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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 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.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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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. Compile 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.

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

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Agricultural Matters.

KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

But few of our readers realize the importance and great value of the work that is being carried on at the experiment station connected with the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan. This is indeed an age of wonderful advancement. Intensified investigation and careful scientific experiments are improving agriculture to an astonishing degree. That our readers may have a more comprehensive idea of the experiments and results of the work at the Kansas Agricultural college, we publish the following letter from C. C. Georgeson, Professor of Agriculture and Superintendent of the college farm:

We are often called on to answer questions in regard to the nature and scope of the experiments in progress on the farm. Students, patrons, visitors, and correspondents all manifest an interest in the work, and many of them want to know just what is being done, and especially what results have been reached in this or that experiment in which the questioner happens to be particularly interested. The results are given in bulletins from time to time as they become ready for publication, so I shall say nothing here of the work already completed; but it may be of interest to our readers to give a brief synopsis of the field experiments now in progress. At the outset I may state that there are fifty-five distinct field experiments under way, with an aggregate of two thousand and sixty-eight (2,068) plats. A moment's thought is necessary to comprehend just what this means. It means that there are 2,068 plats subject to separate study, observation and thought from the time the plan is laid until the harvest has been secured and the lessons they were designed to teach have been deduced and the facts made ready for publication. The amount of work this involves can scarcely be grasped except by those who have had a hand in it. There is, first, the location of each experiment in its proper place according to the conditions required as to character of soil, previous crops, exposure, etc.; second, the preparation of the ground; third, the staking out of plats, each plat being accurately measured with tape line or chain and a stake being driven down at each corner; fourth, the weighing or other preparation of the seed for each plat; fifth, its accurate planting, which in many cases must be done by hand and according to fixed plans as regards depth, distance, etc.; sixth, the summer culture, consisting of loosening the soil, repressing weeds, thinning, etc., and requiring that all but the grain and grass plats be gone over about half a dozen times; seventh, the taking of notes on growth, time of heading or blooming, and all peculiarities not of a normal character; eighth, harvesting and labeling of each plat, which also often requires the measuring and weighing of separate plants to obtain average results; ninth, the hauling, threshing, weighing, cleaning, grading of grain, or final disposition of fodder crops; tenth and lastly, the systematic record of all the facts thus obtained concerning each plat in a record book kept exclusively for that purpose. To be of value, all must be done at the proper time and in a painstaking manner to avoid mistakes, and it calls for constant watchfulness and close supervision on the part of those in charge.

Such is the nature of the work. Now, let us take a glance at some of the experiments and see what they are designed to teach. Space does not permit me to detail all of the fifty-five experiments under way, but I will mention some of the leading ones, beginning with

WHEAT.

1. Character of the Seed.—It is in-

tended to show whether or not anything is gained by grading the seed, or whether small and light wheat is just as good as large and heavy wheat for seed. Three grades are made, consisting of light seed, common seed, and heavy seed, all, of course, of the same kind of wheat, and each sown in five separate plats.

2. Method of Seeding Wheat.—The object being to learn the best way, if there is a best way, in which to put the seed in the ground. Results in this line are so easily influenced by the rainfall and the condition of the soil that it will take several years to reach reliable conclusions. The experiment covers thirty-five plats, and the methods adopted are seeding broadcast, hoe drill, shoe drill, roller drill, listed, cross drilled, and drilled with and without press wheels.

3. Pasturing Wheat, Fall and Spring.—How does this practice affect the yield? Fifteen plats.

4. Wheat in Rotation.—This experiment covers fifty plats of one-tenth acre each, and is designed to be continued on the same ground for at least a dozen years. There are ten rotations, varying from wheat in succession, both with and without manure, to a five-year rotation with corn, oats, roots and grass. A debit and credit account is kept with each plat. The aim is to learn which practice is the most profitable.

5. Single versus Mixed Varieties.—It is intended to throw light on the theory often advanced that different varieties of the same plant need different quantities of the food elements, and that hence a mixture will yield better on a given space than a single kind.

6. Top-dressing and harrowing wheat. Fifteen plats.

7. Test of 266 varieties and strains, which in all occupy 360 plats. They have been collected from all parts of the United States, though mostly from Ohio and Maryland, and some from Europe. There is a vast difference in the adaptability of the several varieties to Kansas. We want to know what kinds can be recommended to Kansas wheat-growers. These are the leading wheat experiments, though a few others of less importance are also under way.

OATS.

1. Methods of Seeding.—Seed has been put in and covered in twelve (12) different ways, and each experiment is repeated five times, the whole thus covering sixty plats.

2. Condition of Land.—Fall-plowed, spring-plowed, and not plowed at all. Our results so far seem to indicate that in a dry season this crop prefers a firm soil, while a loose soil is preferable when moisture is abundant. Last year we had the best results on firm soil, that is, on land not plowed. But at this writing the unplowed plats are not so good as the plowed ones, the rain not soaking in readily. Fifteen plats.

3. Character of Seed.—Heavy, light, and common seed has been sown on fifty plats. Last year the heavy selected seed outyielded the common and light seed six (6) and ten (10) bushels respectively per acre.

4. Single Variety versus a Mixture of Varieties.—Thirty-six plats, the object being similar to the same experiment explained under wheat.

5. Quantity of Seed per Acre, the amount varying from one to four bushels. Thirty-five plats.

6. Oats grown as Single Plants in order to study their tillering and individual character. One hundred and five plats.

7. Seed From Oats Cut at Different Stages of Maturity.—Does it affect the crop if the seed is harvested before it is fully mature? and if so, how? It is claimed that immature seed matures the crop earlier than ripe seed.

8. Harvesting in Different Stages of Ripeness.—How does it affect the yield and quality of both grain and straw?

9. Seed Breeding.—The seed was

selected from the choicest plants, and the process is to be continued with a view to improve it in weight and quality.

10. Test of ninety-four varieties in long, narrow strips side by side. The seed was nearly all raised by the station last year.

There are still half a dozen other experiments with oats of perhaps less general importance. Altogether, the oat plats number 455.

CORN.

We have undertaken twelve distinct experiments with corn, of which the following are a few of the most important ones:

1. Large versus Small Kernels for Seed.—Is a large kernel better than a small one of the same kind? Has the size of the seed any effect on the growth of stalk, ear, or seed? are questions which prompted this experiment.

2. Butts, middle and tip kernels are planted separately and observed in comparison with each other. The experiment has been tried elsewhere, but with contradictory results.

3. Distance at Which to Plant Corn for Ensilage.—The distances vary from four to sixteen inches in the row, and from one and one-half to four feet between the rows. Many advocate that ensilage corn should be planted like corn raised for grain. Our experiments so far indicate that we get a heavier yield and better feed by closer planting, and our conclusions are borne out by the results of several other stations.

4. Distance to Plant Corn for Grain.—The method of inquiry is similar to the above.

5. Cutting Corn at Different Stages of Maturity for Grain and Fodder.—Do we lose anything? and if so, how much, by cutting corn before it is fully ripe? What effect has early cutting on the quality of both grain and fodder? These are some of the pertinent questions to which answers are wanted.

6. Test of 144 Varieties, Collected Last Year From All Parts of the United States.—We have a total of 602 plats under experiment with corn.

7. Effect of Tasseling on Yield of Corn.—It has been claimed that removing the tassels on half or two-thirds the plants will increase the yield of grain 50 per cent.

FORAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

1. Test of 150 varieties of sorghum, mostly non-saccharine sorghum, many of which prove to be of great value, some for grain and others for fodder.

2. Distance at which to plant non-saccharine sorghum to get the best yields of seed and forage respectively.

3. Sorghum versus Corn for Forage.—Under the same conditions, which and what kinds of each will yield the most forage?

4. Effect of plaster and oil meal respectively on the non-saccharine sorghums.

5. Growing Sorghum for Hay.—Is it profitable?

6. Growing Mixtures of Oats, Millet, and Sorghum for Hay.—Are the mixtures better than separate crops of each?

7. Tests of grasses, millets and other plants more or less reputed to be drought-resisting. Several of these were received from Prof. Batalin, Director of the Botanical Gardens of St. Petersburg, Russia.

8. Trial of Soy Beans.—The results obtained last year with certain early varieties imported from Japan were full of promise.

9. Flax for Fiber.—From imported seed sent to the station by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Other experiments, as, for instance, with barley, spring wheat, spring rye, mangels; the effect of plaster on the hay crop—millet, tame grass and prairie grass; its effect on alfalfa, seed raising from alfalfa, scarlet clover, teosinte, and others, with wheat, oats and corn, omitted above; space does not permit me to detail. But enough has been

said to indicate the scope of the work in our field experiments. The majority of the plats are one-twentieth acre in extent, with a two-foot space between adjoining plats, a few larger, some smaller. All important experiments are repeated on at least five plats, the conclusions being based on the average results of the five.

Lost Seven Thousand Dollars.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I lost \$7,000 foolishly, by not buying the nice bright straw at 25 cents per ton that the Smith county farmers burnt and otherwise wasted during 1889 and 1890, and then selling it back to them at \$5 per ton during the past winter, for they were ready and willing to make both of these trades. But it is just like me to be negligent and unthoughtful.

I have made a living, with no luxuries, here on a farm for seven years, by working from twelve to fourteen hours per day and keeping out of debt, notwithstanding the foolish and unjust class legislation. I believe, even with unjust laws, I could during next seven years do one-third better by doing things at the right time and in the right manner. I shall never more burn up straw, stalks, weeds, or anything that will make soil. I don't see how we can keep taking off heavy crops, year after year, unless we also put back on the land something that will make soil. Instead of trying to cultivate fifty or sixty acres with one team, I shall concentrate my efforts on twenty-five to thirty-five acres, and get more corn. Shall also each year plant a patch of sorghum thick for fodder, and sow a patch thick for hay; also plant a patch of Kaffir corn for fodder each year. I am not a model farmer—not trying to dictate what others shall do or not do. I simply assert, with perfect confidence, that I can do better hereafter, even with the follies and evils we have allowed to work against us. The farmers of Kansas burn up each year enough of wealth in the form of straw, hay, weeds, etc., to buy the island of Cuba.

Unless we fertilize and replenish our soil "we shall likewise perish."

CLODHOOPER.

Smith Center, Kas.

Scourged to Their Graves.

So subtle and tenacious is the poison of malaria, that many persons afflicted with it never, through life, get rid of the venom in their systems. Such people are not to be found among those who use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which completely eradicates it. Most benign of anti-malarial specifics, it is also a sovereign remedy for biliousness, kidney troubles, costiveness and dyspepsia.

One of the largest creameries, if not the largest creamery in the world, has been established at St. Albans, Vt. All of the creameries in Franklin county, Vermont, have consolidated into one, and this is known as the Franklin county creamery. The creamery has a capital stock of \$2,500,000, and is capable of turning out a carload of butter a day. To do this the cream from 25,000 cows is used, and great care will be taken to make the butter first-class in every respect.

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.

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.

The Stock Interest.

EXPERT JUDGES OF SWINE.

In accordance with published announcements, the National and Nebraska State Associations of Expert Judges of Swine were in session at Lincoln, Neb., June 2 to 5, inclusive. Although the meeting in some respects fell short of expectations, yet it was a success, and proved of great value to those in attendance. In giving a report of the session, the Nebraska Farmer of June 11 says:

The first day was largely spent in preparing for the work to follow, in getting the subjects for score-card practice in place, and in private consultations while awaiting the arrival of members. On Tuesday evening an informal meeting was held in the Senate chamber, with the expectation of greeting delegates from the East, who "never came."

A large portion of the Wednesday morning session was devoted to discussion of the merits and demerits of the score-card. D. P. McCracken opened the discussion, followed by H. C. Dawson, J. V. Wolfe, J. M. Souder, J. L. H. Knight, D. A. Riggs, F. E. Brown, C. L. Ingersoll and others. Riggs was very free to say that he would be very unwilling to go against his better judgment in scoring a hog high because he was fat. Dawson said that as breeders we are interested in producing hogs for our customers. Pork-producers do realize the fact that we have got to give attention to the demands of the people. He argued that Missouri valley or Western breeders raise the best hogs on earth. At this D. P. McCracken, of Illinois, claimed that he lives in the West. Brown stated that the score-card came from a demand for a reformation in the methods of judging at the fairs. Comparison is the rule for judging. Experts look at the subject by pieces. He is virtually taken to pieces and put upon the block. Souder thought the only semblance of an argument against the use of the score-card lies in the fact of the inability of the user to make exactly the same score a second time for the same subject. Prof. Ingersoll said that it was not to be supposed that we have a perfect score-card. What we may consider an ideal card today will another day in some particular prove unsatisfactory. We are progressive. He spoke of individual variation; said that because two persons might use the card seemingly to a different purpose, one scoring relatively higher than the other, is no argument against the card. Walker thinks the finer pigs favored by the score-card get the premiums, while the heavy-boned fellows sell to the farmers. Wolfe had a letter from a man who wanted a large-boned hog with a little, fine ear, and small snout. He didn't have that kind, but the fellow bought a pig of quite a different type. Knight said that a buyer had come to his sale wanting to buy a large-boned hog, but when he came to look them over he was well pleased to buy a pig with better points and less bone. McKelvie said he thought the card was reduced to 5 for size at the last national meeting. Dawson suggested that there is a prevalent but wrong impression that a large-boned hog is necessarily the making of the largest hog. He wants a good bone and thick-fleshed hog. He buys a good many hogs and it is his judgment that the most profitable hog is the one that has the faculty to take on flesh. Andrew says if you want a big-boned hog get the Magee hog. Dawson defends old Dave Magee. He has been instrumental in making as much progress as any other man. Dawson bought a pig of him in 1878 and will give \$50 for his like to-day. The running discussion was full of interest from first to last.

