvest will begin next week.

Lane.—Cloudy and wet; our crops doing finely; wheat, rye, barley never known to be so good; wheat about made; the grain of all the wheat is fully formed, but the stalk is green yet; harvest about July 1.

Kearney.—Too wet to cultivate; wet weather has also injured a large amount of hay which had been cut.

Kingman.—Too cool for corn, which is unusually small; corn cultivating and harvesting are coming together; potatoes very plentiful.

Ness.—Wheat generally doing well, fly is working some; grain is very heavy; corn wants warm weather.

Norton.—Rain for the week, 7.12 inches; too wet, has hindered farmers; grasses of all kinds and weeds are making rapid headway.

Ottawa.—We would have nothing to complain of if our corn fields were clean; corn is doing well; other crops are in excellent shape.

Pawnee.—Much wheat on "wheat stubble" will not be cut; the worm and fly have done their work; wheat sown on corn and plowed ground is fine.

Pottawatomie.—A growing week, now want some dry weather to down the weeds and cut the wheat; we will have the largest yield that we have had for years; as for wheat, we never had such a crop.

Pratt.—Too wet to cultivate corn, too cool for its growth; harvesting of wheat will begin next week.

Reno.—Too wet in many places for cultivating; corn is getting foul; some rust on wheat and oats, but generally filling very well; harvesting commenced this week; potatoes, vegetables and fruit never better.

Riley.—Too wet for corn; first cutting of tame grass was mostly put up before the rain.

Rush.—Wheat badly damaged by fly, head-worm and smut; corn improving; sorghum and millets doing finely.

Stafford.—More sunshine needed to mature the wheat.

Sumner.—Early wheat nearly all harvested, late just commenced.

Wichita.—Rain for the week, 5.97 inches; wheat, oats, barley, corn and grass all booming.

Horticulture.

BIRDS BENEFICIAL TO HORTICULTURE.

By Prof. D. E. Lantz, of the Kansas Agricultural college, and read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

As to the birds which are beneficial to horticulturists and their interests, it would be much easier to give a list of those which are injurious; I find the balance in nearly every case in favor of the birds. Every circumstance attending the matter should be considered before rendering a judgment. Some birds do damage to small fruits, but they far more than balance this by feeding largely upon the injurious insects which infest the same fruits. I append a list, naming many of them in groups only, putting the most useful groups first.

BIRDS BENEFICIAL TO HORTICULTURAL INTERESTS.

1. Bluebird, feeds entirely upon insects, mostly injurious kinds.
2. The vireos, or greenlets (three species common), feeds mostly on leaf-eating larvae.
3. The fly-catchers (pewee, king-bird, etc., seven species), feed entirely on diurnal flies, moths, etc. The king-bird does no appreciable injury to bees.
4. The woodpeckers. Every member of this family is useful, and none do any damage which cannot be prevented without destroying the birds. These birds are not protected by our State law, a matter which should be remedied without delay.
5. The wood-warblers; especially the common summer yellow-bird.
6. The orioles (without exception).
7. The swallows (without exception).
8. The cedar-bird (known as cherry-bird). Specimens of this bird captured show that, except in the cherry season, its food consists almost exclusively of canker-worms, codlin moths and other injurious insects.
9. The house wren.
10. The robin.
11. The catbird.
12. The brown thrush.
13. Most of the sparrows. (They feed on insects in summer and upon grass and weed seeds in winter).
14. The night-hawk, or goat-sucker.
15. The cuckoo.
16. The chimney swift.

To this list, on account of the farmer in general, I would add quail, most hawks and owls, blackbirds, in fact the whole list of birds except the following:

1. The English sparrow.
 2. The bluejay (not because of its injury to fruit so much as because of the persistent way he has of robbing the nests of more useful birds).
 3. The sharp-shinned hawk.
 4. Cooper's hawk.
 5. The crow. (This species is in doubt in my mind).
 6. The turtle dove. (This bird does no harm, but as it also does not do any positive good, it is of doubtful utility. I do not think they should be destroyed. I have been told that they puncture the grapes when ripe, but this has never come under my own notice.)
- This is a rough list, hastily made. It includes only such as I think are directly useful to the horticulturist. I will say, further, that it does not require that the orchardist shall destroy birds that feed upon his fruit to keep them off. A few blank charges of powder shot into the midst of the marauders will be as effectual in keeping the birds away from cherries as all the destruction that can be dealt out with a shot-gun. It is absolutely cruel to shoot birds at that season, as all the young in the nests starve to death when the parent birds are destroyed.

Nebraska Fruit Prospects.

The following report of the fruit prospects for Nebraska this season has been collected by the horticultural association of that State, and will, in the main, be an approximately correct statement:

Grapes, full crop. Strawberries, full crop. Raspberries, full crop. Blackberries, killed back some but well set. Currants, full crop. Cherries, Early Richmond, full crop; English Morello, full crop. Apples, Whitney No. 20, full crop; Janneton, light crop; Jonathan, medium crop; Tallman Sweet, light crop; Winesap, full crop; Ramsdell's Sweet, full crop; Red Astrachan, light crop; Snow, light crop; Willow Twig, light crop; Duchess, full crop; Plum Cider, medium crop; Ben

Davis, good crop; Iowa Blush, light crop; Sheriff, full crop.

Prospect is for a good crop of fruit, but somewhat lighter than last year. Apples, cherries and grapes promise a fine crop.

Rust in Blackberries.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to Mr. Joseph Beggs, will say the rust in his blackberries means their race is run. Nature has wisely adopted this remedy to destroy, otherwise they would become an unbearable nuisance, i. e., the universal growth of blackberries. We who have passed the meridian of life can look back to the famous blackberry thicket of our youth, a perfect jungle, where we gathered the luscious fruit. These "patches" became obliterated, and we had to hunt other "pastures new." We could not at that time comprehend the cause of this migration of this fruit, as it were. From a closer intimacy with the berry I have learned this: that it is nature's way to eradicate what otherwise would become a great burden. In other words, the rust is a disease that is provided to destroy the plant. How? Why? First, the plant becomes exhausted, possibly weakened by long and close cultivation. (I am now treating of improved sorts.) Second, the properties in the soil necessary to their sustenance are lessened or exhausted, so that the plants become diseased and die. Rust in the blackberries means death.

There is no remedy for it. The only thing for Mr. Beggs to do is to destroy his plantation, and secure of the newer sorts those as yet not weakened by high cultivation and which have as yet resisted the rust. Planting on good moist ground, he can in this way hope for bountiful crops of this luscious and easily-grown fruit.

Rust has almost entirely annihilated our old standard sorts, such as Kittatinny, Lawton, Wilson, etc. What shall we plant? As yet Snyder and Taylor stand pre-eminently first. Little or no rust has been developed among them. I have tried many sorts, but none equal these. I do not expect these sorts are exempt from what I consider nature's remedy to destroy. By no means. I think they can be saved only by frequent planting and on best soils; no ground can be too rich for them.

I am experimenting with a number of new sorts. Should the above varieties fail I hope to substitute others. Much time and labor has been lost in cutting out and burning canes which have developed rust. When it once attacks a plantation the only sensible way is to plow up and cultivate in some other crop. Never replant to blackberries, at least not until the soil has been thoroughly cultivated and fertilized.

What to do with present crop is a question. We expect from 1,500 to 2,000 crates. Blackberries have paid well in the past; hope they will keep up their excellent reputation.

FRANK HOLSINGER.

Rosedale, Kas.

Model Fruit Garden.

One of the editors at Council Grove lately visited the fine fruit garden belonging to Capt. H. C. Finney, of that place, and became convinced thereby that Kansas is the natural home of the apple, peach, plum, strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, and in fact all kinds of fruit not necessarily tropical. He says: "Mr. Finney is one of the best posted fruit-growers in the State and is giving almost his entire attention to the cultivation of the strawberry, and by his persistent research and experiments has brought this berry up to a high grade, both in variety and size. He has in one acre of strawberries, consisting of thirty-two different varieties. Last year he sold from his garden about eighty bushels of berries and this year he is confident his yield will be from 125 to 150 bushels. His largest berries are seedlings, which run from twenty-one to twenty-two to the quart, and measure from four and a half to six inches in circumference. His next largest variety is the Jessie, which is very prolific and richly flavored. He has out 150 apple trees, seventy-five of which are bearing and will produce a heavy crop this year. His peaches, plums, blackberries, raspberries and gooseberries also show a fine prospect for a heavy yield of fruit. One feature about Mr. Finney's berries is that they are extra clean, as he keeps them well mulched, but one of the greatest mysteries the Captain fails to explain is that no two seeds will produce the same

SAFE AND EFFECTIVE,

Ayer's Pills are indispensable as a family medicine, both for children and adults. For constipation and all irregularities of the stomach and bowels, they have no equal, and, being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take and long retain their virtues.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my family for over thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine for fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pill used by the people in our neighborhood." — Redmon C. Conly, W. Feliciana Parish, Row Landing P. O., La.