At the afternoon session the chair announced the following names for Committee on Examination of Applicants: D. P. McCracken, J. W. Patterson and H. C. Dawson.

The first subject for score practice was an Essex sow, under one year, owned by C. H. Clevinger and bred by L. E. Mahan. The second subject was a yearling Poland-China sow from the herd of J. L. Barton, and the third a yearling Poland-China sow from the herd of Mrs. A. M. Edwards. The afternoon was very profitably spent. The score on above subjects will be given farther on with others.

In the evening an informal reception was held in rooms at the Lindell hotel. It was an experience meeting. The at-

mosphere was fairly rife with the old-time spirit of turmoil at the opening and brotherly love serene at the close. It was a slight departure from the role of expert swine-scoring, in that the card was rigidly applied to a different specie. In the end the differences were closed, or found to exist only in the imagination.

Thursday morning the subject brought out was a thirteen-months-old Poland-China boar from J. L. H. Knight's herd, followed by an eight-months-old Poland-China sow from the herd of Mrs. A. M. Edwards. Also some review work took place at this session.

At the afternoon meeting, immediately following the address of welcome by J. V. Wolfe, of Lincoln, and the response, by D. P. McCracken, of Paxton, Ill., nominations were in order for location of next annual meeting. The following places were put in nomination: Lincoln, Neb., Topeka, Kas., St. Joseph, Mo., and Des Moines, Ia. The first vote was complimentary and was about evenly divided between Lincoln, Topeka and Des Moines. The second vote was a tie between Lincoln and Des Moines, with Topeka a close third. The third vote gave Lincoln a gain and Topeka a corresponding loss, while in the fourth Kansas dropped out and Nebraska secured the plum. One vote was cast for St. Joe and J. I. Young. Thirty members voted, there being a large number of new members. The date for the next annual meeting was fixed for Thursday evening, May 25, 1892, lasting three days.

At a meeting held in the evening the following committees were appointed for work the coming year:

Program—D. P. McCracken, Paxton, Ill.; T. W. Reveall, Clearmont, Ind.; William McFadden, West Liberty, Ia.; Prof. Ingersoll, Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. Perry, Abilene, Kas.; Ira K. Alderman, Maryville, Mo.; L. C. Nickson, Fort Ancient, O.; P. D. Goss, Colorado; J. P. Day, Mellette, S. D.; C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich.

Arrangements—J. V. Wolfe, H. S. Reed, W. E. Bishop, J. O'Connell, George E. Cox. Reception—Colonel F. M. Woods, S. W. Perlin, A. B. Heath, all of Lincoln.

H. C. Dawson, of Endicott, Neb., was appointed a committee of one on transportation.

The old officers were re-elected. They are: President, J. Hankinson, Maora, Ill.; Vice President, Lee Roy Judd, Dawson, Neb.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The pens for swine on the State fair grounds in Lincoln are in very poor condition, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the swine department at the State fair be instructed to request the Board of Managers to remodel the same, or at least to have the alley ways covered with a roof.

The association then adjourned to meet at the above date and place. It was a pleasant and profitable meeting and the next will be looked forward to with greater interest than ever. Announcement was made for the State meeting in the morning for examination of applicants and issuing of certificates.

Friday morning was devoted to the scoring of a Chester White pig, eight months, from herd of Wm. Gilmore, of Fairbury, Neb., and the examination of applicants by the committee on other subjects already passed upon. This was one of the most interesting and instructive of the sessions. Because of the pouring down of rain steadily some of the applicants did not appear. Four were granted certificates for scoring Poland-Chinas, viz.: S. M. McKelvie, J. M. Souder, O. S. Colthar and John O'Connell. These gentlemen and others showed a good degree of proficiency in the use of the score-card as a medium for judging of the good qualities of porkers, and as illustrating the efficiency of the card as an instrument for arriving at a judgment good and true, accurate and reliable, we may here mention an incident that occurred in the conducting of this examination. By a mere accidental slip of the fingers the committee got the wrong pack of cards for a certain subject and had gone to some little extent in the examination of applicants, but not without some measure of dissent from all the applicants as to the record the day previous. They were pretty uniform in giving a lower score than on that occasion. The mistake was discovered by O. S. Colthar, who is about as nearly infallible as any man when it comes to judging hogs by points. He answered the question by the committee as to how he would cut

those eyes. He looked at them and gave the subject a very heavy cut and gave his reason for doing so, but the committee replied that he had not cut nearly so heavy the day before. "Then," he replied, "you have not my card," and asked to see it. This brought out the fact that the committee had the wrong lot. Following are the scores on six subjects: No. 1, Essex sow under one year. No. 2, Barton's yearling Poland-China sow. No. 3, Edward's yearling Poland-China sow. No. 4, Knight's yearling Poland-China boar. No. 5, Edward's eight months Poland-China sow. No. 6, Gilmore's Chester White boar, eight months.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
H. F. Bishop.....	83	79%	79%	80%	80%	
V. A. Beresford.....	83%	78%	77%	76%	86%	
W. E. Bishop.....	82%	78	77	76	84%	
J. M. Souder.....	78%	72	79	80%	83%	74%
Geo. Jackson.....	80%	75%	83%	71	83%	76%
O. D. Colthar.....	77%	75%	80%	78%	79	75
S. M. McKelvie.....		81%	80%	77%	84%	74
J. O'Connell.....		80	79	79		
T. M. Fleming.....		83%	81	76%		
J. L. H. Knight.....		79%	77%		77	
J. D. Wood.....		84	80%			
S. T. James.....		78	80%	77%	82%	
F. E. Brown.....				75%	75%	

Best Stock for the Poor Man.

At the meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, held in Topeka last winter, Mr. E. D. King, of Burlington, in discussing the sheep industry, said:

"Our climate is one of the most healthful in the world for sheep, as is proved by our statistics and by the experience of those men who stayed by their flocks. That the eastern third of Kansas can grow good, true, strong, bright, well-crimped wool of high quality, I think the samples I have of both grade and registered sheep will satisfy any one.

"The sheep is the poor man's best stock, because one can get a start more quickly than of any other stock, and they make much quicker returns, paying their way as they go. If he dies at birth, he has consumed nothing. If he dies the first winter, his wool will pay his way. If he lives to be sheared, he brings his owner in debt to him. If the horse or steer dies at three or four years, the loss is almost a total one. And he is the stock for the poor man, because he can be wintered without any grain (when that falls) on corn fodder and sorghum and straw, and there never is a year but what we may have, in any part of the State, bright fodder and clover or alfalfa sufficiently matured before the drought; and the sheep's fleece, if he is a good one, with Merino blood in his veins, will pay his way and a profit until the grain to fatten him does grow. But if the man of moderate means has his farm stocked with mature steers or hogs, in a year like 1890, it is ruin to keep them over without grain, and ruin to throw them on an overloaded market, as was done in 1890, and then pay a triple price to start again, as will be done the next year.

"If it is praiseworthy to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, it is much more so to put upon the farm the means of working the coarse and waste products into a fertilizer which will make three bushels of grain grow where two grew before, and which will add to our salable products the fat lamb, for which the wealthy are ever ready to pay a larger price, in proportion to cost, than anything Western farmers can raise, and the load of wool, transported to market at one-fourth the cost of any other farm product per hundred dollars of value. And the sheep to do this can be kept without diminishing our other farm products or stock one iota.

"Fill our unoccupied lands with sheep, and the manufacturer will come to where the wool is ready for his spindle and the food for his operatives. By the side of the sugar and linen factories we will find the woolen mill. The hum of the merry spindle will join the cheery music of the glad sickle. Instead of having to look with longing eyes across the waters to the poverty-stricken of the old world to take our surplus, and begging them to eat some of our cheap wheat, we will find our market among the thousands of operatives who will fill our mills and cities and ask for our dollar wheat; who will consume all the sugar, butter, milk and eggs, all the pork, beef, mutton and wool we can produce. With plenty of work our mechanics will have plenty of honest money to put in circulation. The mortgage and the usurer will leave us, for we won't need them. Nobody will suffer but our calam-

ity orators; the seat of their pants will lose its affinity for the old dry goods box, and they will pass into 'innocuous desuetude'—their occupation gone."

How to Hit the Bull's Eye.

Nelson J. Tuttle, who conducts large Livery Stables, Hartford, Conn., remarks, "For the last twenty-five years I have used Quinn's Ointment and found it a wonderful remedy for removing Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs, Bunches." Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

The Poultry Yard.

Which Pays Best?

The American Stockman gives farmers a few good pointers in the following:

"Many persons of limited experience, judging only from the great difference in price, suppose that pure and fancy-bred fowls are only desired for the gratification of a whim of the poultry fancier to possess handsome fowls, and not from any consideration of profit. There cannot be a greater mistake, for it has been thoroughly settled in the minds of those who have had even a limited experience, that even a cross of the pure breeds with the common fowl will bring about wonderful results in the way of improvement in egg production and size of the birds at maturity. Those who give their attention to the improved breeds alone of poultry are too often misunderstood; as in many cases, where people devote themselves to some special pursuit, the poultry fanciers are regarded as mere enthusiasts, who simply amuse themselves, without conferring any benefit on the public. This is a grave error, which does great injustice to them, for farmers, especially, owe much to poultry fanciers. They have worked and are still working hard to demonstrate that it costs no more to keep good fowls than poor ones. After getting a fair start, there are few pure-bred fowls that will not more than pay the seemingly extravagant price given grudgingly for them, simply by the extra number of eggs they give. Besides this, a Brahma fowl will dress for market or table and be more than twice as heavy as one of the common kind. Then the eggs are larger and of a richer, firmer flavor. These results are from the labor of poultry fanciers; and if farmers would only look with a little more favor upon them, and appreciate their efforts toward improvement, their eyes would soon be opened to the fact that their poultry was about the best paying stock on the farm."

Economy in Feeding.

To be able to gauge the allowance of provisions correctly to the appetites of our feathered beauties, is indeed quite a necessary acquirement in the successful raising of poultry, and an exchange truly says that the best way is to experiment carefully, mixing up a small portion of food, and when this is eaten, feeding again, if necessary, remembering that one extreme, that of overfeeding, is as bad as the other. In fact, it may be worse, for in cases where the fowls have any run, they will, if underfed, scratch about actively and supply the lacking quantity themselves, a thing desirable, also, for other reasons than economy. The exercise renders the fowls healthy and vigorous, and where poultry is kept simply for amusement, it will be found that the display is always most pleasing when the flock is hunting for food.

Thus you may keep your grain bill within expected limits, your birds will be healthy and happy, you will get eggs in season, and your chickens will thrive from stock thus judiciously attended to in the matter of feeding. There is a secret in economizing food for poultry, which can only be learned through experience and practice, but the hints herein contained may be studied to advantage by beginners. And there are some who would not like to be called beginners who evidently have not learned to feed a flock of fowls sensibly.

"My father, at about the age of fifty, lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor, the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."—P. J. Cullen, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS—GIVING CROP CONDITIONS AND FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The KANSAS FARMER this week publishes very complete crop reports, made up by its special correspondents in each of the counties in Kansas. Wheat harvest is in full blast in southern counties, and the grain is reported perfect and plump. The promise of both winter and spring wheat is exceptionally good. The Hessian fly has damaged wheat in spots in several counties and are still reported in Mitchell, Ellsworth, Greenwood and Sumner. Very little damage from rust, and is mentioned only in reports from McPherson, Kiowa and Jackson counties. Only five counties report wheat poor, the remaining counties expect an average crop or better. The yield will be above the general average for the whole State. The heavy rains of Saturday and Monday did more or less damage to fields in central Kansas.

Oats, flax, barley and millet was sown late and acreage reduced and straw will be short in many counties, but an average crop is now assured. Anderson county reports 24,000 acres of flax, and many other counties report an increase. Oats is reported below the average in ten counties.

Fourteen counties report corn as poor. The crop is late, weedy, and a poor stand in many counties; listed corn washed badly this year in many counties, and it has been necessary to replant in many sections. Corn in western Kansas is above the average and considerable sod corn has been planted this year in western Kansas. There is also a large amount of forage crops put out, which promise well.

The fruit crop of all kinds is the most promising in the history of the State, although some little damage was done to small fruits by late frosts. Kansas will have a peach crop, notwithstanding many trees are somewhat dilapidated. Every county reports crops above the average for all kinds of fruits. Trees of all kinds have made a rapid growth and fruit trees in many localities are overburdened with fruit.

Anderson.—Wheat is in fine condition and will be ready to cut in about two weeks; a few fields have been struck with rust, but so far no damage has been done. The acreage of oats is not up to the average, and most of it was sowed so late that no fair estimate can yet be made of the prospect of crop. Corn is about the usual acreage; about one-third of it has been listed; the stand is about an average, the plant is small. All kinds of fruit are the best ever known. Flax, over 24,000 acres sown, more than twice the usual acreage, looks well, but most of it a little late. Tame grass, best prospect the country every had.

Atchison.—Wheat has very heavy straw, some down, some a little rusted. Very little oats sowed on account of the late wet weather; some is weedy. Corn is in bad condition, very weedy; some washed out, some covered up, some to replant. Fruit good, except apples, which will be a light crop; peach trees loaded full.

Barton.—Wheat, since our rains, has grown finely, but for a few days the rust has been developing very fast and threatens great loss, especially on bottom lands. The present growth and stand would promise about an average crop, say twenty bushels per acre. Oats and barley are looking fine and promise a large crop, but no large area is planted. Corn is very backward, not more than one-fourth the usual acreage planted, excepting sod corn. There has been a larger amount of prairie broken up this season than there has been since 1879 all put together, and all of it is planted to corn or some of the forage crops; about the same per cent. of corn on old ground has been listed as usual. Fruit is almost all killed by frost, but some orchards escaped almost entirely and others near by were killed; there will be a fair crop of the smaller berries.

Bourbon.—Wheat harvest will begin about the 15th inst. The acreage is 50 per cent. above last year, and average yield promises to be 20 per cent. more than usual; a few fields of rank growth are showing signs of rust. Oats generally looking well, with only fair stand. The late excessive rains hindered planting and cultivating corn; still the prospect is excellent; some listed pieces, when not too flat, seem to do better than the other; stand fair. There will be two-thirds of an apple crop, peaches are abundant, late cherries half crop, other small fruit in great abundance and of good quality.

Brown.—Wheat, oats and grass have grown luxuriantly. So far this spring the rains have all been gentle—no washing of land. Farm work is behind on account of late rains. Corn was mostly listed, put in in good time, and came up well, scarcely any replanting, about the usual acreage, is backward, weather being too cool for it to grow fast in May. Peach and apple trees are full of growing fruit, in parts of

the county was thinned considerably by a hail storm. Had three light frosts in May, not any damage noticed; other fruit prospects also good. On the whole, all indications point to a blessed year for the husbandman in this county.

Chautauque.—The general average of wheat is good; heavy rain and hot weather in April damaged some of the best fields, but take it all together, it is far the best and one-half the largest crop we have ever had. Oats promise the most general crop also, and double what we have ever raised before. Corn is generally in good condition, a good stand, but some fields in valley injured by frost a little; there is not one-fourth listed this spring, but what is promises well. The fruit crop is perfect; apples, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries, plums and berries are all a success this season, and with the heavy rains of later part of May and first week in June most of the fruit will be extremely large and fine.

Cherokee.—Good prospect for wheat, except a small per cent. injured by bugs; the weather permitting will be harvested by the 15th. Oats in bad condition, heading out low; 20 per cent. will not be cut. Corn, about the usual acreage, not more than 5 per cent. listed; poor stand, a large amount of replanting, can not be more than 60 per cent. of a full crop with the most favorable weather. Berries of all kinds a fair prospect, peach trees are full, but trees in a dilapidated condition, apple trees in fair growth, but not over 50 per cent. of a crop on them.

Clark.—The average yield per acre of wheat will not probably exceed seventeen bushels; this low average is accounted for by drought and poor farming; wheat that was seriously injured by drought and insects has not recovered since the late copious rains. The rain-fall for the county since May 18 has been fourteen inches. Wet weather did not seriously injure wheat, while it has been of inestimable advantage to oats, barley and sod corn. Trees have made a wonderful start and with the earth so completely soaked will continue their growth through the summer. Orchards are yet too young to bear, but are in fine condition. Cherry, peach and pear trees show some fruit. Corn and oats never looked better for the time of year. Corn generally listed on old land. Farmers are confident of abundant crops.

Coffey.—Wheat in good condition. Oats fair—some fields good, and some not so good. Corn about one-half planted with planter and balance listed; stand very good in some fields, and in others not so good, but farmers are replanting. Prospects for fruit of all kinds very good.

Cowley.—Wheat is in far better condition than a few weeks ago; the unprecedented wet weather has brought it forward wonderfully; however it is damaged badly by the fly in places, but I think not to any great extent; the earliest will do to cut about the 15th; if wheat was ripe now it could not be cut, the ground is too soft for the harvester to pass over it; another week's rain will make a bad harvest. Oats, like wheat, have come out wonderfully in the past three weeks, and the crop will be good. Corn is in bad shape, not nearly as much planted as usual, not a good stand, and the replanted got washed out and covered up; about equally divided between listed and surface planting; the listed can be plowed first after rain. Fruit crop prospects good of all kinds.

Decatur.—Spring wheat in this county is in fine condition—never better at this season of the year; winter wheat not quite so good, many fields quite thin on the ground on account of the excessive dry weather last fall. Oats look well, but the acreage is small in the county. The acreage of spring wheat is much larger than last year. There is probably a larger acreage of corn in this county than last year, nearly all listed, and as a rule not a very good stand on account of considerable of it being washed under by the excessive rains during the last month. The prospect for fruit of all kinds is very good.

Dickinson.—The condition of wheat is very promising; early varieties entirely filled, late wheat filling well. The oats are good where well planted on prepared ground; corn-stalk oats are spotted and heading out unevenly; prospects for a good harvest are at present very bright. The average of corn is smaller than usual, but a greater proportion of surface planting than for three or four previous years; listed corn is backward and weedy, surface corn doing well, though all corn is very small. Fruit of all kinds is doing very well, though grapes on low ground were hurt some by the May frost; apricots promise an abundant crop; peaches are too full; apples are very fine.

Douglas.—Wheat is in splendid condition, a little drowned out in low places. Harvest will be a little late. Oats not an average crop and poor stand. Corn about average acreage; more listed than surface-planted; the early planting all right, late planting washed out badly, owing to the heavy rains. A full crop of fruit of all kinds; on trees that were sprayed fruit is in better condition than on unsprayed; a great deal of spraying done in county.

Edwards.—Wheat condition good, owing to abundant late rains; early soft wheat suffered from drouth, but will make about 65 per cent. Corn backward, average 75 per cent; all listed; replanted 1 per cent. Fruit, best crop ever known in this part of country.

Ellis.—Wheat was injured by a severe drouth in April and fore part of May, but partially recovered; some pieces were plowed up and planted to other crops; it again began to suffer, but the late rains have revived it and it will now stand 75 per cent.; some pieces will not be worth cutting, others will be very heavy; the berry is now nearly formed and will be

large and plump. Oats have not been injured, and together with rye and barley, will make a magnificent crop. The acreage of corn is double, mostly planted on sod and doing well, except where injured by gophers. Sod ground planted with planter, and about half of the old ground, the other half with lister. Apples good, peaches fair, plums good, cherries middling—some localities excellent, others destroyed by frost May 10; grapes good, blackberries good, strawberries medium.

Ellsworth.—Winter wheat has looked remarkably well till the past week; Hessian fly has attacked several pieces of it in the east end of the county; otherwise prospect first-rate. Oats look well. Corn looks well; is being worked the second time.

Finney.—Wheat is in the very best condition possible, both winter and spring; the late May and June rains were just in time to save the crop, and the prospects could not be better for a heavy yield; it will be two weeks later than usual; the plant is growing nicely. Oats are looking well, but a little later than usual; the acreage is larger than last year. The acreage of corn is small, mostly listed, and looking well. A large acreage of Jerusalem corn, cane and other forage crops have been put out, and all promise well. The fruit crop is abundant; peaches very heavy, with apples, plums and cherries a good yield. Farmers have cut the first alfalfa crop, which is exceptionally heavy.

Garfield.—Wheat is generally thin, on account of the dry weather the fore part of May, and some died out last fall; but the rains since the 15th of May have brought out the plant and we now think we will have an average crop. Oats and barley fine and double the usual acreage. Very small acreage of corn planted, but looking well. Most of the fruit damaged by the frost in May. Pasture exceedingly fine and cattle doing their best, except a few cases of hoven or bloat. People generally feel encouraged over the prospects.

Gove.—The prospect for harvest is the best we have ever had; all of the small grain looks nice. Corn looks good, but the acreage is not one-half of last spring; about one-half was listed, the balance surface. We have the best stand we ever had; the ground is in the best condition it has been for several years at this season.

Gray.—Wheat is looking fine, big acreage. Oats is looking good—big harvest. Lots of corn planted, good stand, looks well. Fruit of all kinds will be good. Wheat harvest will commence about June 25.

Greeley.—Winter wheat suffered from drouth last fall, and is rather thin in consequence. Spring wheat is O. K. Oats, also, but are short, owing to lateness of spring. Abundance of rain throughout the season has made vegetation boom, and with favorable weather this month, spring wheat, oats and barley will give very large crops. Corn planting is still in progress, most being listed, time lacking for the preparation of the ground; first planted growing fast; acreage not so large as in former years, but wheat is fully four times larger. May, generally a dry month, gave us this year a precipitation of three and a half inches in winter showers.

Greenwood.—Winter wheat looks good, and spring wheat nearly as well. Oats are generally heading out very short, but the quality will doubtless be good. Most of the corn was listed in, and much of it is a poor stand, owing to cut-worms and a small insect thought to be the Hessian fly; surface-planted corn does not seem to be more fortunate than listed, and public opinion is in favor of listing; wet weather prevented proper cultivation of corn, and the result is more weedy corn fields than known before for years. Acreage of corn is very large, and much more flax was sown than common. The small fruit crop is immense, and apples and peaches will be a good crop; strawberries now ripe, also cherries and of excellent quality.

Hamilton.—Wheat, oats, rye and barley are in splendid condition, all of which will make good yields. Corn, while looking well, is not growing very fast, on account of cool nights. Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, are in good condition. The first crop of alfalfa is now being cut, and is producing an unusually large yield.

Harvey.—We note great improvement in wheat and oats since May 1, and condition of wheat is probably 95 per cent. or better, and none of the acreage has been lost by plowing up or otherwise. Oats improving in condition, owing to very favorable weather. The very wet cold weather makes corn fields look sick, and especially is this true of listed fields and fields poorly prepared; corn growing fast.

Hodgeman.—With the exception of a very small percentage which was killed out by the dry weather of last fall, the wheat and rye are in exceptionally fine condition; the acreage of wheat is just four times that of last year; prospect for an unusually large yield is very promising. The oat crop is in a splendid condition and the conditions are all favorable. Acreage of corn is about 40 per cent. less than last year and the cool spring has retarded the growth to some extent, but aside from being a little backward the crop is in good condition; no replanting has been necessary. The peach prospect is good, but the smaller fruit was injured badly by the frost.

Jackson.—The prospect for yield of wheat considerably above the average good; an excess of rain had a tendency to cause rust, which appeared in some fields. It is too early to determine to what extent the rust may injure the grain. Oats promise to be a full crop. Most of the corn was put in with the lister; stand generally good, but heavy rains washed out some and covered up some; about the usual acreage planted. Prospect for apples good,

except early varieties; peaches promise a full crop; cherries abundant, early varieties are ripe and very fine; strawberries plenty and of fine quality; grapes and plums promise a fair crop; late frosts did some damage to grapes in low lands.

Jewell.—There has been plenty of rain, but not enough to damage any crop whatever. All crops are in splendid shape. A few corn fields are weedy, but generally work is well up with the season. Harvest will be a few days earlier than usual, with prospect of an average crop of oats and 25 per cent. above an average crop of wheat and rye. Fruit crop of all kinds is immense, nothing like it ever before in this county, every kind of fruit plenty. Grass excellent and stock in pasture doing fine. Feed for teams is scarce, and many farmers have none at all except pasture.

Johnson.—Wheat crop good. Very little oats sown, owing to wet season, not in good condition, prospects for harvest not very promising. Corn a larger acreage than heretofore listed, in bad condition, stand not very good, replanting necessary. Fruit crop very promising, especially small fruits of all kinds. In general the season is not very promising.

Kearny.—Prospect for a good yield of wheat is very promising. Oats never looked better in any country, both inside and out of irrigation. Our harvest will be a little late, owing to a very late spring. Corn is coming up nicely. Not much fruit in our county, but what fruit trees we have are full. Alfalfa hay crop is fine. In fact, take the crops all together, they are in better condition than ever before.

Kingman.—The growing wheat is in as fine condition as could be asked for, we are sure of a good half crop. Oats will make about one-half crop. We expect to commence harvesting about the 15th of June. Corn is very backward, but is growing nicely the last few days; about two-thirds is listed; stand is good; acreage about two-thirds, compared with last year. Best prospect for all kinds of fruit that was ever known in this county.

Kiowa.—The seasonal rains that set in on May 16, placed wheat, oats and barley in fine growing condition. The prospect now is that a greater average will be harvested of wheat and barley, and possibly oats, than last year. Red rust has appeared on the wheat blades, but no appearance of black rust. Growth of corn has been retarded by the unusual wet and cool weather. Peach crop in fine condition, grapes destroyed by frost on 10th of May, no apples to speak of in this county.

Labette.—Wheat generally looks well. Oats very short but heading well; harvest will commence about June 15. Corn crop is not very promising; about the usual acreage in, but stand is poor, much of it having been planted the second and even third time, besides lots of replanting. Prospects for fruit only fair. Farmers are not very jubilant over crop prospects.