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for rheumatism, headache, and costiveness, and also for colds, and have always been benefited. They are the best medicine ever used in my family. My son had a severe cold and very bad cough. He has taken a few doses of Ayer's Pills and is all right to-day." — Mrs. G. W. Hester, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PAINLESS PILLS EFFECTUAL

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired

Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the

muscular system, and arousing with the rosbud of health

The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE

FEMALES to complete health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 cents per Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helena, Lancashire, England.
B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States, 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Mention this paper.)

variety of berries, each seed bringing forth something new.

"There is no excuse why every person owning a piece of ground in Morris county cannot, by a little labor, raise abundance of fruit, for home consumption, at least."

Salt for the Apple Tree Borer.

Mr. Boynton, in a recent issue of the Practical Farmer, says:

"I came across quite a large apple tree literally honey-combed by the borer, and in order to make a test case to see how much salt a tree would stand and live, I think I applied five or six quarts of salt, rubbing it over the body of the tree clear up to the limbs and piling it all around the collar of the tree. I applied so much at that stormy season of the year that it had not all dissolved a month afterwards. Now for the result. I examined that tree several times during the season of 1890 and could see no signs of a borer and the tree looked and seemed more healthy than it did the summer before. Acting on that, I applied salt to every apple and quince tree on the premises during the first days of August last. To small-sized trees I put, I think, about a quart of salt at the base of the tree and in contact with the bark. My reason was this: The moth or flying insect deposits eggs during June and July, and if those eggs are hatched by the first of August, the insect must be so minute and so near the outer surface of the bark that the salt will destroy them. So far as I can yet judge the experiment is attended with good results, and if I keep the place, I design to follow up the experiment another year, when, if it still looks as favorable as now, I shall be perfectly convinced that the apple borer can be exterminated by the application of salt."

You can never know till you try, how quickly a dose of Ayer's Pills will cure your sick headache. Your stomach and bowels need cleansing, and these Pills will accomplish it more effectually and comfortably than any other medicine you can find.

The Union Iron Works has recently completed the buildings and placed therein their excellent machinery for a grain elevator, at Eudora, Kas. The plant is owned by parties in Eudora and is doing excellent work. Any one contemplating the erection of a grain elevator or any one needing machinery required in mills or on the farm, will do well to write The Union Iron Works, Kansas City, Mo., for prices, plans and information generally in these lines.

Attend the Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Special Course for Teachers. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA

PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

Mr. G. G. Stokette:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBINSON.

Never was known to fail: the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Poultry. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEORGE STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

LANGSHAN GROVE POULTRY & FRUIT FARM
—Topeka, Kas. 50,000 strawberry plants now ready. Ten best varieties. Prices low. DeWitt Q. Diven.

TREES AND PLANTS

The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit."

HART PIONEER NURSERIES
Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN
Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting and Baking the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms. W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. Chicago, Illinois. Salt Lake City, Utah. East Portland, Oreg. Oakland, Cal.

CANCER

POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED. No Knife Used. A cure assured, with three to eight weeks treatment. Write for testimonials and information, or come and be examined by our Medical Director, M. S. Rochelle. THE WICHITA REMEDY COMPANY. WICHITA, KANSAS.

In the Dairy.

A MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

The dairy industry of this country during the last two decades has grown and developed, until it now demands attention as one of the most important industries of the country, and engaged in by those among our most progressive and intelligent citizens. In a recent issue of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, Samuel Johnson says that it has received more attention in the way of studying and urging improved methods from the best authorities in both practical and scientific lines, and in urging legislation favorable to its interests during the recent years, than any other branch of our agriculture. A reason for this is found in the fact that it embraces a wider range of labor and more accurate knowledge to insure profitable returns. The manufacture of good butter and cheese is coming to be recognized as among the fine arts of agriculture; and while I trust that those most directly interested will make progress toward such similarity of manufacture as will secure greater uniformity in products, I just as sincerely hope that there will be no disposition to bow down to that spirit of narrowness and prejudice that measures material or mental products by the methods of the producer. If the product is good, if it stands the test of an exacting market and meets the favor of the consumer, then the producer is entitled to his credit as a producer in his line. Quality in product is not dependent entirely on exact uniformity in method. That method is good which results in a product of the first quality. Quality is the measure of skill. What we want is dairymen whose butter and cheese attest to their knowledge of their business.

Another reason for the growth of this industry is found in the special adaptation of a large part of our farm lands to it.

The late Prof. X. A. Willard, one of our best authorities, gives as the characteristics of a good dairy country, high, undulating surfaces, numerous springs and streams of never-failing water, a soil retentive of moisture, a sweet and nutritious herbage that springs up spontaneously and continues to grow with great tenacity, a rather low temperature, frequent showers rather than periodical drouths, and sufficient covering of the ground in winter to protect grass roots, so that the herbage may be permanent and enduring. He locates the great American dairy belt between the 40th and 45th parallels of latitude. Within its limits are New England, New York, Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, the greater portion of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and a part of the Canadas. He adds: These dairy lands are quite irregular in outline, lying not always continuously together, but often detached and not infrequently if represented on the map would have the appearance of islands.

While it is doubtless true that the localities named by Mr. Willard combine in the largest degree those natural conditions most favorable to this industry, it is certain that more knowledge, improved methods and implements, more attention to dairy breeds of cattle, the silo, with cheaper and better methods of feeding, the utilizing of the products and the ever increasing demands have contributed to extend and greatly widen the area on American soil where dairying can be profitably carried on. The special adaptation of so large an extent of our country to dairying challenged the attention, the effort and capital which always wait on profitable and safe investment and has indirectly contributed largely to its marvelous growth.

Another factor that gives high rank



FARMERS, POULTRYMEN.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

— LIES IN USING —

"Neponset" Water Proof Fabrics.

WRITE NOW. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

They Cover Roofs and Sides of Barns, Poultry Houses, Out Buildings, etc., at One-third the Price of Shingles. Sheath your Poultry Houses and Prevent Vermin. Cover your Greenhouses and Hot-Beds and save your lost time and worry. Sheath your Houses and cut down your coal bill. Absolutely WATER-PROOF, FROST-PROOF, AIR-TIGHT.

SAMPLES AND FULL INFORMATION WILL BE SENT YOU FREE OF ANY COST, BY

F. W. BIRD & CO., Sole Manufacturers, East Walpole, Mass.

S. E. BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

to the dairy among agricultural industries is, that while it gives a fair measure of profit to the farmer, the fertility of the land is maintained and increased, thus annually adding to its intrinsic if not always market value. In the system of mixed husbandry upon which so many farmers in all sections rely, the dairy is specially adapted. Grain-growing, with little or no stock, depletes the soil of fertility, and if continued must result in failure.

The present Secretary of Agriculture, when Governor of Wisconsin, in an address before a farmers' institute, in alluding to the dairy as producing wealth and increasing the value of real estate when it is carried on, gave the following statistics of two counties in Wisconsin, Vernon and Sheboygan, to show the comparative profit of dairy and grain farming:

	Total acres.	Improved land.	Cash value.
Vernon county	511,000	184,000	\$5,275,800
Sheboygan county	317,741	196,000	16,414,000

Vernon county farm land averages \$11 per acre, Sheboygan \$56 per acre. Sheboygan, the year before this statement was made, had received for butter and cheese alone \$808,000, while Vernon county only received for these products \$102,000. Cattle in Sheboygan county are valued at \$1,113,000, while the cattle of Vernon county are valued at \$565,000. And yet he concludes that Vernon county is considered to be just as good for dairy purposes as Sheboygan. Grant that these figures would be modified by some differing conditions, the fact is still pre-eminent that the dairy has largely added to the wealth of the one as compared with the profits of grain-growing in the other.

Again, the importance of the dairy is noticed in the fact that in the cost of transportation of dairy products there is a great saving as compared with grain. The same value of dairy products can be sent to the seaboard or abroad for a fraction of the cost of transportation of the same value of grain would require.

To show that dairying is profitable, one need only study the condition of those countries and localities where it receives large attention—Holland, Germany, Denmark, Isle of Jersey, the dairy districts of the United Kingdom, more prosperous from an agricultural standpoint than other sections. The same is true of our own country. Where this industry is pursued there has been and there is a fair degree of prosperity.

The foreign demand for dairy products is an important consideration in this connection, and ought to be appreciated in these times of depression. The highest figures were reached in 1884, when 147,995,614 pounds of cheese were exported, valued at \$16,380,248, about half the amount made that year. The exports more than doubled from 1870 to 1880, but have declined to 84,999,828 pounds in 1889. Our exports of butter had reached a value of \$7,000,000, but now average only \$2,000,000. This falling off is to be attributed to the appearance of the counterfeit in our shipments.

Dairymen cannot guard the quality

A Good Horse

deserves the best remedy man can devise for his hurts. Phenol Sodique is that. For other flesh also.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

and reputation of their products too carefully to maintain and increase this foreign demand. Good, honest goods, of uniform quality only, will hold foreign trade and home demand and insure prosperity.

Wisconsin Dairy Regulations.

H. C. Thom, State Dairy and Food Commissioner of Wisconsin, has sent out circulars explaining the new law relating to the branding of cheese. All manufacturers of cream cheese are required to place a stamp on the cheese designating the quality and the name of the town where it is made. All cream cheese made from pure milk from which none of the fat has been removed, and in the manufacture of which no adulterations are used, shall be branded "Wisconsin Full Cream Cheese." All cheese made from pure milk from which a portion of the fat has been removed, but which still contains 30 per cent. of pure butter fat, shall be stamped or branded "Standard Cheese." All cheese containing less than 30 per cent. of pure butter fat shall be stamped "Skimmed Cheese." The law requires that the stamp be at least three inches wide and five inches long. The punishment for violations of the law is not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense not less than \$100 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or both. This act applies only to cheese made by the ordinary cheddar process.

Only a Dime

Well invested often brings large returns. Buy a "Horse Book," and it will save you many a dollar. Tells you about the Horse, what ails him, and how to cure him. About the Pioneer Buggy, and where to get it. Sent for a dime.

Pioneer Buggy Company, Columbus, O.

George H. Parker writes the *Field and Farm* (Denver, Col.): "Last year I sold \$448 worth of eggs from eighty hens, raised 360 chickens which sold at from \$2 to \$10 a dozen, making a total of \$981 from the sale of stock. Deducting from this the \$220 I spent for feed, and it leaves me \$1,209 for my poultry profit."

Never Was Known to Fail.

Farmers, don't pay a dollar for a bottle or package of Hog Cholera Cure when you can buy Steketee's Sure Hog Cholera Cure at the drug stores for 50 cents—nearly a pound—or 60 cents by mail. Take no substitute. Some druggists will tell you: "We have as good, if not better." It is simply to get rid of some worthless stuff. Have Steketee's or none. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

For Old and Young.

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

Tutt's Pills

give tone to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder. To these organs their strengthening qualities are wonderful, causing them to perform their functions as in youth.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

CANCERS

SCROFULA AND TUMORS

Permanently cured, without the aid of the Knife or Plaster, or detention from business. Send for Proof, naming this paper. Consultation free.

DR. H. C. W. DESHLER, Specialist,
625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Mormon Elders' Book
on Sexual Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crodon, 202 Grand St., New York

MANHOOD RESTORED. REMEDY FREE. A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay. Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send (sealed) FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. C. MASON, Box 3179, New York City.

INFORMATION I WANTED, the address of persons suffering with RHEUMATISM in any form, Neuralgia or Lumbago. I will, without charge, direct those afflicted to a sure and permanent cure. I have nothing to sell but give information what to use that cured myself and friends after all other means had failed. Address, F. W. Parkhurst, Fraternity & Fine Art Publisher, Lock Box 1501, Boston, Mass.

FAT FOLKS

Reduced 15 to 25 lbs. per month. Mrs. Etta M. Mullican, says: "I was helpless; by your treatment I lost 25 lbs. in two months, and felt so well I could do my work with ease. I can recommend your treatment."

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. No starving, no inconvenience, harmless and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. For circulars and testimonials address with 6c. in stamps.
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P.O. address.
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

The Veterinarian.

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

DIARRHEA.—I have a colt, three weeks old, which was taken with diarrhea ten days ago. The discharges are watery with very little color. T. A. T. Rock Creek, Kas.

Answer.—Give the colt two ounces of castor oil to clean out the bowels; then give, three times a day, in a little sweet milk, a teaspoonful of elixir of lactopeptin, and feed the mare on hay and oats for a few days.

CATARH.—My chickens have been bothered with some disease all winter and spring. They swell up on one side of their heads, get blind and do not lay, but not many of them die. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER. I. I. Lyons, Kas.

Answer.—The symptoms given indicate only common catarrh or cold from roosting in an unsheltered place. Give your chickens good comfortable, well-ventilated quarters, but do not allow them to roost in a draft of cold air. Feed on warm food well dusted over with red pepper.

WARTS.—I have a yearling colt which has a number of warts on its neck just above where the collar would work. They are from the size of a pea to the size of the end of my thumb. I think they were caused by a wire cut. What can I do for them? S. M. A. Ulysses, Kas.

Answer.—The warts should be cut out with a sharp knife, taking care to remove every particle clean from the surrounding skin, and then the wound should be cauterized with lunar caustic, after which they should be kept well greased until healed.

SWELLED JAW.—I have a cow that, two weeks ago, swelled up on one side of her head. I thought it was a snake bite, but the swelling went to the under part of her jaw and throat, and then down on her breast, and now it is as large as a water bucket, and she cannot swallow unless she has her head up. The lump is very hard. Dighton, Kas. W. P. M.

Answer.—It is impossible, without an examination, to say just what the lump is, but we think an abscess is forming. Blister the most prominent part with cerate of cantharides, and if you find signs of pus, open it up with a knife, and syringe out once a day with carbolic acid 3 drachms and water 1 quart. Feed the cow on soft feed for a few days.

BOG SPAVIN.—A two-year-old horse colt has a bog spavin on his hind leg. When he walks he puts his toe to the ground first and then lowers his heel. Will you tell me how to cure him? Frontenac, Kas. A. C.

Answer.—Make a blistering ointment as follows: Bismuth of mercury, 1 drachm; powdered cantharides, 1 drachm; vaseline, 12 drachms; mix. Rub a little of the ointment well into the enlargement for ten minutes; then tie the colt's head up for twenty-four hours, after which rub on a little lard, and turn him in a box-stall or a small yard where he can walk around but cannot run. Rub a little lard on the part every other day till healed, and repeat the blister in four weeks.

All scalp and skin diseases, dandruff, falling of the hair, gray or faded hair, may be cured by using that nature's true remedy, Hall's Hair Renewer.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

How Gen. Howard Saved a Man.

Gen. O. O. Howard talked to a hundred or more men at St. Bartholomew's mission, 158 East Forty-second street, last night. He related an incident in his own life, for the purpose, he said, of showing what great results sometimes came from small efforts. At the battle of Fair Oaks, on June 1, 1862, Gen. Howard's right arm was shot off. "As I was making my way to the hospital," he said, "weak from the loss of blood and from pain, I saw a young man intoxicated. He was so under the influence of whiskey that he could hardly walk. As I came near him, I stopped long enough to tell him it did not pay to drink. It would ruin him, and he had better stop before the habit had control of him."

"I passed on to the hospital, had my arm amputated, and was sent home to recover. I saw nor heard nothing more of the drunken soldier until a short time ago, when a letter from an officer in Washington told me his subsequent history."

"Impressed by the fact that in my wounded condition I had taken enough interest in him to stop and give him advice, he had then and there resolved to quit drinking. He kept his resolution, and when the war was over settled down to a life of steady, honest hard work. He gradually rose, and the letter from Washington told me he had just died, a Judge on the Supreme bench in the State of New Hampshire, one of the foremost men in that commonwealth."—New York Times.

Poor food makes poor butter. The converse is even more true.

Use plenty of fine manure around the rose bushes, keep down the grass and keep them properly trimmed after they have become strong and vigorous.

Too much working in the bowl with the ladle is what spoils most of the butter made on the farms. The work of butter-making should be principally done in the churn.

HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM



A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEEDING. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

June 22, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 4,736. Dressed beef and shippers, \$3 25a35; cows, top grade, \$3 00a3 50; medium, \$2 00a2 75; culling grades, \$1 50a1 90; bulls, \$2 30a2 85; heifers, \$2 15a2 25; range cattle, \$1 00a1 40; Indian steers, \$2 30a4 00; Indian cows, \$1 00a2 25; Colorado stockers, \$2 35; New Mexico feeders, \$2 45; stockers and feeders, \$2 00a3 65.
HOGS—Receipts 1,987. Packers, \$4 00a4 40; bulk of sales, \$4 20a4 35.
SHEEP—Receipts 1,047. Muttons, \$3 75a4 60; feeders, \$3 45; bucks, \$2 00.
HORSES—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a175; good, \$110a130. Mares, extra, \$125a150; good, \$75a100.
MULES—4 to 5 years: 14 hands, \$90a70; 14 hands, \$70a75; 15 hands, \$100a110; 15 hands, \$105a125.

Chicago.

June 22, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 12,000. Market irregular. Good to choice native steers, \$5 50a5 80; others, \$4 50a5 20; Texans, \$2 50a4 55; cows, \$1 50a3 75.
HOGS—Receipts 38,000. Market active, lower. Rough and common, \$4 20a4 35; packers and mixed, \$4 40a4 45; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4 50a4 55; light, \$4 40a4 55.
SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Market active, higher. Natives, \$4 40a5 10; Texans, \$4 75; West-erns, \$4 90; lambs, \$4 75a5 40.

St. Louis.