Lane.—Since the 15th of May we have had an abundance of rain, consequently our wheat and rye never looked better. No bugs or flies. Oats and barley good. Corn is late and poor stand, on account of squirrels taking it. Grass was never better at this time of year.

Leavenworth.—Cannot report as favorable condition of the wheat crop as last month. The fly is doing considerable damage, but on the whole the prospects are good. Oats all right. Corn is in bad shape, too much wet and cold weather; listed corn is in a hopeless fix; all early-planted is up and has a good stand, but is yellow and backward; late planted and listed will mostly have to be planted over again. Apple prospects are good except in a few of the old orchards; peach prospects are better than for years, all other fruits are promising.

Linn.—Wheat in excellent condition, with prospect of unusual yield. Oats late, but weather has been favorable and the prospect is good for an average crop. Harvest will be later than usual. The usual acreage of corn is planted, much of it very late; a small per cent (not to exceed 5) of the corn is listed; drilling is gaining favor; at least, three-fourths is put in with check-rower; stand not good. Replanting and cultivation progressing. Small fruit abundant and first-class prospect for peaches, apple crop will be light.

Logan.—Wheat, both fall and spring, is the finest that has ever been in this part of the State. Oats, barley and cane looking fine. Corn is backward on account of cold weather. Amount of crops sown in county as reported by County Assessors: Winter wheat 20,885 acres, spring wheat 4,705, rye 2,984, corn 9,414, barley 402, oats 1,717. Plenty of rain. Small grain is now made. Harvest July 1.

Lyon.—Wheat and rye will make a full crop on most of the ground, is filling nicely; about one-third of the ground will be one-half crop, owing to excessive rains. Oats are coming out much better than the early prospects indicated, are good height, and now heading out, with prospect of full crop (100). There will be 50 per cent. more wheat in Lyon county than usual. Corn prospect at present is not very good, have had too much rain; many fields are one-half to one-third drowned out, and one-half the crop is now very weedy, some fields are fair; acreage one-fourth less than usual; listed suffering most. Apple prospects fair, peaches full crop, cherries full crop, all other small fruits very promising, early cherries and strawberries ripe now.

Marshall.—Wheat in first-rate condition, compared with other years. Oats making tall strides to a great crop. Harvest will be somewhat late. Corn increased acreage and a good stand; very promising so far; mostly listed. The fruit crop is promising to be the greatest on record, except grapes, which were injured

by the frost a month ago. On the whole, the most encouraging outlook for years.

McPherson.—Wheat very fine up to a day or two, black rust or blight has appeared in many fields, causing much alarm—attributed to too much rain and lack of sunshine. Corn backward, surface-planted corn is the best so far; acreage about 40 per cent. less than last year. Oats good and heading out. Prospect for fruit very fine, especially peaches, small fruit also good.

Mitchell.—Seventy-five per cent. of wheat a good stand and in good condition, other 25 per cent. is a poor stand or pastured too much, or deficient because of careless or ignorant farming. Hessian fly doing some damage. Oats backward; otherwise O. K. Acreage of corn below the average; nearly all corn is listed and never have we had a better stand. Fruit prospects could not be better, every variety doing its best, except in isolated places where frost was particularly severe. The people feel that they are receiving the promised assistance from above since trying to help themselves.

Morris.—Wheat looking fine and prospects of a large yield. Oats rather backward. Corn backward; acreage about 15 per cent. more than last year; mostly listed, and the late rains has washed and covered up a great deal which will have to be replanted. Fruit of all kinds in great abundance.

Nemaha.—Wheat and oats are heavy and in good condition; prospects for harvest flattering. Fully the usual acreage of corn planted, the large majority of which is listed; generally a good stand. Apple trees loaded, prospects for all kinds of fruit good. In some localities, however, strawberries were somewhat injured by frost. The few who have peach trees have promise of a good crop.

Neosho.—Wheat is looking well, and with favorable weather the outlook is very promising. Oats are very short, and in some cases very thin on the ground. Flax is growing nicely and promises well. Corn in most cases a good stand; some has been worked over twice, some not at all, and a little not yet planted. Too much rain.

Norton.—Wheat in this county is in the very best possible condition; there has been a larger acreage sown than any previous year, and the crop is assured. Oats look well, but there was little put out. Acreage of corn planting will be quite as large as last year; some of the listed corn washed out by heavy rains, but will be replanted. All crops are late on account of cold spring. Old farmers say they have had no better prospects in thirteen years. There are not many trees old enough to bear fruit here, but trees that bear at all are full.

Osage.—Wheat and oats look well, considering the uncommon amount of rain we have had lately; will have a big harvest. Corn is backward and injured by the wet weather; owing to the late spring, planting was delayed, and to catch up, more listing was done than ever before; perhaps half the corn was listed; the stand is not first-rate; heavy rains washed some fields badly, the listed suffering most; about the usual acreage planted; some fields are weedy. Fruit prospect is first-rate, apples, cherries and strawberries good, peaches extra.

Osborne.—About the usual acreage of corn, nearly all listed; a good stand generally, but some replanting was done, owing to heavy rains; very weedy. Wheat and oats are doing finely; wheat fields that a few weeks ago were considered worthless now promise a yield of from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Fruit injured to some extent by late frosts, but still enough left to make fair crops of all kinds, excepting grapes.

Ottawa.—Wheat will be about 75 per cent. of a crop; oats promise full crop. Harvest late, owing to too much rain. Corn not quite the usual acreage, mostly listed, very little surface-planted, which looks far ahead of listed. Fruit of all kinds promises full crop but grapes, some of which were slightly hurt by frost, mostly on low land.

Pawnee.—Wheat in northern part of the county in some places badly injured, especially on old wheat stubble; do not think it was caused by drought but by a diseased condition of the land from continued wheat cropping without plowing; otherwise the crop looks unusually well throughout the county. Have heard complaints of weevil doing great damage in several portions of the county in early wheat and on wheat stubble in particular. Oats never looked finer. The same may be said of corn, and there was a good stand with first planting. A large acreage of sod corn has been put in this season, also sorghum and milo maize. Potatoes were almost entirely ruined by the late frost. Thousands of acres of new land is being broken up this season for wheat in the fall. Rain has been abundant the last few weeks. A great amount of alfalfa has been sown this season, and the damp weather has been very favorable for it.

Phillips.—The condition of wheat, oats and rye could not be better. Small grain will probably be as heavy as was ever known. Corn a good stand and looking well; about the same acreage as last year; almost entirely listed. Fruit is doing nicely and there will be a prolific yield of small fruits, such as cherries, raspberries, plums, etc. Farmers are happy over the prospects this year.

Pottawatomie.—The prospects for wheat and oats are good; more winter wheat sown than usual. Corn is a fair stand except on low ground, where the heavy rains washed it out; is backward, on account of damp weather, but has received no serious injury. Fruit of all kinds are looking well, good prospect for apples,

peaches, cherries, plums and small fruits. The prospects for a general crop are very good at present.

Rawlins.—Wheat in good condition except in a few places; about 20 per cent. short of last year, but there will be 100 per cent. more threshed; think it will average 20 bushels per acre. Oats are good, but a small acreage sown. Corn is backward, on account of wet and cool weather; acreage about 40 per cent. less than last year, on account of the horses having no feed; surface-planting is ahead of listed corn so far, on account of wet weather; stand good.

Reno.—Wheat good; some few fields not looking very promising; some are finding a few flies—none to do any damage yet. Prospect for an abundant harvest. Corn has been slow growth, on account of cool weather; is growing very rapidly now; good stand; farmers have the weeds under good control; not over 60 per cent. of the acreage planted this year that we had in 1890. Oats looking well. Fruit trees of all kinds are overburdened, branches breaking down.

Republic.—Prospect for wheat and oats as good as ever seen here. Corn in general has been listed; perhaps same acreage as last year; stand seems good and generally clean; check-row planter is but little used here of late. Grapes in some localities are badly damaged by frost, apple prospect fair, peach crop will be better than ever seen here, cherry trees full—in short, fruit prospect is good. General health of man and beast is good. Since May 20 rain has been rather in excess of needs. Grasses of all kinds doing well. The soil of Kansas is as good as ever seen, and when rain is plenty all crops must necessarily be heavy.

Riley.—Winter wheat is looking splendid; very little damage by the fly and already tingling with the golden hue of harvest; acreage is about three times that of last year. Oats are looking well, but the acreage is small, being very little in excess of last year. The acreage of corn is about one-sixth greater than last year, and mostly listed; stand was good, but the heavy rains have made a great deal of replanting necessary. Apples are reported a little short in some localities, but in others plentiful; peaches, cherries and all small fruits are in abundance.

Rooks.—Wheat in good condition, with plenty of weeds where a little thin on the ground; prospects are for about an average of 22 bushels per acre. Oats that were sown early are all headed out; later sown are doing well and prospects are good for a large yield. Ground is in excellent condition for all growing crops. There has not been so much corn planted this year as usual, perhaps not more than one-half the number of acres that were cultivated last year. The farmers are about equally divided as to which is best, listing or surface-planting; surface-planting has the best appearance at this time. Fruits will make a fair average crop, the late frosts damaged some of the earlier kinds.

Saline.—Wheat, acreage almost double that of last year; a few fields plowed up on account of fly; late sowing best, earliest varieties all most filled; harvest ought to commence about June 22. But little oats, sown rather late and making poor show. Corn, mostly listed; badly washed out on rolling land, and some drowned out on bottom land; acreage much reduced. Fruit of all kinds abundant.

Scott.—Wheat and oats are in excellent condition, and the outlook for an abundant crop is very promising. But little corn planted. The fruit trees are mostly too small to bear, some peach trees hang full of peaches. Abundant rains.

Sedgewick.—Wheat good, harvesting will begin this week. Oats, some good, some lost in weeds; the drought which held them back in the early spring did not seem to keep back the weeds; straw short in most cases. Acreage of corn about an average for the last three years; about two-thirds planted with planter, the other one-third listed; stand generally fair with first planting. Fruit—Strawberries, a fine crop and coming into market in quantities; the same may be said of early cherries and gooseberries; apples, peaches and plums heavily loaded, and vegetables of all kinds, including early potatoes, in abundance. Weather very desirable.

Shawnee.—Wheat in the best condition; never better, except in the low lands. Oats not an average crop, poor stand. Corn about the usual acreage, with probably more listed than surface planting, of which the latter seems to have the advantage; prospects for about an average crop. Fruit fine; apple crop about 70 per cent. of last year; peach trees loaded; strawberries abundant; blackberries and raspberries very full; cherries, especially the Early Richmond, very heavy yield. No injurious insects reported, and no disease in orchards or vineyards, except blight.

Sherman.—Large acreage of corn planted; generally listed; squirrels bad on it, some replanting on their account. A large acreage of wheat and oats sown. Winter wheat and rye out in head; spring wheat splendid, never looked better; bids fair for a good crop; plenty of rain up to the present. Potatoes are doing well. Large acreage of millet sown. Vegetables of all kinds good. Fruit of all kinds good; Apples, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, all doing well. Trees of all kinds have made a rapid growth; sprouts grown up from the roots of the box elder trees measure thirty-seven inches in length. Grass has made a good growth. Alfalfa stands two feet high.

Smith.—Winter wheat, large acreage, extra fine. Spring wheat large acreage, looks well, but some pieces weedy. Rye fine, some will be late on account of late pasturing. Oats small acreage; clean pieces look well, some pieces, poorly put in, are very weedy. Harvest will commence about July 1st. Large acreage of flax, looks well where clean. Corn not quite up to the usual acreage; nearly all listed; stand good; very little replanting; has grown slowly, the weather has been too cool for it; some pieces are weedy. Fruit of all kinds that are planted here extra fine. Pastures splendid, tame grass fine. Millet, acreage will be large. Stock all doing well. Plenty of rain all season.

Stafford.—Turkey wheat in fine condition, average fully 100 per cent.; Red May damaged some by smut; average 80 per cent. Oats, looking good, average 95 per cent. Prospect for harvest good. Corn crop is backward on account of cold, wet weather; some poor stands; out-worm at work; all listed except on first breaking; some replanting has been done; not as large acreage as usual, probably a decrease of 50 per cent. Fruit prospect the best we have had for several years; wild plums in abundance, apples and peaches a full crop, cherries good, some apricots, strawberries good, other small fruits fine.

Stevens.—Winter wheat backward, but the

cool weather and plenty of rain is bringing it out beyond expectations; will be short, but fair heads; some plowed up but all that was put in in good shape will make three-fourths crop. Oats short, commencing to head. Corn growing fine, but late, good stand, mostly worked twice; 75 per cent. listed, acreage one-half average. Kaffir, white and black rice-corn and milo maize the main crops, which are generally a good stand. Some peaches.

Sumner.—Wheat has been and is still being damaged by the fly; to what extent cannot be ascertained at present. Oats are in fair condition, 25 per cent. of an average crop sown. Corn, 40 per cent. of an average crop planted, very small for this late in the season; about equally divided between listed and checked. Fruit of all kinds, except early apples, promise an abundant yield. The Richmond cherry crop, is by 25 per cent. the largest crop ever known here, peach crop, if sold, will have to find a market outside; every tree, large and small, early and late, being loaded.

Thomas.—Winter wheat looks well and promises a yield of 30 to 35 bushels, except in cases where it was poorly farmed. Spring wheat all promises well, prospect for 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Oats look well and promises 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Corn is making a slow growth, owing to the cold wet weather, but with warmer weather soon will make a large crop. Irish potatoes and all kinds of garden truck are in fine shape and abundant.

Trego.—The wheat prospect was never better at this time of year. Oats were generally sown rather late, and will in consequence be rather short in straw; but if the weather continues favorable, the yield will be above the average. Corn, though generally small, is a good stand and growing very rapidly at this date; no replanting has been necessary; the acreage of corn is somewhat above the average.

Wabaunsee.—Wheat is in fine condition. Oats are backward and have been looking poorly, but are brightening up some since the recent heavy rains. About the usual acreage of corn has been planted; it is very backward and a great deal of it has been washed out. We use the lister in this county almost entirely. All kinds of fruit is yielding profusely.

Wallace.—Wheat and oats are in very good condition, with fine prospects of a bountiful harvest of all small grains. Corn crop acreage about equal to last season, one-half being listed; stand generally fair; only a small portion having been replanted.

Washington.—Corn is a fair stand; the heavy rains, where the corn was listed, has necessitated some replanting, and on the other ground the farmers have had to poison the ground with squirrels to keep them from taking up the corn; the acreage of corn has decreased about 10 per cent. The fruit crop, apples, peaches, plums, apricots, and berries is the best for many years, while the small fruit crop is lighter, owing to the dryness of the season. There has been a very slight damage from hail.

Wichita.—The season has been remarkably fine for wheat; although it has been so cool that spring wheat, barley and oats are somewhat backward; but the prospects are really encouraging. No insects that I have heard of. Frequent nice rains are making a great harvest for us which will be July 1st. The May frost did us no damage, only nipping the ends of the blades. Grain apparently needs rain this year frequently; probably due to the fact of a wet spring, and roots are near the surface; furthermore, but very little plowing was done for seeding. Probably about one-tenth of the former acreage of corn; part listed and part surface-planted; growth very slow, stand somewhat imperfect, owing to depredations of gophers and squirrels. Some little fruit reported. Trees all very young.

Wilson.—The condition of wheat is good; the Hessian fly has done considerable damage, but not to the extent previously reported; harvesting has commenced. Oats remarkably good. Corn is late and backward and getting very weedy; about 30 per cent. listed; owing to extreme wet weather, listed corn has suffered the most; the acreage compared with last year is 30 per cent. less. The prospect for fruit of all kinds is extra good; strawberries, the best ever picked in this county.

Woodson.—Wheat looks fine, except on low wet ground. Oats, early sowed, looks good, but acreage 20 per cent. less than last year. Corn 20 per cent. less than last year, but some to plant yet; poor stand; the poorest prospect for the last five years. Flax acreage 20 per cent. more than last year; early and late sowed all looks fine; some in bloom and some just covers the ground. Strawberries, some here yet; cherries are fine now and all kinds of berries full crop; apples and peaches will be a full crop, and never looked better at this time.

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.
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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.

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.

Here We Are Again.

WHEATON, Ill., Dec. 7, 1890.

MR. STEKETEE:—Your Dr. 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 cure bilious and nervous ills.

Wonderful But True.

Steketee's Pin-worm Destroyer is a wonderful medicine. It not only destroys all kinds of worms, including the pin-worm, but it also cures other diseases. The following testimonial is one of thousands received by the proprietor, Geo. G. Steketee:

My daughter, 9 years old, was sick with scarlet fever, and afterward with measles. Before recovering from these diseases she was taken down with paralysis of the left side, and finally with St. Vitus dance. We employed a number of physicians without success. Steketee's Worm Destroyer was recommended, and we used it with great success. Now she is entirely cured, goes to school again, and is as well as ever. Your Worm Destroyer is an excellent remedy for nervousness, and is our family medicine.
J. N. HESS.

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Ask your druggist for Steketee's Worm Destroyer, put up in capsules or bottles. In capsules it is tasteless.

Geo. G. STEKETEE, Prop'r,
89 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

We believe that in the nature of things, a cow should not be milked clear up to calving, notwithstanding that the practice is sometimes advocated.

The most profitable dairy cow is the one that helps you to make the most butter in the winter. Butter sells quicker then, brings more, and leaves a better margin of profit.

The dairyman needs to bear constantly in mind the fact that nature must be first sustained, and that only after that has been accomplished does the food go to milk. The last handful of feed contains the largest per cent. of profit. The food must be so abundant and nutritious as to leave a surplus above the needs of nature before the profit can begin.

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.

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.

We have before referred to the wonderful butter yield of the Jersey cow, Eurotissima, that produced in a year more than her own weight. This has now been exceeded in gross amount by the Holstein-Friesian cow, Pauline Paul, which has completed a 365 day test with a total product of 1,154 pounds. Such results as these are more eloquent witnesses of the great advance made in recent years in breeding and feeding, and doubtless their limit has not yet been reached.

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 "ELI," 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.

Shadows.

I watch the night descending,
I hear the falling rain,
And to my heart the darkness brings
A gloom akin to pain;
For only myself and silence watch
The pulse of the dying day,
And we scarce can tell when the moments
Fold his kindly robes away;
So gently the threads that wove his crown,
Merge into the shadows that lay him down.

I hear the hall door open;
Soft footfalls kiss the stair;
In my room are living pictures,
Set in frames of golden hair,
Cheeks dimpled with cunning smiles,
Love's light in the beaming eyes,
Drive the shadow of pain from my heart,
The shadow of gloom from the skies;
The trailing garments of the night
Seem changed to robes of morning light.

Treasures of bud and blossom,
Of wild-wood's scented bloom,
Hands filled with vernal beauty,
Light up the lonely room,
I clasp the soft pink palms in mine,
I smooth the tangled hair,
And when the bright eyes droop, I hear
Their little trustful prayer,
I know not but the day has died,
In floods of gold at eventide.

Startled I sense the empty room,
The heavy hall door closed;
The cold white pillow cruelly smooth,
Where the little heads reposed,
The wings of night sweep low again
With freight of sigh and moan,
And that old stab of pain, that proves
My beautiful dream has flown;
And through the mists of rain and tears
I read the story of the years.

Beyond the great bold mountain,
Beyond the treacherous sea,
Are hands that now were clasped in mine
In the realms of memory;
The fair soft hands are marked by toll,
The smooth brows touched by care;
The restless years have scattered snow
In the meshes of silken hair,
But cruel seas that flow between,
Ye cannot change sweet love, I ween.

Once, over a deeper billow
There came a mystic sail,
Spread by a silent mariner,
With visage stern and pale,
Luring the last one left to me,
Across the dark mysterious sea;
And only that sweet picture stands
Untouched by time's relentless hands,
On that fair face can fall no gloom,
Nor shadows mar the eternal bloom.

—Mrs. M. T. Bailey, in Mid-Continent.

THE BRAMBLE-BUSH.

From my experience with the bramble-bush, and from the fable of the "man from our town" who had such a disastrous experience in a bush of the same species, I am led to the conclusion that a certain correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER has not wisely chosen her pen-name. At least I felt sure that the children who played games around her hearth last winter found in her a companion and counselor whose cheer and helpfulness makes her deserving a name not synonymous with something which lacerates—or in the words of the poet, which "scratches out our eyes."

The subject, "Our Children," touches a chord which vibrates. Every mother deserving the name continually reaches out after some helpful word or suggestion which may make her way plain before her. One woman tells us to sow good seed in the youthful soil, to restrain evil tendencies, to nip the imagination in the bud; and the queries arise, "How?" "Why?" Another woman says, "See that the children read a chapter in the Bible every day." That is more tangible, and I believe no way can take the place of the Book which teaches that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," in the training of our children to become useful and happy.

But there are ways and ways of arriving at the same results. Now, there is the way of the "Bramble-bush." We become tired and nervous and begin to drive the children into the "ways of pleasantness" and "paths of peace." The small boy, driven to his daily chapter, reads, "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him," and he naturally concludes that the Lord has no pity nor mercy whatever, if he can be compared with the angry, unreasonable father who sometimes seems to care so little for his boy. And so the boy is blinded to the tender, loving care of the Heavenly Father by the "bramble-bush" treatment he has received.

One of the first lessons I have most earnestly tried to teach the young is that of imagination; and those who have been most responsive have soonest come into

sympathy with the divine golden rule which is "the law and the prophets." The child that can not or will not do unto others as he would have others do unto him, if he has no imagination to put himself in another's place, is to be commiserated, for he is liable to go through life unloving and unloved. Sometimes the parent has heedlessly failed to show his child the consideration due him, perhaps has behaved selfishly and unfeelingly, and the child wonders if the golden rule was made only for children.

A little boy was sent to a shop to purchase oysters. The man who gave them into his hand asked pleasantly, "Do you like oysters?"

"Don't know; I never ate any," was the answer.

"But your father buys them often."

"Oh, but he eats the oysters; he gives us soup."

If that man or any other similarly disposed toward his children wants to send them to the word of God for instruction, they will go reluctantly as to a meaningless language.

Mothers and fathers, I fear we don't always show that love and tenderness for our children which will win them to believe in the love and tenderness of their Heavenly Parent. The one should be the easy first lesson to the other.

Of course, Solomon wisely suggested "rods" and "training." I do not forget that one of the greatest duties devolving upon us as parents is the training of children into habits of obedience. And I hold that the greater, the wiser our love is, the more important will seem the duty. It is not a wise love that indulges the child in some pleasure which shall prove a sorrow in time to come, because the denied causes tears. I try to keep before me the words of my mother, in the training of the little ones: "Children who are taught to obey their parents more readily become Christians." Another easy first lesson to the higher "Fear of the Lord, the beginning of wisdom."

Do our children confide in us? Have we ever won them to confessions of their wrong-doing? Or has our severity closed their hearts and silenced their confidence? I dare not repulse any communication mine wish to make to me. If I should, where might they not go? Whose companionship might they not seek?

Let us always be perfectly honorable with our children, then we may expect them to grow up honorable and reliable in every way.

Have I wandered from my subject? I have tried to contrast two forms of rearing our children to lives of truth, purity and symmetry, by showing the better way to be that of surrounding them with an atmosphere of love, kindness, obedience to wise laws, truth and purity, so that a noble, perfect character may grow with their growth and strengthen with their years.

How many of us look back with regret for the impatient words and frowns which hurt the little ones while doing them no good? It is well if we do repent them, for then our course is liable to change, and that Christian charity which "suffereth long and is kind" will prove the best nurture—"the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

PHOEBE PARMELEE.

Olive Oil.

However valuable and important the olive as an article of food, the greater interest attaches to the oil which it yields. The flesh of the ripened olive is spongy, and its little cells are filled with the oil, which flows at the slightest pressure. The finest oil is made by collecting the freshly-gathered olives in little heaps, where the weight of the fruit presses out the oil, which is collected in receptacles. This oil is clear, with a pleasant, nutty flavor, and is almost entirely without odor. When the oil ceases to flow from the piles of fruit, pressure is applied and a slightly inferior quality is yielded. The crushed olives are then put into sacks, boiling water is put over them and they are again pressed, yielding by the latter process a yellowish green oil, which has a sharp taste and an unpleasant smell. At Mar-seilles, which is a great center for the trade, the oil is classed into six grades, the lower being used for burning, for the lubrication of machinery and for soap-making. Olive oil is liable to adulteration and counterfeited, so that where it is to be used medicinally or as an article of food, care should be taken to obtain that which is

genuine, and cheap grades should always be avoided.—Good Housekeeping.

A Remarkable Organization.

Cardinal Lavigerie has lived in Africa long enough to learn that the sword is indispensable to the gospel—at any rate, among the turbulent and warlike races who inhabit the northern half of the Dark Continent. He has witnessed the marvelous success of the Moslem proselytism, which, although attended by violence and bloodshed, has imparted a certain amount of civilization and enlightenment to nations steeped in the very lowest depths of pagan barbarism. After comparing the many millions of converts to Mohammedanism to the relatively few thousands of converts to Christianity in Africa, and after a careful and profound study of the problem—a study for which his breadth of mind and liberality of view particularly fitted him—he has come to the conclusion that the system of sending out unarmed missionaries to preach the gospel and nothing but the gospel among the savages was all wrong; that both the heroism and the martyrdom of these pioneers of Christianity were entirely wasted, and that if any material good were to be achieved, it could only be done by means of a radical change.

With this purpose in view, he has founded the order of the Warrior Monks of the Sahara. Instead of meekly bowing their heads to receive the martyr's crown, they will fight for their lives. They will seek to attract sympathy and good-will by developing the productiveness of the oases, and by the creation of new ones, where they will form stations for the relief of the sick, for the offer of hospitality to all comers, and for the refuge and protection of fugitive slaves. Their aim will be to afford practical demonstration of the benefits and advantages of civilization, to preach by example the elements thereof, and to thus prepare the ground for conversion to Christianity. The latter, although the principal object, is the last in order. For Cardinal Lavigerie proposes that instead of proselytism preparing the ground for the seeds of civilization, it is the elements of civilization which are to prepare the ground for the seeds of Christianity. Civilization will act as forerunner instead of following in the wake of the gospel.