June 22, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 7,100. Market lower. Good to choice native steers, \$4 70a5 75; fair to good native steers, \$3 50a4 90; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 40a4 00.
HOGS—Receipts 2,800. Market lower. Fair to choice heavy, \$4 45a1 57½; mixed grades, \$4 10a4 50; light, fair to best, \$4 35a4 50.
SHEEP—Receipts 1,700. Market firm. Fair to fancy, \$3 30a5 00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

June 22, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts for past 48 hours 17,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 88c; No. 3 hard, 86½c; No. 2 red, 91c, and No. 3 red, 89½c.

CORN—Receipts for past 48 hours 15,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 53c; No. 3 mixed, 52½c; No. 4, 50c; No. 2 white mixed, 50c.

OATS—Receipts for past 48 hours, 15,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 3 mixed, 38c; No. 2 red, 40c; No. 2 white mixed, 43c.

RYE—Dull but steady. No. 2, 68c; No. 3, 62c.

FLAXSEED—We quote crushing at 90c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 50a1 55 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.
HAY—Receipts for past 48 hours 90 tons. Market dull. Half of the arrivals new and most of such receipts heated and hard to sell, best new not bringing over \$8. No really fancy coming in. We quote: Prairie, fancy, \$10 00; good to choice, \$7 00a7 50; prime, \$4 50a5 50; common, \$2 50a3 50. Timothy, good to choice, \$10 00.

Chicago.

June 22, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 47,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 96½a96¾c; No. 3 spring, 92a93c; No. 2 red, 97a98c.

CORN—Receipts 263,000 bushels. No. 2, 58½c. OATS—Receipts 133,000 bushels. No. 2, 36½c; No. 2 white, 39½a41c; No. 3 white, 37½a39½c.

RYE—Receipts 1,000 bushels. No. 2, 75a76c.

St. Louis.

June 22, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 30,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 99½c.

CORN—Receipts 70,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 57½c.

OATS—Receipts 6,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 40c.

HAY—Dull. Choice to fancy timothy, \$8 00a10 50; choice to fancy timothy, \$12 00a17 50.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

June 22, 1891.

Receipts last week, 1,898,536 pounds. Demand continues tame and limited—lacking speculative spirit, while manufacturers bought sparingly—from hand to mouth, so to speak; offerings liberal and arrivals free, causing considerable accumulation in receivers' hands; these conditions, coupled with discouraging advices from all other leading markets, here and abroad, had a depressing influence on prices, which drooped, softened and declined slightly. However, with a better assortment, or more carefully prepared offerings, sales would have resulted more satisfactorily. Parties in the country who sack the wool should bear in mind the great importance of keeping different grades and different qualities separate. To do so will enable the seller to realize better prices than he can when all sorts of fleeces are mixed in the sacks, and will also expedite trade. A lot placed on sale with fine and coarse or burry and clear mixed in the sack, prevents the buyer from readily making an accurate estimate as to the value of the lot, and to be safe, will not bid up to its worth. Kansas sold lightly, and the offerings being mainly of inferior dark and heavy at inside rates.

Kansas and Nebraska—Medium light bright, 19a20c; coarse, 17a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

Chicago.

June 22, 1891.
Kansas and Nebraska wool is arriving in larger quantities and are in greatly improved condition. Sales of medium Nebraska very light sold at 26c; medium Kansas of average condition sold at 23½c. Fine Nebraska quite heavy sold at 17c with a light shipment selling at 21c. Some coarse Kansas sold in a small way at 19c and slightly kempy at 17c.

The demand is strongest and most urgent for the fine medium, fine and three-eighths medium wools. There is also a very strong demand for braid combings.

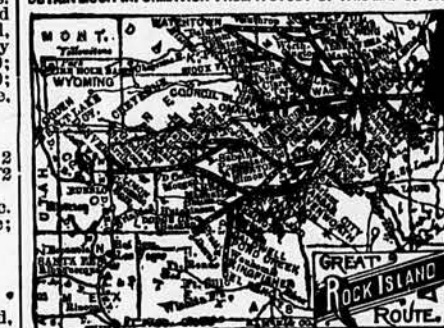
Kansas and Nebraska—Fine, heavy, 13a15c; average, 18a20c; choice, 20a22c. Medium, heavy, 16a18c; average, 19a20c; choice, 21a23c. Low medium, heavy, 16a18c; average, 20a22c; choice, 22a25c. Coarse, heavy, 14a17c; average, 18a20c; choice, 19a22c.

Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the Weekly Capital, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the Capital and the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$1.50. Send in your orders at once.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.

Including Lines East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, WATERTOWN, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO. Free Reclining Chair Cars to and from CHICAGO, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WICHITA and HUTCHINSON. Daily Trains to and from KINGFISHER, in the Indian Territory.

SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

of Through Coaches, Sleepers, and Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, and Free Reclining Chair Cars between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO, via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Excursions daily, with Choice of Routes to and from Salt Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado.

Via The Albert Lea Route.

Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Watertown, Sioux Falls, the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest.

The Short Line via Seneca and Kankakee offers facilities to travel to and from Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other Southern points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply at any Coupon Ticket Office, or address E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO, ILL.

Personal:

It is often cheaper to run away from a cold climate than to stay at home and fight it with anthracite.

A round trip ticket to California via the "Santa Fe Route" is not costly, and its purchase may save your health.

Ours is the great Middle Route, south of snow blockades.

We will be glad to give you detailed information about Pacific Coast in some neat pamphlets just issued. Write to

G. T. NICHOLSON, JNO. J. BYRNE,
G. P. & T. A., A. G. P. & T. A.,

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.,
Topeka, Kas. | Chicago.

Wood | Funsten Commission Company, | Wool
LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS. ST. LOUIS, MO. HAVE YOUR BANKER INVESTIGATE OUR STANDING.
WRITE FOR OUR WEEKLY REPORTS.

WOOL

FUNSTEN & MOORE
COMMISSION-MERCHANTS ST. LOUIS
LIBERAL ADVANCES ON ALL SHIPMENTS
MARKET REPORTS SENT FREE—CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

REFERENCES:
WOODSON NAT'L BANK
Yaies Centre, Kas.
EXCHANGE NAT'L BANK
Eldorado, Kas.
ST. LOUIS NAT'L BANK
St. Louis, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of each stray, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise said stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1891.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.
COW AND CALF—Taken up by Peter Oehlrich in Riley tp., P. O. Hillsboro, May 12, 1891, one white cow with red head, medium size, dehorned; male calf, same color, about 3 months old.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by W. A. McClelland, in Garden tp., one brown horse mule, five feet high, about 15 years old; valued at \$20.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Geo. A. Anderson, in Kanawaka tp., ten miles west of Lawrence, P. O. LeCompton, one medium-size bay mare pony, branded D enclosed in di mond on left hip, three white feet, small white strip in face; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Geo. W. Drum, in Ohio tp., June 1, 1891, one iron-gray mare colt, 1 year old, web halter on; valued at \$20.
MARE—By same, one bay mare, branded L on left shoulder, white star in forehead, 10 or 12 years old; valued at \$15.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
COW—Taken up by David Day, in Rich tp., May 22, 1891, one red and white spotted cow; valued at \$12.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. H. Clayton, in Caney tp., June 4, 1891, one brown mare, 7 years old, small star in forehead.

PONY—By same, one dun pony mare, 8 years old, no marks or brands; the two animals valued at \$30.
MARE—Taken up by Ball Brown, in Fawn Creek tp., May 26, 1891, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$50.

HORSE—By same, one roan horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high; valued at \$50.
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Start, in Caney tp., P. O. Fawn, May 20, 1891, one black mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1891.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by John Rawling, in Pleasant View tp., May 1, 1891, one dark bay mare mule, 1 year old, no marks or brands visible.

COLT—By same, one bay yearling horse colt, no marks or brands visible.
HORSE—Taken up by Zeno Hobson, in Crawford tp., P. O. Crestline, May 20, 1891, one dark brown horse, white hairs in tail, 4 years old, about 15 hands high; valued at \$50.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 4 or 5 years old, 15½ hands high; two animals valued at \$150.

HORSE—Taken up by Owen West, in Sheridan tp., May 20, 1891, one small iron-gray horse, supposed to be 8 years old, white spot in forehead, light mane and tail, left hind foot white.

HORSE—By same, one small black horse, supposed to be 2 years old, right hind foot white; two animals valued at \$100.
MARE—Taken up by Samuel Wooten, in Liberty tp., May 13, 1891, one dark bay or brown mare, 4 or 5 years old, 15½ hands high, white in forehead, left hind foot white.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.
2 BOWS—Taken up by J. H. Thrasher, P. O. Tampa, two spotted bows; valued at \$15.
MARE—Taken up by J. H. Larkin, in Grant tp., P. O. Youngtown, May 28, 1891, one bay mare, 4 feet 10 inches high, branded B and indistinguishable character, also small scar or brand on left hip, star in forehead and white on nose; valued at \$15.