The headquarters of the order are at Biskra, on the Algerian borders of the great Sahara desert, and were solemnly consecrated by Cardinal Lavigerie in the early part of last month. The name of the spot is M'salla, which is the Arabic designation for a "place of prayer." The estate contains a plantation of palms in full bearing, and is traversed in part by a small irrigating canal, which is the share of the precious fluid it is entitled to from the neighboring town. Great stretches of ground are, however, uncultivated for want of water, and measures have already been taken for its reclamation by the creation of an artificial supply. A well was sunk to a depth of fifty-three metres, the water of which, declared to be practically inexhaustible, rises naturally to within thirty-two metres of the mouth of the well, and is thence raised by pumps to the surface. A second well has also been dug, in order to provide auxiliary resources. The monks will therefore be trained in the methods of Saharian culture as well as in the use of arms, while the neighborhood of the illimitable tracts of the desert will enable them to acquire the more savage accomplishments of camel-riding and hunting by practice. The house, occupying an area of seventy metres by ten, with the kitchens and offices in outbuildings, has the ground floor solidly built of stone instead of the sun-dried mud bricks generally used by the Arabs. The choice of Biskra for the headquarters of the order is a fortunate one, for the town, which is situated in an oasis, commands one of the principal routes of the Soudan. The town proper is composed of one large street full of European houses, and intersected by a number of smaller streets. The oasis, which is five kilometres long and half a kilometre broad, forms a forest of 150,000 palm trees and 5,000 olive and fruit trees. The population is cosmopolitan, and includes French, Tunisians, Arabs, Moors and Israelites.—Harper's Weekly.

To restore, thicken, and give you a luxuriant growth of hair, to keep its color natural as in youth, and to remove dandruff, use only Hall's Hair Renewer.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

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Some Interesting Facts About Cotton-Weaving.

The weaving of cotton into cloth was first done in India centuries ago. Nothing woven in America can compare with the filmy fabrics wrought in East Indian looms. One man will take months to complete a single piece, which is so exquisitely fine that we cannot wonder that it is poetically called "woven wind." Who but the elves or the brownies could sew seams in a web as dainty as this?

The tree cotton of India, with its reddish purple flowers, is grown about the temples of the Hindoos, and, from its yellowish fibres, is made the sacerdotal tripartite thread of the Brahmins—the emblem of their trinity.

From the Hindoos the Egyptians and the Persians learned to use cotton for clothing, but the Persians at first employed it only in the vestments of priests.

In China previous to the eleventh century cotton was rare and precious, and a cotton robe was deemed a fitting gift for an emperor. It was grown only in gardens, and Chinese poets sang the beauty of its flowers. It was early known in Arabia, for its name—cotton—is derived from an Arabic word.

The word muslin comes from Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey, where it was at one time largely manufactured, just as at a later date cambric received its name from Combray, in France.

Europeans began to wear cotton clothing in the time of the Crusades.—Harper's Young People.

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dieting himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools—August Flower the Remedy. ©

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The Young Folks.

The Death of the Rose.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

The short, sweet, fragrant reign is over. Other flowers
Shall make her grave a fitting place of beauty.
Lowers
The sky, and drips the summer rain like
mourner's tear.
Sweet myronette, myrtle and candy-tuft ap-
pear,
Fit flowers to tell that death has borne away
their queen.
Then sing a funeral song and close the mourn-
ing scene;
Sing softly "Leaf by leaf the roses fade," then
tell
How summer's last, lone, blooming rose with-
ered and fell,
And left its garniture of dark green leaves
Like cypress o'er a tomb through which the
zephyr grieves.
Then June, so crowded full of roses rich and
sweet,
Shall pass, till one more year shall the bright
reign repeat.

The Value of Smiles.

A sunbeam from the morning skies
Kissed gentle Kathleen's sleepy eyes -
It kissed her eyes, and mouth, and nose
Until the little maid arose.
"I'm going to try," it heard her say,
"To be good-natured all the day."

When softly by her brother's bed
She stood and soothed his aching head,
Her weary mother whispered: "Dear,
Your smile is medicine and cheer."

In school she bent a happy look
Upon the lesson in her book,
And heard at night her teacher say:
"You've made me happy, too, all day."

With patient, kindly words she smiled
Upon a fretful little child,
Who straight forgot to cry a space,
And gave her back a pleasant face.

And thus the little maiden wrought
A blessing far beyond her thought,
Unconscious that a gentle grace
Was beaming in her happy face.
She felt the world was kind, nor knew
Her own sweet nature made it true.

—Sunday School Advocate.

THE GOLDEN PLOW.

The Hungarian legend: Az Aranyekel (The Golden Plow) which has its counterparts in several Italian stories, and in *L'Adolphe Princesse*, by Perrault, is perhaps nearer the source of the original story than Burger's *Emperor and Abbot*, and kindred stories presented in a Christian garb. Rendered into English it runs as follows:

There was once in the world a rich and mighty King, who caused a golden plow to be made, and when it was ready he summoned all the great and learned of his kingdom, and bade them estimate its value. In vain they racked their brains over the problem; some valued it far too high, others far too low, but no man was able to assess it at its just value. Then the King sent for his oldest personal retainer, and bade him estimate its worth. The man guessed and guessed but to no purpose, and at length the King gave him three days to determine its value, with the understanding that if he failed, his head would be forfeited.

Sadly the old man went to his house, where his daughter, a beautiful girl of fourteen, seeing him so distressed, questioned him as to the cause of his trouble. "I may well be troubled, little one," said the father, "for the King has ordered me to assess the value of his golden plow, and if I fail to do so within three days my head will be forfeited." "If that's all," said the maiden, "there's no need to rack your brain about it; go and tell the King that it is worthless than the May and April showers." The old man went to the King and replied as his daughter had bidden him. "How did you find that out or who told you?" demanded the King. The old man replied, "I have a fourteen-year-old daughter at home, and she told me." "Oh, very well!" said the King; "if the maiden is so smart, give her this handful of flax, and tell her to spin and weave a cloth out of it, broad enough for my army to find shelter under. If she fail, her head shall be forfeit." The old man returned to his home and told his daughter as the King had commanded him. "What," replied the girl, "why that's nothing to break one's head about. Here, take these shavings to the King, and tell him to make me a spindle, a distaff, and a stoll out of them, and I will soon have the cloth finished." The old man returned to the King and delivered the shavings with his daughter's message. The King was astonished at the shrewdness of the reply,

and said, "Go fetch your daughter here; I want to see her." The old man fetched his daughter, and the King was so much pleased with her that he decided to marry her; but he imposed upon her one condition, that she should never again help anybody with her advice, or he would drive her away. "Promise me only," said the maiden, "that when thou drivest me away, thou wilt allow me to take that which I love best with me." This the King promised.

Now it happened once when the King was not at home, that a great many complainants came to the court and besought counsel of the Queen, and the Queen advised them. The King heard of this on his return, became very angry about it, and ordered the Queen to leave his house the next morning. That evening the Queen mixed a sleeping powder in the King's wine, which made him soon fall asleep; whereupon, she caused him to be placed in the wagon and drove off with him to her father's hut. Towards morning the King awoke and wanted to go outside, but the room was strange, and he didn't know how to find his way out. "Where am I?" cried the King. "Here by me, dearest," replied the Queen. "You promised that if you sent me away, I might take with me that which I loved best! Now I love you best, so, of course, I brought you away with me." Deeply moved, the King kissed his wife, and taking the old retainer along with them, they returned to the court, and celebrated their marriage anew with great magnificence.—H. Von Witslocki, in *Literary Digest*.

How the Lepers Live.

At the leper settlement of Molokai, writes Sister Rose Gertrude to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, the time hangs very heavily on the hands of even these ease-loving children of the tropics. Some few, in the first stage of the disease, build cottages, some cultivate taro, tobacco, sugar cane, or other plants in small inclosed patches. In the older times they distilled strong and harmful liquors, but this is now, happily, forbidden by law. The sea around abounds with all kinds of fish, and the stronger ones pass hours in this favorite pursuit. There are a number of horses at the settlement, too, and sometimes there are horse races, the training for which is an amusement to them for weeks beforehand. The women fish or ride, too. As a rule, they are not much given to domestic pursuits, though some still make hats, and gorgeous quilts with birds and flowers cut out of colored rags, stitched on to the white calico. But those who can work are almost disinclined to do so, by the utter uselessness of their industry. "We are dying," say they; "Why should we waste our time in working to leave good things behind for those who do not care for us?" The Chinese bear off the palm for industry. They plant taro and rice, and establish bread and cake stores, and even make candy for those who have the good fortune to receive money from their friends on the other islands. Of course there are many who from loss of hands or feet are unable to work, and theirs is the saddest lot. They have literally nothing to do but sleep and smoke, and their lives are unutterably dreary.

How to Make Money.

MR. EDITOR:—After reading Mrs. Johnson's experience of oranges in Florida, I would like to tell what I did with figs and olives in California. About a year ago I bought one acre of land of Walter J. Raymond, of Dayton, Ohio; paid \$2 down and have paid \$1 each week since. The lands were planted in figs and olives by Mr. Raymond's son, who lives on the land, cultivates and cares for it, and last week I received a check for \$50 which was my profit on the sale of the figs and olives raised on my land. The fruit is sold on the tree. Any one can obtain some of these lands by writing to Walter J. Raymond, Dayton, Ohio, who guarantees a yearly profit of \$50 on every acre purchased. Why should any one be poor, when they can own land and make money, as I have done? A READER.

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Kansas is enjoying the luxury of one of,
if not the most bountiful strawberry crop
in her history. It would seem that the
strawberry fields fairly run riot in flood-
ing the market with berries of the most
delicious and tempting kinds.

On and after July 4 our national flag
will consist of forty-four stars. The upper
and lower rows will have eight stars, the
second, third, fourth and fifth rows seven
stars each in a blue field. This is by order
of the War Department, issued June 13.

To farmers who are short of corn land
this season, especially in the southern por-
tion of the State, we would suggest the
advisability of at once listing their wheat
stubble to corn. This is no experiment.
Many farmers of Kansas have raised good
—in fact their best crops in this way.
Even should it fail to make good corn,
it will make splendid feed for stock.

The Knights of Reciprocity is a secret
political organization, designed as a coun-
ter irritant or antidote to the Farmers'
movement. These valiant Knights pro-
pose to perpetuate the back number
memories and emotions, rather than adopt
progressive and living issues adapted to
present conditions and needs. In the lan-
guage of our quondam friend, Sol Miller,
of the *Troy Chief*, the Knights will be
their own hoo-doo.

We this week publish crop reports from
special correspondents in most of the
counties of the State. They will be found
on pages 4 and 5, and deserve a careful
perusal, as they contain considerable in-
formation and show the best prospects, es-
pecially for western Kansas, that she has
ever enjoyed. The farmers feel more
hopeful, notwithstanding heavy rains
have damaged crops to a considerable ex-
tent in many localities. Our Mitchell
county correspondent expresses the gen-
eral sentiment as voiced by the various
reports, as follows: "The people feel that
they are receiving the promised assistance
from Above, since trying to help them-
selves."

A leading political paper at St. Paul,
after interviewing forty-five members of
a political league representing the differ-
ent sections of Minnesota, stated that the
consensus of opinion was that "the Farm-
ers' Alliance was petering out rapidly. It
was growing beautifully less as the grow-
ing wheat was getting nearer to the state
of maturity." The farmers are simply
attending to their business at the proper
time, and when the time arrives for them
to act in a political way they will hardly
let these anxious politicians do their
thinking for them. It is a great source of
worry to these professional politicians to
have the farmer, the merchant or the
wage-earner take an active interest in
politics, except as dictated by said politi-
cians. The shy politician dies hard,
but, like the "scrub," he must go.

GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY.

Our attention has been called several
times recently to opinions of the writers
concerning the amount of paper money
which was issued by the government
during the war period, and how much of it
was afterward withdrawn and destroyed.
Most of our correspondents are mistaken
about several important features concern-
ing this sort of money. In the beginning
of the war, under the act of August 17,
1861, \$50,000,000 treasury notes were issued,
payable on demand. The amount of this
issue was increased the following February
\$10,000,000. These were known as demand
notes, and they have never been classed
with what we commonly call greenbacks.
By the act of February 25, 1862, an issue
of \$150,000,000 in United States notes was
authorized, \$50,000,000 of which were to
be in lieu of the demand notes which had
been issued under the act of July 17, 1861,
leaving really but \$100,000,000 with the
\$10,000,000 additional authorized by the
act of February 12, 1862. Under the act
of March 3, 1863, another issue of United
States notes amounting to \$150,000,000
was authorized, and a further issue of
\$150,000,000 if it should prove to be neces-
sary for the payment of the army and the
navy and other creditors of the govern-
ment. The whole amount of United States
notes, commonly known as greenbacks,
authorized to be issued was intended to be
\$400,000,000 only. In fact, however, there
were \$450,000,000 in all, including the first
issue of \$50,000,000 under the act of July
17, 1861. There was a difference, however,
between the legal tender quality of the
notes issued under the last-named act
and those issued under the following acts.
The first \$50,000,000 were legal tender for
all debts, and they were payable in coin,
while the rest of the notes, intended to be
limited to \$400,000,000 were legal tender
for all debts excepting duties on imports
and interest on the public debt. So many
different acts were issued that they be-
came confusing to the Secretaries of the
Treasury; and while it was intended to
issue only \$400,000,000 of United States
notes, excluding the \$50,000,000 full legal
tender before referred to, on the 30th day
of June, 1866, as appears by the report
of the Secretary for that year, on pages 40
and 41, there were outstanding \$400,619,206
of greenbacks.