Smith county—John H. Ferris, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Kenley Thompson, in German tp., May 22, 1891, one red and white cow, right ear slit and ring in underside, left ear cropped and ring in upper side, 3 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one blue spotted cow, ring in underside right ear, ring in top side of left ear, dehorned, 8 years old; valued at \$10.
COW—By same, one light red cow, 12 years old, left horn crooked; valued at \$8.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by S. N. Shoemaker, P. O. Gladys, one pale red and white spotted cow, about 4 years old, lower crop in right ear and lower crop on tip of left ear; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1891.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Young, in Williamsport tp., June 1, 1891, one sorrel horse, about 15 years old, with saddle and harness marks, white star in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, about 7 years old, harness marks in hind foot white, star in forehead and blemish on underside of neck; valued at \$50.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Wooten, in Liberty tp., May 22, 1891, one iron-gray mare, white spot in forehead, 4 years old, 15 hands high.

COLT—By same, one dun horse colt, 10 or 12 months old; two animals valued at \$60.

Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Beasley, in Sharon Springs tp., P. O. Sharon Springs, June 4, 1891, one gray horse, weight 750 pounds, branded N. J. on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, weight 675 pounds, one white hind foot; valued at \$25.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Wertz, P. O. Shawnee, May 26, 1891, one bay horse, 15 hands high, branded A on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Alonzo Huff, in Kiowa tp., P. O. Kiowa, May 15, 1891, one bay stallion, 15½ hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, long black bushy tail; valued at \$65.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. F. Blunderfield, in Ottawa tp., May 19, 1891, one speckled Texas steer, branded X on left side, crop off right ear.

Greeley county—J. U. Brown, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. A. Brown, in Colony tp., P. O. Underwood, May 15, 1891, one black mare mule, 15½ hands high, branded S. B. on left hip; valued at \$60.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Grover Deaton, in Centropolis tp., three miles west of Norwood, May 7, 1891, one blood-bay horse, white spot on forehead, side, nose and inside of right fore leg near body, black mane and tail, wild and wind-broken; valued at \$20.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. W. Denny, in Geneva tp., P. O. Geneva, one bay horse, 5 years old, both hind feet white, some harness marks; valued at \$40.

Rooks county—F. P. Hill, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by George D. Anderson, in Logan tp., May 27, 1891, one bright bay mare, 5 or 6 years old, weight about 850 pounds, scar on right shoulder, left gambrel joint scarred and enlarged, scar on left fore foot; valued at \$25.



THE GREAT SOUTHWEST SYSTEM

Connecting the Commercial Centers and rich farms of

MISSOURI,

The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of

KANSAS,

The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centers of

NEBRASKA,

The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining

Districts of

COLORADO,

The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of

ARKANSAS,

The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Woodlands of the

INDIAN TERRITORY,

The Sugar Plantations of

LOUISIANA,

The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of

TEXAS,

Historical and Scenic.

OLD AND NEW MEXICO,

And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to

ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of any of the above States, Address

H. O. TOWNSEND,

Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agent,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

TANSY PILLS!
Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

GREAT "ACTINA" ONLY KNOWN CATARRH CURE.



The Deaf Hear The Blind See. Catarrh Impossible



The above figure represents the manner in which our Magneto-Conservative Garments are worn. It can be readily understood that they are not worn next to the skin, nor have they to be dipped in acids. The dangerous character of Electric Belts charged with acid and worn next to the skin is too well known to be repeated here. PROF. WILSON'S system is as distinct from these dangerous Copper and Zinc Belts as is a pine knot in an Indian's wigwam to the electric lights of our stores and city streets. There need not be a sick person in America (save from accidents) if our Magneto-Conservative Underwear would become a part of the wardrobe of every lady and gentleman, as also of infants and children.

Just as cataracts and all diseases of the eye are cured by "Actina," so our garments cure all forms of bodily disease. Send for pamphlet and price list.

One million people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the doctors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease our garments will not cure. Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Consumption, Stiff Joints. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testify to our marvelous cures. If you suffer it serves you right. Listen to your doctors and die. Wear our Magneto-Conservative Garments and live.

READ GENERAL REPORT FROM NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—Catarrh, Color-Blindness, Near-Sightedness, Quinsy and other forms of Disease Cured by one Instrument.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAS., March 12, 1891.
Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eye; has been greatly benefited. He is an old case; has spent several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$250 Insulator. There are several other comrades in the Home who have bought your Belts, and I have heard favorable reports of their effects. A great many intend getting your Actina and Garments as soon as they get their pensions.
Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,712, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers. Private Parlors for Ladies. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address all private matter to PROF. WILSON.

NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASS'N, Mfrs., 1021 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

Assets.....	\$107,150,309
Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,829,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....	27 per cent.

LIBERALITY.

The policy issued by the Equitable Society contains the following incontestable clause: After two years from the date of issue, the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of this policy are that he shall pay the premiums and observe the regulations of the Society as to age and service in war. In all other respects, if the policy matures after the expiration of two years, the policy shall be indisputable.

The latest form of contract issued by the Equitable is unrestricted as to residence, travel and occupation after the first year. It is non-forfeitable after the third year, and is simple, clear and liberal in all its provisions; nor can any other company point to a record, for the prompt payment of claims, to compare with that of the Equitable.

The Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, said: "Life assurance contributes effectually to make life itself longer, society happier, the aggregate prosperity of the community greater, while encouraging economy, invigorating enterprise, justifying hope in each individual, and shedding the light of a more serene happiness in many households."

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn said: "How a man with no surplus estate, but still money enough to pay the premium on a life assurance policy, can refuse to do it, and then look his children in the face, is a mystery to me."

For further information as to cost and plans, send your age and address to

JNO. S. HYMAN,
General Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Good Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be paid.

WESTERN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

R. L. COFRAN, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Machinery. Also manufacture and carry in stock SMALL ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR FARM USES, in five sizes, viz.: Two, four, six, eight and ten horse-power. Also STEAM PUMPS. Write for prices.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1882.

The most successful college on this continent. For further particulars address the Secretary, JOS. HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537-2539 State St., Chicago, Ill.

2806 lbs. TWO
BEST HOG ON EARTH. Send address on postal for description of this FAMOUS breed and fowls. First applicant in each locality gets a pair ON TIME and agency. The L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.

HANNA'S Popular Poland-China Pigs
are growing in nearly half of the Union, he having shipped to seventeen States and Canada.
Write for one to
W. S. HANNA,
Mention KANSAS FARMER.] Ottawa, Kas.

HIGHLAND HERD POLAND-CHINAS

Lord Corwin 4th 2875 C. 901 S. R., the sweepstakes boar at St. Louis and Chicago in 1893, at head of herd, assisted by U. S. A. 6384 S. R. and Gov. Rush 3d 6385 S. R. We have seventy-five pigs from these boars and from as fine a lot of brood sows as can be found. Quality, not quantity, our motto. Orders booked for future delivery. Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas.

J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.

Breeder fancy POLAND-CHINA Swine. Tony lot of March, April and May pigs, sired by first-class boars. Can furnish pigs in pairs not akin. Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.

Address **ROBERT ROUNDS,** Morganville, Kas., for **POLAND-CHINAS** of the best. Can furnish pigs of any weight as high as 500 pounds. Eighty-five head of fall pigs for sale cheap for next thirty days. Right age to breed. Write. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas.
\$500 Prize Yellow and White Dent Seed Corn. This was raised from seed purchased at the Exposition at St. Joe, where it took the above prize, and has been kept strictly pure; \$1 per bushel—sacks extra. Twenty-five extra fine Partridge Cochins cockerels, \$1 each. Ten extra choice registered Poland-Chinas males, 6 and 7 months old, \$10 apiece. Eleven high-scoring gilts. These will be bred in February and March to All Right's Chip, his sire All Right, Vol. 12 Ohio, and out of the famous Graceland F. 44912 Ohio, for which her owner refused \$500. Address as above.

JOHN M. VIVION, McCredie, Mo. **C. C. ALEXANDER, Fulton, Mo.**

VIVION & ALEXANDER,



Breeders of the best Show Yard

POLAND - CHINA HOGS.
A few pairs fancy pigs, six and a half months old, for \$25 per pair. Three hundred pigs for trade of 1891 from the best breeding and show animals in the West.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES



Onward 25383, prize-winner in Illinois, and my choice of all yearling boars in 1890, at head of herd, assisted by Royal Champion 23854, first in class and head of first-prize herd (bred by myself) over all Kansas herds in 1890. Orders booked now for sows bred and choice pigs. Address **G. W. BERRY,** Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN CATTLE.

I have a choice herd of these justly-celebrated cattle of all ages. Also some nice grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Personal inspection invited. Call on or address **JNO. D. PRYOR,** Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

THE LA VETA
Jersey Cattle Company
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Service Bulls: **MR. STOKER** Poggis 15th, and **PAAS POGIS** 23345, son of Lucy's Stoke Poggis 11544.

FOR SALE!

Fine lot of young Bulls and Heifers sired by Paas Poggis, son of Lucy's Stoke Poggis. All solid colors, out of tested cows, from 16 to 21 pounds in seven days.
F. C. MILLER, Secretary and Manager. **G. F. MILLER, President.**

H. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON, CLEVELAND BAY
—AND—
FRENCH COACH HORSES.

An Importation of 125 Head,

Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

E. BENNETT & SON.



AUSTIN & GRAY BROS.,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Importers and Breeders of



Suffolk Punch, French Coach,

ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON

And Standard-bred Stallions and Mares

Our horses were selected by a member of the firm direct from the breeders of Europe, and are descendants of the most noted prize-winners of the old world. We paid spot cash for all our stock and got the best at great bargains and were not obliged to take the refuse from dealers at exorbitant figures in order to obtain credit, thereby enabling us to sell better animals at better prices, longer time and a lower rate of interest than almost any other firm in America. We have also the most superior system of organizing companies and stock syndicates in this country, and insure satisfaction. We call special attention to our references. By these it will be seen that we are not handling on commission the refuse horses of dealers in Europe. With us you get a square transaction, a good animal, a valid guarantee, and will compete with any firm in America on prices and terms besides. Write us for descriptive catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

Linwood Short-horns

W. A. HARRIS, Prop'r, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest existing herd of Scotch Short-horns, consisting of *Crutcher's, Victorias, Lavenders, Violets, Secrets, Brawly Buds, Kinship Golden Drops, etc.* Imp. Craven Knight (57121) head of herd. Linwood is on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application. Please mention FARMER



WILLIAMS BROS.,

Breeders of choice Thoroughbred

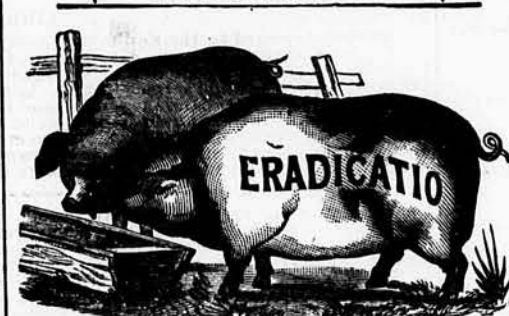
SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

EUREKA, KANSAS.

Our breeding herd is a large and strictly representative one, consisting of choice animals of superior breeding and individual excellence. The herd is headed by Dr. Primrose 78815, the bull that headed the first-prize herd in 1889 at the State fairs of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited. Men. FARMER



GUARANTEED.



(TRADE MARK)

TESTIMONIALS:

G. H. JEROME & Co., City Drug Store, York, Neb., April 4, 1890.
Bragdon Chemical Co.—Gents:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The SPECIFIC is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been impressed upon by Haas, Clark and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making. Yours, **JEROME & CO.**

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY, DEALER IN DRUGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, MORGANVILLE, KAS., April 19, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.—Gents:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 35c. I have sold Haas' and Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and I have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$300 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, **E. C. HEALY.**

MERIDEN PARK HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS, F. A. TRIPP, PROPRIETOR, MERIDEN, KAS., December 15, 1890.
Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott.—Kind Friends:—I call you kind friends because you have a remedy that is the only friend of the hog man. You will please find enclosed P. O. money order for six dollars, for which please send me by express half case of the hog cholera remedy. I am not losing hogs myself now, but my neighbors are. I am satisfied that your remedy will knock the cholera. A man by the name of Musselman has tried it. He got three doses of a neighbor and says he has cured two hogs with three doses; they were shoats, and were in very bad shape. I saw them, and I told him then they were infected. They were in terrible condition. Send my order as soon as possible. I remain your friend, **F. A. TRIPP, Meriden, Jefferson Co., Kas.**

The BRAGDON CHEMICAL CO.,

Laboratory and Salesroom,
113 Wall Street, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.,

Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped

SHORT - HORNS.

Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane, and other fashionable families. The grand Bates Imp. 8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what you want and at fair prices.

T. M. MARCY & SON,

WAKARUSA, KAS.,

Breeders of

Registered **SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

Have now for sale at a bargain thirty bulls, eighteen to twenty-two months old. Carload of heifers or cows. Come and see stock or write for prices.

FOR WORMS.

To cleanse your horse from worms, use **DR. W. H. GOING'S WORM POWDERS.** \$1.00 a package by mail.

FOR COLIC.

To cure Spasmodic Colic, use **DR. W. H. GOING'S COLIC POWDERS.** \$1.00 a package by mail. Keep a package in your house.

For a Tonic and Blood Purifier

If your horse is not doing well and is out of condition, use **DR. W. H. GOING'S TONIC POWDER.** \$1.00 a package by mail. **DR. W. H. GOING** is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of London, England. He has had fourteen years experience in the U. S. cavalry as chief veterinary surgeon, and is at present State Veterinary Surgeon for the State of Kansas. Address **P. O. Box 48, Junction City, Kas.**

O. & M.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

The Only Road Running a Passenger Train FROM

ST. LOUIS TO CINCINNATI.

4 SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS Without Extra Charge.
are run by this line from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and all passengers have use of these Vestibule Cars

Less than 10 Hours is our time from St. Louis to Cincinnati, being much quicker than by the longer and inferior routes.

By the Ohio & Mississippi Railway

THERE IS

NO CHANGE OF CARS

from St. Louis to Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other important points east.

The O & M. Ry. is the shortest and quickest and transports more passengers from St. Louis eastward than any other line.

RATES for passage tickets by the O & M. Ry. are much less than by other routes.

Through tickets via this route are for sale at offices of connecting lines West, Northwest and Southwest. When purchasing ask for Tickets via Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

Ticket Offices in St. Louis, 105 North Broadway and Union Depot.

A. J. LYTTLE, General Western Pass'r Agent 105 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. BARNARD, W. B. SHATTUO, Pres. & Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass'r Agent CINCINNATI, O.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, **Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.**

DR. GREGG'S ELECTRIC BELTS

Fat People, Enuresis (Bed Wetting), Male and Female Weaknesses (Nervous Sexual) Rheumatism, Lumbago, Synovitis (White Swelling), Neurasthenia (Excesses) Cured. Send 4c. with particulars of complaint. BELTS low as \$3.00. FEET WARMERS, \$1.00. Monthly Treatment by mail. Special Terms to afflicted persons as Agents. HOME TREATMENT ELECTRIC CO., 191 Wabash Av., CHICAGO U.S.A.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN

Our treatment positively and radically cures all forms of Nervous Disorders, Unnatural Losses, Sexual Decline, Gleet, Varicocele, Skin and Blood Diseases. Cures rapid. Charges moderate. Terms easy. Pleasantest, safest and surest treatment known. Book describing it, and how you may cure yourself at home, mailed free. **DESLOD-DUPRE MEDICAL CO.,** Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Mass., 165 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Sick PEOPLE write for illustrated family paper on operations upon tumors, fistula, piles, varicocele, hydrocele, braces, applications for deformities; also confidential book for men, explaining why thousands cannot get cured of special, private, chronic diseases, seminal weakness, loss of manhood, gleet, syphilis, unnatural losses, and results of abuse or excesses which unfit all for marriage, happiness or life's duties. **Dr. Liebig's Wonderful German Invigorator** cures all. To prove its merits, a trial bottle sent free. **Dr. Liebig & Co.,** 301 W. Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo., or San Francisco, Cal.

THREE FOOT HOLE
DUG IN TWO MINUTES.
The coming Digger. It will bore a hole where no other digger will work. It is the only Post Hole Digger that will empty the dirt itself by touching a spring. Get the agency for your county. Write quick. Address
THE CHAMPION SHEET MFG. CO.,
Springfield, Ohio.

ALL STEEL LIGHTNING

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

Portable Well Drilling Machinery

Established 1887. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue.
MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Do You Want A Profitable Business? A WELL DRILLING MACHINE AND A WIND MILL.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, showing Well Augers, Artesian Well Outfits, Wind Mills and other Machinery. Have been tested for years, and are fully warranted.

Address **THE PECH MFG. CO.**
LEEDS, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

WELL AUGERS
ROCK DRILLS
NO LIFTING OF RODS
UNTIL WELL IS COMPLETE
ADDRESS
GLOBE WELL WORKS
OTTAWA, ILL.
Or 1511 1/2 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

HEEBNER'S Patent LEVEL-TREAD HORSE-POWER. With SPEED REGULATOR. For 1, 2 and 3 Horses.

LITTLE GIANT Threshing Machine. Threshes Grain, Rice, Flax, Millet and Grass Seed. Fully Warranted. Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Feed Grinders, &c.
HEEBNER & SONS, Lansdale, Pa., U.S.A.

ENSILAGE

The **SILLO** is rapidly being adopted in all sections of the U.S. and portions of Canada as the cheapest possible means of harvesting and feeding the corn crop; no waste, no husking, no grinding, no toll to pay, nor time to lose, and a reserve of green feed for all seasons of the year when pasturage and other crops may fail. Double the number of stock can be kept on the same number of acres under cultivation.