The reader will understand that "United
States notes" and "treasury notes" were
at the time of their issue, and have been
at all times since, regarded as two separate
and distinct classes of government paper
money. The United States notes were
what we call "greenbacks," the treasury
notes were not. The treasury notes were
made up of notes issued payable in one
year, payable in two years, payable in
three years, and payable on demand, so
that they were called, some of them,
"demand notes," some of them "one-year
notes," some of them "two-year notes,"
some of them "three-year notes;" and
then, there were others with interest
coupons attached, interest at the rate of
7.3 per cent. per annum—3 cents a day on
\$100; these were called "7-30 notes;" and
on the 30th day of June, 1866, as appears
in the Secretary's report for that year, on
pages 42 and 43, there were outstanding
\$806,251,550 of this class of notes. By re-
ferring to pages 25 and 26 of the report of
the Secretary of the Treasury for 1866, the
following different classes and amounts of
government paper money were outstand-
ing:

Compound interest notes due in	1867-8.....	\$ 150,012,140 00
7-30 treasury notes due in 1867-8.....		806,251,550 00
Temporary loan, ten days' notice		120,176,106 05
Certificates of indebtedness, past		
due.....		26,391,000 00
United States notes.....		400,619,206 00
Fractional currency.....		27,070,876 96
Gold certificates of deposit.....		10,713,180 00

Making a total of.....\$1,550,506,311 61

In addition to the above amount, there
were "retired, counted and destroyed"
during the year \$211,239,515.41, as follows:
Old issue demand notes.....\$ 200,440 75
New issue legal tender notes.....6,764,370 65
One-year 5 per cent. notes.....6,316,104 50
Two-year 5 per cent. notes.....2,506,427 50
Two-year 5 per cent. coupon notes.....33,303,097 50
Six per cent. compound interest
notes.....81,246,820 00
Gold certificates.....64,913,800 00
First issue fractional currency....2,897,307 88
Second issue fractional currency....7,598,478 78
Third issue fractional currency....5,414,844 49
Discount on above for mutilations.....17,813 36

Total.....\$211,239,515.41

In addition to this amount, as appears
on page 168 of the same report, the follow-
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drawn during the year, but not destroyed:
Demand notes redeemable in coin.....\$ 288,121
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Three-year compound interest notes... 172,389,511

Total.....\$181,006,804

Adding the last two totals to the amount
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Legal tender notes.....\$400,755,939 65
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Old fractional currency.....7,934,562 11
New fractional currency.....12,018,190 60

Making a total of.....\$427,720,422 81

If the reader will separate the foregoing
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That hide-bound and dyed-in-the-wool
political organ, the *Topeka Daily Capital*,
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people of Kansas have been doing for over
a quarter of a century, congratulating the
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KANSAS FARMER.

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OFFICE:
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,
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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,
548 The Hookery.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (four-
teen 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*, con-
sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-
cluding a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unre-
liable 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.

Kansas is enjoying the luxury of one of,
if not the most bountiful strawberry crop
in her history. It would seem that the
strawberry fields fairly run riot in flood-
ing the market with berries of the most
delicious and tempting kinds.

On and after July 4 our national flag
will consist of forty-four stars. The upper
and lower rows will have eight stars, the
second, third, fourth and fifth rows seven
stars each in a blue field. This is by order
of the War Department, issued June 13.

To farmers who are short of corn land
this season, especially in the southern por-
tion of the State, we would suggest the
advisability of at once listing their wheat
stubble to corn. This is no experiment.
Many farmers of Kansas have raised good
—in fact their best crops in this way.
Even should it fail to make good corn,
it will make splendid feed for stock.

The Knights of Reciprocity is a secret
political organization, designed as a coun-
ter irritant or antidote to the Farmers'
movement. These valiant Knights pro-
pose to perpetuate the back number
memories and emotions, rather than adopt
progressive and living issues adapted to
present conditions and needs. In the lan-
guage of our quondam friend, Sol Miller,
of the *Troy Chief*, the Knights will be
their own hoo-doo.

We this week publish crop reports from
special correspondents in most of the
counties of the State. They will be found
on pages 4 and 5, and deserve a careful
perusal, as they contain considerable in-
formation and show the best prospects, es-
pecially for western Kansas, that she has
ever enjoyed. The farmers feel more
hopeful, notwithstanding heavy rains
have damaged crops to a considerable ex-
tent in many localities. Our Mitchell
county correspondent expresses the gen-
eral sentiment as voiced by the various
reports, as follows: "The people feel that
they are receiving the promised assistance
from Above, since trying to help them-
selves."

A leading political paper at St. Paul,
after interviewing forty-five members of
a political league representing the differ-
ent sections of Minnesota, stated that the
consensus of opinion was that "the Farm-
ers' Alliance was petering out rapidly. It
was growing beautifully less as the grow-
ing wheat was getting nearer to the state
of maturity." The farmers are simply
attending to their business at the proper
time, and when the time arrives for them
to act in a political way they will hardly
let these anxious politicians do their
thinking for them. It is a great source of
worry to these professional politicians to
have the farmer, the merchant or the
wage-earner take an active interest in
politics, except as dictated by said politi-
cians. The shyster politician dies hard,
but, like the "scrub," he must go.

GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY.

Our attention has been called several
times recently to opinions of the writers
concerning the amount of paper money
which was issued by the government
during the war period, and how much of it
was afterward withdrawn and destroyed.
Most of our correspondents are mistaken
about several important features concern-
ing this sort of money. In the beginning
of the war, under the act of August 17,
1861, \$50,000,000 treasury notes were issued,
payable on demand. The amount of this
issue was increased the following February
\$10,000,000. These were known as demand
notes, and they have never been classed
with what we commonly call greenbacks.
By the act of February 25, 1862, an issue
of \$150,000,000 in United States notes was
authorized, \$50,000,000 of which were to
be in lieu of the demand notes which had
been issued under the act of July 17, 1861,
leaving really but \$100,000,000 with the
\$10,000,000 additional authorized by the
act of February 12, 1862. Under the act
of March 3, 1863, another issue of United
States notes amounting to \$150,000,000
was authorized, and a further issue of
\$150,000,000 if it should prove to be neces-
sary for the payment of the army and the
navy and other creditors of the govern-
ment. The whole amount of United States
notes, commonly known as greenbacks,
authorized to be issued was intended to be
\$400,000,000 only. In fact, however, there
were \$450,000,000 in all, including the first
issue of \$50,000,000 under the act of July
17, 1861. There was a difference, however,
between the legal tender quality of the
notes issued under the last-named act
and those issued under the following acts.
The first \$50,000,000 were legal tender for
all debts, and they were payable in coin,
while the rest of the notes, intended to be
limited to \$400,000,000 were legal tender
for all debts excepting duties on imports
and interest on the public debt. So many
different acts were issued that they be-
came confusing to the Secretaries of the
Treasury; and while it was intended to
issue only \$400,000,000 of United States
notes, excluding the \$50,000,000 full legal
tender before referred to, on the 30th day
of June, 1866, as appears by the report of
the Secretary for that year, on pages 40
and 41, there were outstanding \$400,619,203
of greenbacks.

The reader will understand that "United
States notes" and "treasury notes" were
at the time of their issue, and have been
at all times since, regarded as two separate
and distinct classes of government paper
money. The United States notes were
what we call "greenbacks," the treasury
notes were not. The treasury notes were
made up of notes issued payable in one
year, payable in two years, payable in
three years, and payable on demand, so
that they were called, some of them,
"demand notes," some of them "one-year
notes," some of them "two-year notes,"
some of them "three-year notes;" and
then, there were others with interest
coupons attached, interest at the rate of
7.3 per cent. per annum—2 cents a day on
\$100; these were called "7-30 notes;" and
on the 30th day of June, 1866, as appears
in the Secretary's report for that year, on
pages 42 and 43, there were outstanding
\$806,251,550 of this class of notes. By re-
ferring to pages 25 and 26 of the report of
the Secretary of the Treasury for 1866, the
following different classes and amounts of
government paper money were outstand-
ing:

Compound interest notes due in 1867-8.....	159,012,140.00
7-30 treasury notes due in 1867-8.....	806,251,550.00
Temporary loan, ten days' notice	120,176,196.65
Certificates of indebtedness, past due.....	26,391,000.00
United States notes.....	400,891,308.00
Fractional currency.....	27,070,876.96
Gold certificates of deposit.....	10,713,180.00

Making a total of.....\$1,550,500,311.61

In addition to the above amount, there
were "retired, counted and destroyed"
during the year \$211,239,515.41, as follows:
Old issue demand notes.....\$ 200,440.75
New issue legal tender notes.....6,704,370.65
One-year 5 per cent. notes.....6,310,104.50
Two-year 5 per cent. notes.....2,500,427.50
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Horticulture.

MISSOURI HORTICULTURISTS.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society met in semi-annual session at St. Joseph, Mo., with a fair local attendance and about fifty from various other portions of the State. The Mayor of the city delivered a hearty address of welcome, which was responded to by President J. C. Evans in his usual happy and characteristic manner. He said that one of the chief objects of meeting was to make arrangements for displaying horticultural exhibits from Missouri at the World's Fair.

N. F. Murray, of Oregon, Mo., then read a most interesting paper upon "The Fruit Industry of Our State," from which we clip the following for the benefit and as a suggestive hint to our enterprising Kansas fruit-growers. He said:

"And last, but not least, we may do a grand, good work to further promote the fruit industries of our State by making our plans and arrangements now for getting up the largest, best and most magnificent show of fruit for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, that the world has ever beheld. Let it be done through the auspices of our State society, at the expense of the State by counties, and leave the world to judge of its merit. Let us have our little manual of information to beginners, showing up the fruit industries of the State in their true light, for distribution. Let this be done by a united effort of our State and county societies, with a will and energy worthy of the great State, nation and age in which we live, and we need have no fear for the future growth and prosperity of the fruit industries of Missouri, or the verdict of the world on our fruit show at the great Columbian Exposition."

The delegates present heartily indorsed all that Major Evans and Mr. Murray said upon fruit-growing and the Columbian Exposition, and expressed an earnest desire to have an opportunity to show to the world the capabilities of Missouri as a fruit-growing State.

The exercises following were varied by recitations and songs.

Wednesday morning session was occupied with the discussion of strawberry growing—instructions for beginners, location, exposure, soil, preparation, planting, varieties, spraying, gathering, marketing, etc. Samuel Miller, Bluffton; J. F. Menifee, Oregon; L. A. Goodman, N. F. Murray, J. C. Evans, D. A. Robinson, J. B. Durand and others gave much valuable information in the discussion of these topics.

The strawberry was never shown to better advantage than at this meeting. The different varieties must have reached close up to a hundred, some exhibitors showing over thirty varieties. Prof. J. W. Clark, horticulturist of the Missouri Agricultural college, showed twenty-four varieties, and was awarded a diploma for excellence. This was the finest exhibition of strawberries, both as to varieties and quality, ever made in the State of Missouri.

The afternoon session was opened by a discussion upon the stone fruits, the peach being the subject of most of the discussion. The subject was handled by about fifteen delegates, all giving their opinion in handling the fruit.

The blackberry and raspberry were next discussed. The best varieties were named and the reasons therefor. The discussion was spirited, interesting and instructive. The afternoon meeting was largely attended, and was interesting throughout.

It was decided that the next semi-annual meeting should be held at Sedalia, in December, and continuing four days.

PRIZES AWARDED.

The prizes for the best varieties of strawberries, best collections of strawberries and best exhibits of cut flowers were awarded as follows:

Fine varieties strawberries, D. A. Turner, \$5; strawberries for market, D. A. Turner, \$3; strawberries for home use, A. D. Korf, \$3; box of largest strawberries, J. C. Evans, \$3; finest strawberries, D. A. Turner, \$1; best eating berries, S. W. Arthur, \$1; Cumberland berry, D. A. Turner, \$1; Bubach berry, C. T. Zimmerman, \$1; Warfield berry, A. Goslin, \$1; Jessie berry, W. S. Fugate, \$1; Windsor Chief berry, W. S. Fugate, \$1; Captain Jack berry, P. H. Woods, \$1; Haverland berry, G. E. Fischer, \$1; new strawberry, J. W. Menifee, \$1; basket roses, Hans Nielson, \$3; hand bouquet, Hans Nielson, \$2; table bouquet,

Hans Nielson, \$2; basket, Hans Nielson, \$3; wreath, Hans Nielson, \$5; best collection strawberries, Samuel Miller, twenty-seven varieties, \$5. J. W. Clark, horticulturist of the State Agricultural college, had twenty-four varieties on exhibition, and was awarded a diploma for excellence.

Secretary Goodman presented his report at the evening session, which was interesting, instructive and well received. The KANSAS FARMER will refer to this report some time in the near future.

A resolution was here introduced, requesting the Legislature to enact measures for the prevention of adulterated jellies, vinegars, etc. It was unanimously adopted.

A paper upon "The American's Home Life" was read by Mrs. George E. Dugan, of Sedalia. It was quite interesting and was a strong plea for better homes.