Our Catalogue embraces valuable information and detailed instructions on the subject, as well as description and prices of the FAMOUS

"OHIO"

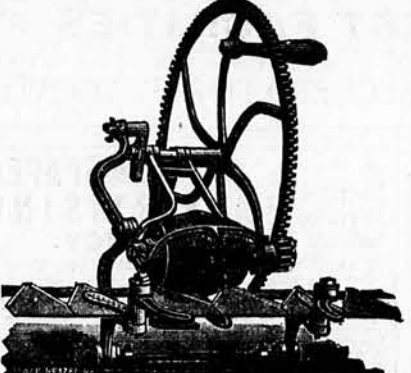
Ensilage and Fodder Cutters
THE SILVER MFG. CO., SALEM, Ohio.

U. S. BALE-TIE MAKER.

Makes loop, straightens wire and cuts off with one movement of the lever.
Lightning Lifting Jack, for hay presses, wagons, etc. All steel and very powerful.
Self-adjusting Wire Reel. Best in the world. Takes any size coil.
Also Hay Presses and Hay Press Supplies of all kinds. Weighing attachments and repairs for any press.
Send for prices and catalogue.
U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED!—One thousand second-hand Hay Presses. **U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO., Kansas City.**


FENTON SICKLE-GRINDER.


Get prices from **U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO.**
Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

THE Topeka Automatic
Self Regulating
WINDMILL


The Most Simple! The Most Durable!
The Most Powerful!

Wells and Tanks manufactured and furnished on short notice by
JONATHAN THOMAS, North Topeka, Kas.


ADVANCE

Engines, Threshers, Horse-Powers, Independent Stackers and Automatic Band-Cutter and Feeder. You can't afford to have your grain threshed by any other if the **ADVANCE** can be had. Write **ADVANCE THRESHER CO., Battle Creek, Mich.** for 1891 catalogue, or **A. W. GRAY, Manager, (Branch House), 1305 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.** Mention this paper.

SEPARATOR and POWERS

For 1, 2, & 3 horses, with governor, either level or regular tread.
Get our prices and Catalogue of Sweep Powers, hand and power Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, Steel Land Rollers, Chilled Plows, Mowers, Wood Saws, Engines—3 to 15 Horse Power, mounted or on base plate.
S. B. MESSINGER & SON, TATAMY, PA.

FRUIT Packages and BERRY BOXES,
Improved Egg Cases and Butter Packages Sold Direct to Consumer. Our "Little Monthly Drummer" giving prices, etc., free.
Creamery Package Mfg. Co., Ks. City, Mo.

If you want Machine Work, Castings of any kind, PATTERNS, MODELS, GEAR CUTTING, BRASS WORK, TOPEKA, KANSAS

"IDEAL" DRILLING MACHINE
Steam Outfit
\$295 Complete for Wells 300 feet.
Same with Horse Power \$195
Large Catalogue Free
Wells Machine Wks
Fostoria, O.

THE DUNCAN FENCE.

Large Smooth Wire (No. 9), Steel Stay Guards, and Stretcher Fasteners
STOCK FENCE
Posts 2 to 3 rods apart
HOG OR SHEEP FENCE

A POWERFUL, HARMLESS, Visible Fence for HORSE PASTURES, FARMS, RANGES AND RAILROADS. You can build any height, and, by using Hog or Sheep Guards, as close as you wish.
WIRE FENCE IMPROVEMENT CO.
97 TO 91 THIRD AVE. CHICAGO.

WIRE PICKET FENCE MACHINE.
Lowden's Perfection. Latest improved best field machine in the world. Every farmer his own fence builder. Costs 50 to 75 cents a rod. Best Post Auger made. Wire and Pickets for sale. For large illustrated catalogue address
L. C. LOWDEN, Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

CLARK'S IMPROVED SEEDING HARROW
CUTAWAY
POSITIVE IN ITS ACTION AND PERFECT IN ITS SEEDING. Will sow all kinds of GRASS SEED & GRAINS. SEND FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR.
HIGGANUM MANUFACTURING CORPORATION SOLE MANUFACTURERS HIGGANUM, CONN. New York Office, 183 Water St. NEW YORK.

DECORAH STEEL WINDMILL and STEEL TOWER.
The Decorah Steel Windmill has the most powerful movement ever employed in a windmill; lifts the pump rod with equal ease at all parts of the stroke; the line of draft in lifting is kept directly over the center of the lifting shaft; the coil spring governor is the most perfect of windmill regulators; THE WHEEL AND VANE ARE MADE ENTIRELY OF STEEL.
We guarantee our eight foot mill to do the work of any ordinary ten foot mill. Is half the weight, costs you half the freight, and a much less expensive tower to carry it; has no crank or wrist pin, with their leverage to act against the wheel. No pitman. No dead center.
Will Run a Pump in a Lighter Wind Than Any Other Wind Mill On Earth.
"The World Do Move"
ALMA GOULDS & CALDWELL CO., Mfrs. 22 & 24 N. Canal St. Chicago, Ill.

DEERING JUNIOR BINDERS


ARE WORTH DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR WHEN OTHERS ARE WORN OUT.

NEW GIANT DEERING MOWERS SAVE GRASS THAT OTHERS LEAVE.
FLORIDA BRANDS DEERING BINDER TWINES SUIT EVERY PURSE AND EVERY TASTE.
For Sale Everywhere. For Copy of "Why and Wherefore" write to **WM. DEERING & CO.** CHICAGO, U. S. A.

THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.
For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.
The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatuses, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon application.
Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated in the most skillful and scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Day rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address **DR. C. M. COE, President,** 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Cooley Creamer.
THE COOLEY SYSTEM and its product have been awarded more gold and silver medals than all other methods put together. It produces more and better cream from a given quantity of milk than any other mode of setting. Where there are no agents, will sell at wholesale price. Cooley cans, sold separate, with the right to use the patented process of submerging, to those desiring to make their own tanks.
Boyd's Process of Ripening Cream.
Reduces BUTTER MAKING to a simple science. It solves for the first time the perfect ripening of cream, and produces uniformly fine butter every day in the year. It also insures the largest yield of butter obtainable from cream. Although but recently introduced, the system is already in successful operation in 17 States, of widely varying climates. Send for circulars to **JOHN BOYD, Patentee and Mfr.,** 199 Lake Street CHICAGO, ILL. (Please mention this paper.)

FOR MEN ONLY!
A POSITIVE CURE FOR LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors of Excesses in Old or Young; Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address **ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

THE KEYSTONE
12,000 of these Machines have been sold. They are used in nearly every
HAY
STATE AND TERRITORY. THEY WILL LOAD A TON OF HAY IN 5 MINUTES. WILL ALSO LOAD LOOSE GRASS.
IT LOADS GREEN CLOVER FOR ENSILAGE
LOADER
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
THE KEYSTONE MFG. CO. STERLING, ILL.
MENTION THIS PAPER

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED
by Peck's Invisible Ear Cautions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by F. Hiscox, 885 Broadway, N.Y. Write for book of proofs

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!

CHEAP—Ninety spring pigs from the finest of Poland-China strains. Trios no kin. Mrs. Z. D. Smith & Son, Greenleaf, Kas.

WANTED—To trade, a good thrifty cow, nearly dry, for a fresh one. Will give \$10 or \$15 to boot for a good milker. Apply at 1152 Buchanan St., Topeka, Kas.

JERSEY BULL—Coomassie, Farmer Glory, Duke 75 blood. Solid color, gentle and all right. Can't use him longer, and the first check for \$30 gets him, and a bargain. E. O. Raymond, Wiley, Kas.

WANTED—A good, live canvasser and salesman to the consumer of each county in the Western States, for Dr. Sewall's unrivalled Hog Cholera Remedy. Address C. S. Jones & Co., Bloomington, Ill.

TURNIP SEED—Best American-grown. The following varieties sent postpaid by mail or express at 45 cents per pound: Purple-top Strap-leaf, Purple-top White Globe, White Flat Dutch. Bulb list mailed on application after September 15. The Harnden Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

STOCK FARM FOR RENT—At \$600 a year for a term of years, at Timken Station, on branch Santa Fe railroad, in Rush county, Kas., consisting of six sections of good grazing land in one body, with running water; two sections are under wire fence; two barns each 25x100 feet, and a house. Apply to Henry Timken, 1842 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., or George Timken, Timken, Kas.

FOR SALE—SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, also cows and heifers of all ages and reasonable prices. A pure Scotch Short-horn bull has been at head of herd for the last four years and the last year and a half as pure-bred a Crickbank as there is anywhere. Correspondence solicited. J. H. SAUNDERS, Box 225, Topeka. (Six miles southeast of city.)

Also full-blood Clydesdale and high-grade mares at very reasonable rates.

FOR SALE—Three hundred and twenty-five one-year-old high-grade Merino wethers, good size, well-wooled, a nice even lot; \$2.50 per head. Ninety full-mouthed old ewes, with their lambs; good shearers, averaged over seven pounds this spring; all healthy, no scab; \$3 for ewe and lamb. Twenty-four one and two-year-old steers from good domestic cows and Short-horn bull, medium size, smooth built, \$15 and \$20 per head, f. o. b. cars Meade. The above stock is seven miles from Meade, a railroad station, in Meade county, Kas. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kas.

FOR SALE—Two litters of pure-bred pedigreed Ohio Improved Chester pigs from Ohio and Illinois. Exhibition bred stock, large size. Address Jas. B. Welch, Ninth and Walnut St., Leavenworth, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Stock farm of 400 acres, all fenced, living water, some timber, good range, near railroad, good buildings. Address John Tadlock, Edmond, Kas.

FOR SALE—A good grain and stock farm of 230 acres on Elk river, Elk county, Elk Falls, Kas., depot three-fourths mile, on Southern Kansas railroad. School one-half mile, plenty timber, water and good improvements. Will take a lot of good steers, any age, in trade. Terms easy. For particulars address S. D. Lewis, Elk Falls, Kas., or W. M. Lewis, Mendon, Chardon Co., Mo.

ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP—Twelve horse power, portable, suitable for thrasher or sawmill. Kauffman & Son, Virgil, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A splendid farm of 365 acres; 140 acres under plow; 100 acres bottom; timbered; creek through it—living water; abundant fruit; farm house and on buildings. In Wabaunsee county, Kas., near school house and depot. Address C. E. Langdon, Tecumseh, Kas.

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE—If you want one, you will hear of something to your advantage by addressing D. F. Nerton, Council Grove, Morris Co., Kas.

1,000,000 WANTS SUPPLIED—If you want to sell or exchange farms, ranches, live stock, machinery, or anything whatsoever, enclose \$1, with full description of property, and be placed in communication with parties seeking such property. No commissions.

FOR SALE—Steam engine, corn-sheller and feed mill complete; f. o. b. \$200. \$500 stock of drugs \$225. Traction engine, separator and stacker. Run sixty days. The above are a few sample bargains. If you want to buy real estate, live stock, implements, machinery, merchandise or anything, enclose a stamp and ascertain what we can do for you. National Want and Supply Bureau, 417 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From my residence, May 24, 1891, two three-year-old geldings, one dark iron-gray, name and tail nearly white, with ridge across small of back, caused by burn of rope, 16 hands high; the other dark bay, black mane and tail, 15 hands high, with dimple in neck on right side. A suitable reward will be paid for their return or information as to whereabouts. E. H. Harrigar, Verbeck, Kas.

MODELS—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdon & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE—I have a preparation for removing superfluous hair off moles from the face and neck. Can remove in five minutes the worst case, without injury to the finest skin. Call and give it a trial, as it costs nothing to see. Call on or address Mrs. B., 313 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

PERSONS—Against whom mortgage foreclosure has been instituted should write to W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas., if they wish to save their homes.

100 FARMS! Also unimproved lands and small ranches in the very best counties in Northwestern Kansas, for sale on five to twenty years time, and some to exchange. There is no better soil, water and climate on earth. The invalid's paradise. Mixed farming and stock-raising is three times as profitable as in any Eastern State on an equal amount of capital invested. I have excellent bargains for quick buyers. Address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Colby, Kas.

ST. BERNARD PUP—A rare opportunity to secure one of the best of these renowned, intelligent dogs. She is a perfect beauty and 11 months old. Her offspring will readily sell at from \$20 to \$50 per head at weaning. Address "St. Bernard," KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka, Kas.

LADIES' EXCHANGE DINING HALL
119 W. Sixth St., Topeka.
New proprietor. Everything good. Meals at 25 cents each. Handy to business center. When in the city call. M. E. Matteson, Proprietor.



Attention, Farmers!

When in the market for cheap goods in

TINWARE, CHINA and GLASSWARE and all kinds of Housekeeping Goods, before making your purchases call at

423 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, and get prices. We will be glad to see you and show you our goods and prices, and if we can't sell you it will not be because our goods are not cheap. Come and see for yourselves at the

FIVE-CENT-STORE.
H. H. GLENN, Proprietor.

Binder Twine!

We don't give fancy names, but quote straight out and guarantee it as true to description. Samples sent on receipt of 3 cents to pay expense. Use your own "horse sense" in regard to the many grades of mixture offered.

THE MONEY SAVERS FOR THE PEOPLE
H. R. EAGLE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

PRINTING Horse, Cattle, Swine and Poultry cuts, large variety. No charge for use on orders placed with me. C. W. Douglass, Topeka.

Stapleton Land Company,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Will sell their own improved farms or ranch properties on most favorable terms, very cheap. Write for description, etc.

To Money-Makers!

And investors wanting to purchase shares, at first price, of the treasury stock of the Green Copper Mining Co., of Montana, whose ten copper claims will be, it is claimed by experts, the greatest copper mine in the world. Write for prospectus and particulars to
EVANS, OROUTT & CO.,
16 Main St., Butte, Montana.

OSGOOD SCALES U. S. Standard, 3 tons. Guaranteed equal to any other make. Other sizes proportionately low. **LYDD EBERHART, JOLIET, ILL.**

ERTEL'S VICTOR HAY PRESS SHIPPED ANYWHERE TO BE PAID ON DELIVERY. GEO. ERTEL & CO. QUINCY, ILL.

Freeman's
ENSILAGE
FEED CUTTER

Strongest, Most Durable, Easiest Running, and in every way THE BEST FEED CUTTER made. All Sizes, for Hand or Power. Carries any length. For Low Prices and Best Discounts, send for Illustrated Catalogue "E." Valuable "Ensilage Encyclopedia" free to all who mention this paper. Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Centennial Fanning Mill, and a full line of Horse Powers and Horse Racks. **S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.**

SEEDS **J. C. PEPPARD,** 1220 UNION AVENUE
(One block from Union Depot)
KANSAS CITY, MO.
MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsike Clovers,
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top,
Orion Setts, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.

WOOL ESTABLISHED 1856.
SHERMAN HALL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.
Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegram when desired.

WRITE US FOR PRICES, TERMS, &c., BEFORE DISPOSING OF YOUR CLIP.

F. C. TAYLOR & CO.,
COMMISSION **WOOL** MERCHANTS.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

REFERENCE:—Any Bank or Old Established Business House in St. Louis.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO
Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to ship pers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

AN UNEQUALLED Investment!
—AT—
OAK PARK, ILL.,
ONLY EIGHT MILES
WEST OF CHICAGO CITY HALL.

up almost exclusively of successful business and those who find employment in the place itself. It is the center of a population of fifteen thousand people and WITHOUT A SALOON, A GAMBLING PLACE or a vile resort of any kind, with NO JAIL.

IMPROVEMENTS. Improvements are going on very rapidly. The waterworks supply absolutely pure water from artesian wells, five in number and ver 2,000 feet deep. **ELECTRIC LIGHTS** are also furnished. Two years ago there was not a paved street in the place. Last year several miles of paving and macadamizing were completed, and the improvements now undertaken will not leave a single street of importance unimproved. One street is paved clear into the city, and another will be completed in the early spring.

INVESTMENTS. For investments this property cannot be equaled anywhere. It will advance rapidly in price if a quick return is desired. It will continue to increase longer and at better rates than any other property now on the market, should you wish an investment to hold. To combine the securing of a good home in a community of the high order, with an investment, there is good reason to believe you can **DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN A YEAR**, there are no other chances to equal this one.

PRICES are such as to make this property in great demand. **EASY PAYMENTS GIVEN IF DESIRED.** **ILLUSTRATED PLATS AND PRICE LISTS MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.**

E. W. LYMAN, C. D. FAINE, W. T. MILLS.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS & CO.,
161 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

P. S.—Parties having money to loan can place it through us, secured by first mortgage on real estate at 6 and 7 per cent, or we will make investments for which we issue our own certificates and share the profits. On this last plan very large and quick returns are realized.

THE SUPERIOR FERTILIZER GRAIN DRILL
The BEST in the WORLD.
THE SUPERIOR DRILL CO.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.
Manufacturers of GRAIN DRILLS
CULTIVATORS, CIDER MILLS
HAY CARRIERS and FORKS.
Farmers, see our local Agent, or write us for catalogue and prices.
AVERY PLANTER CO., Agts., Kansas City, Mo.; **DEERE, WELLS & CO.,** Agts., Council Bluffs, Ia.

TELEGRAPHY.
If you want to learn Telegraphy in the shortest possible time and **Secure a Situation at once**, write **W. J. BOSS,** Superintendent, **BEST FACILITIES** Holton, Kansas. Bonafide arrangements with the largest Railway and Telegraph Companies in the U. S. for placing graduates. Board and room \$10.00 per month. **SITUATIONS SECURED FOR GRADUATES**

DR. G. A. WALL,
EYE AND EAR
521 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.
HOURS:—9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 8 to 5 p. m.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., Surgeon.
118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.

WE CONDUCT A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.
We give to all customers, Lowest Prices, Prompt Transactions, Judicious Selections, Conspicuous Positions, Experienced Assistance, Unbiased Opinions and Confidential Service.
ADVERTISEMENTS DESIGNED, PROOFS SHOWN AND ESTIMATES OF COST IN ANY NEWSPAPER FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.
J. L. STACK & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Agents, ST. PAUL, MINN.