Miss Clara Moore next recited "The Fall of Pemberton." Her articulation was splendid and her selection was well received by the audience.

C. C. Bell, of Booneville, talked to the audience next upon "Marketing Our Products." His talk was entertaining and full of sound sense.

"The Rose, Best Varieties for Yard Planting," was the title of a paper which was read next by Mrs. H. C. Ramsey, of Kansas City. Her effort was well received.

At the Thursday morning session important resolutions were adopted and plans for exhibiting Missouri horticultural products at the World's Fair thoroughly discussed. Several stirring speeches were made by different delegates, after which the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By reason of an act of the Legislature appropriating \$150,000 to be used in making a proper and creditable exhibit of Missouri's products at the World's Fair, and

WHEREAS, By said act of the Legislature there was created a commission of seven, to be appointed by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to attend and supervise the collecting and arranging of said products; and

WHEREAS, Every true Missourian feels a just and commendable pride in the varied resources of our great and growing State, and believing in the time-honored right and custom to petition, while we take pleasure in giving expression to the full and complete confidence we have in the sound judgement and excellent business tact displayed at all times by our active and brainy young Governor, we would nevertheless venture to give expression to our wishes in the appointment of two of said commission; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that Major J. C. Evans, of Kansas City, as a representative of the great fruit-growing and horticultural interests of the State, be appointed a member of said commission; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be respectfully forwarded to his excellency, the Governor, David R. Francis.

The resolution as originally put contained in the place of the name of J. C. Evans that of Ex-Governor Moorehouse. The name of Mr. Moorehouse was suggested at the request of Republican and Democratic members, but upon the recommendation of Delegate Murtfeldt the name was withdrawn, and that of the active horticulturist presented, namely, Mr. Evans, of Kansas City.

The following resolution was next introduced, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will do our very best as representing the horticultural interests of the great and growing State of Missouri to make such a showing at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, as to be a fair representation of the capabilities of our soil and of the skill and energy of our best horticulturists in the departments of fruit-growing, floriculture and landscape gardening; and that we ask for 20 per cent. of the amount provided by our State Legislature for this purpose.

PROTEST AGAINST MAXWELL.

A protest against the appointment of Mr. Maxwell, of California, as chief of the department of horticulture, was made, as follows:

Resolved, That the Missouri State Horticultural Society does hereby most earnestly protest against the appointment to the office of superintendent of the department of horticulture for the Columbian Exposition of any man who is not a practical horticulturist of long experience and an organizer of proved ability.

Resolved, That our first choice for that position is Parker Earle, of Illinois.

Resolved, That there is no need of appointing to the place any unfit or second-rate man while such men as Dunlap, Ragan, Garfield, Furness or Brackett are to be had.

This resolution called forth spirited remarks from the delegates, the speeches impressing the fact that Mr. Maxwell is not a competent person for the position; that he is a wine merchant instead of a horticulturist, as has been stated by the

VICTIMS OF CATARRH

Are permanently cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, through its renovating effect on the blood. Give it a trial.

"I suffered for years from chronic catarrh which destroyed my appetite and undermined my general health. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I began to take this medicine last spring, and am now entirely free from this disgusting disease."—Susan L. W. Cook, 909 Albany st., Roxbury, Mass.

"My son—now fifteen years of age—was troubled for a long time with catarrh, in its worst form, through the effects of which his blood became poisoned. We tried various medicines and almost despaired of ever finding a remedy; but about a year ago he began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, has taken seven bottles of it, and is now entirely well."—D. P. Kerr, Big Spring, Ohio.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Made in Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

KANSAS FARMER and other prominent agricultural journals, and that the horticulturists of the entire country are opposed to him.

The society was unanimously in favor of the resolutions, and against Mr. Maxwell. It was then decided that copies of the several resolutions above printed be signed by the officers of the society and forwarded to Director General George R. Davis, of the Columbian Exposition.

Secretary Goodman, Hon. A. W. Florea, of Nodaway county, and others, made stirring addresses in favor of a grand display at Chicago in 1893.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied in hearing reports from county societies.

At the afternoon session the reports of the committees and officers were received and discussed. Obituary notices of deceased members, D. S. Holman and Chas. Patterson, were adopted. Mr. Holman was the Treasurer of the association, and a report taken from his books was presented. Other reports were received and accepted.

The evening and closing session was well attended and lively.

A short letter from H. Clackett, a member of the society whose age is 85 years, was read. A song by Miss Minnie Murray, entitled "The Bridal Feast," and a song by Mrs. Heacock followed.

J. T. Mider, of Wathena, Kas., made a brief but happy talk, and two short addresses followed, and then Mrs. Laughlin and Messrs. Smith, Nielson and Miller spoke briefly on the theme, "The Uses of the Beautiful in Horticulture."

The following closing resolutions were here offered, and unanimously and heartily endorsed:

Resolved, That we heartily thank such railroads as have given us reduced rates, and especially the Missouri Pacific, for long-continued courtesies extended so often to workers in our good cause.

Resolved, That we thank the St. Joseph Horticultural Society for providing such elegant accommodations for our meeting; the city officials and citizens of St. Joseph for their kind reception and co-operation, particularly Mr. H. Nielson in the line of decoration, and the young ladies for their appropriate evening performances.

Resolved, That we express our grateful appreciation of the faithful and untiring services of the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the association, for their services during the year, and especially Secretary Goodman, for the careful labor bestowed on his annual report.

Resolved, That we regard with pleasure the rapid increase in the use of fruits by all the people throughout the entire year as promoting not so much financial and industrial interests as in that it is an important agency in promoting a normal physiological condition of the people, and is an aid in temperance reform, reducing the abnormal craving for alcohol and other stimulants.

The programme then closed with the very appropriate song, by two ladies, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

It is conjectured that a specific may yet be found for every ill that flesh is heir to. However this may be, certainly the best specific yet found for diseases of the blood is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and most diseases originate from impure blood.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
BEECHAM'S PILLS
For Bilious and Nervous Disorders.
"Worth a Guinea a Box" but sold
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BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



HIRES
ROOT BEER
THE GREAT ENGLISH DRINK.
Package makes 5 gallons.
Delicious, sparkling, and
appetizing. Sold by all
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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. Steketee:—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 ROBISON.

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, GEO. G. 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.

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The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, 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.

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KILL TICKS, LICE or SCAB

With the World-Renowned

COOPER DIP!

Recommended by thousands of American sheep men. The standard Dip of the world. Used on 75,000,000 annually. Nourishes the wool. Cold water only required. Cost a cent a head. Packet to make 100 gallons, 2c. Case to make 1,000 gallons, 15c.

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

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ful imprudence, causing premature decay, Nervous
Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain
every known remedy, has discovered a simple means
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(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.

In the Dairy.

HOW TO START AND RUN CREAMERIES.

At the last session of the Michigan Dairy Association, C. P. Jackson, of Chicago, delivered a very able and instructive address on the above subject. He devoted the first part of his remarks in showing the conditions which had called the creameries of the present day into existence, and how the exigencies of the situation had invited the presence of "creamery contractors." The starting of a creamery sentiment by these agents was dwelt upon, and some pertinent suggestions given as to the necessary caution to be exercised in accepting their invitations to visit the creameries, with the assurance that "the expense of the visit would be paid by their firm," etc.

"Don't accept the invitation under any circumstances," said Mr. Jackson, "but make up your own committee and visit not only one, but several creameries, and not all of that creamery agent's company's make, and make these visits without the presence of the 'creamery agent,' and make these visits on your own expense. You are then at liberty to ask your own questions and pry into creamery secrets. You can ascertain the number of cows necessary in order to make the projected creamery a success and the manner of securing reliable data on this important point. You can ascertain just the apparatus necessary for the amount of milk you expect to have. You ascertain which is the best separator or butter-extractor in use—if desired to use one. You get the experience of the different butter-makers in charge of the different creameries visited as to the size of the buildings necessary, the arrangement, as also the necessary outfit, and best makes.

Make it a point to ascertain if gathering eggs with the cream will pay, and, if so, what kind of a cold storage is best in which to store them. Get their experience as to the best manner of handling. But whether you handle eggs or not, a good cold storage room is needed and of ample capacity for holding over butter until fall and winter, in case you at any time need to do so. Too much care cannot be given this cold storage room. It must be cool and perfectly dry.

Now that something of an understanding is had as to what not to do, as also some essentials to do, I will say:

1. After having decided to start a creamery, first ascertain how many cows can be relied on for milk within the proper radius, and in so ascertaining the number of cows, make it a certainty that the owners will become patrons. A mere promise to "take their milk to the factory" is not as reliable data on which to base safe calculations as though the owners become stockholders, if intended to make of it a stock company. If not a stock company, then require a written guarantee that they will furnish milk from a specified number of cows in case a creamery be started, pre-supposing that the new creamery will pay as much for milk as at other creameries in the same section of country.

2. In the selection of a site, it is always well to locate convenient of access to shipping facilities, thereby saving drayage expenses, and for conveniences in mail, telegraph and telephone facilities.

3. In the construction of the buildings first decide on the capacity wanted, making calculations for an increase of milk, for if the business is legitimately conducted, the increase will be sure to follow. This determined, then get from some experienced architect in this line of work, the proper plans and specifications for the creamery building and cold storage. If the work is let by contract, it will pay to employ a good mechanic, who is familiar with working from plans and specifications, to superintend the construction. This will insure good material and good work.

4. In the selection of creamery apparatus get the best. There must necessarily be an experienced butter-maker employed. He should be consulted in the selection and arranging of the machinery and outfit. He should know better what is wanted than the directors, unless the directors are experienced butter-makers. He should be instructed to get the best, as before noted, and not be limited in means.

5. In the selection of a butter-maker, get one who is noted for cleanliness and order, and don't be afraid to pay such



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"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

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

salary as will command such. Then let each director and stockholder encourage the butter-maker in his "order and cleanliness," and very often the habits of the butter-maker will be carried home to advantage.

6. See that the odor from the sour milk vat and hog yards never reach the creamery. In this there cannot be too great care.

7. See to it that the packages in which the butter is placed are faultless, and that nothing but A No. 1 butter is put up. Never put up anything inferior. Establish a reputation for No. 1 butter and do not have anything else to sell. Buyers will find you and take your butter at the creamery or delivered at the depot. So, too, if you handle eggs, always carefully candle your eggs in the candle with the same care when you ship, no matter if buyers are willing to take them as they are. This very caution on your part will be certain to bring back the same buyers, and you can always command the highest prices. The two industries, the creamery and egg trade, harmonize well together and can be successfully carried on with little additional help. There is often more money in eggs than in butter.

8. Cleanliness is "next to Godliness." In this there cannot be too great care. It should not only apply to every detail of the business about the factory, but to the cream-gatherers and teams and wagons. The cream-gatherers should be reliable, honorable men, cleanly in appearances and habits. Such men will command the confidence and respect of the patrons. They can talk to the patrons with greater effect and can and must insist on cleanliness. Continued filthiness and inattention on the part of a patron should be just cause for dropping from the list. Never allow smoking in the creamery or office, even though a director or stockholder is "dying for a smoke." Nor do you want a drinking man as an employee. The safety of your factory and the reputation of your business requires sobriety.

If in what I have said some good seed may have been sown, I shall feel well repaid if it find lodgment in productive soil.

That there are possibilities in connection with the dairying and egg industries of which we now have no conception is as certain as that Prof. Morse did communicate over a wire between Washington and Baltimore, that American ingenuity did improve on the first locomotive brought over from England; that it is easier traveling on cars than on foot or even horse-back, as in the early days; that the present printing press is an improvement over the simple machine used by Franklin. It may be possible that the Danish separators cannot be improved, but there is a question even now if the United States butter-extractor and separator is not an improvement.

It is within the recollection of many when little if any attention was paid to the breed or selection of cows. Now it has come to be understood among dairymen that the best are none too good.

The time was when the use of ice was not known in connection with dairying. The use of ice in creameries is now common and has become almost as much a necessity as pure water, and, if natural ice cannot be obtained, ice machines are brought into use with the best results.

Just what improvements will be made by our American dairymen between this and the great World's Columbian Fair in 1893, we cannot anticipate, but that the American dairy industry will be an im-

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.

portant exhibit, there can be no question. Our dairymen are not going to be satisfied to "let well enough alone." They are going to do better. There will naturally be competitive rivalry between this and the butter-making countries of Europe. They will come here with established theories and experiences and we must be prepared to learn some important lessons. And while we are "taking their medicines" it will be very strange if American ideas do not cause them to open their eyes as wide with astonishment as were the eyes of the watchmaker experts from France and Switzerland opened when they first saw "Yankee machinery" at the Centennial, turning out the most delicate watchworks, with greater certainty than the most skilled hand-work, and at prices "fabulously low," as was reported to the French and Swiss watchmakers' associations.

In conclusion, permit me to again refer to the dairy exhibit at the World's Fair. Let each dairyman in America feel that he has a personal interest in the exhibit and aid in bringing to public notice every excellence of which he may have knowledge. This will require concert of action through the private dairy and creamery companies and through the district and State associations to the national association. If in your experience anything practical has been learned, make it public. The comparing of these experiences will result in individual good to every man interested, and the grand result will be such an exhibit as will make every dairyman in America proud that he is a dairyman.

When you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla be sure to get it. Don't be put off with an inferior substitute. Insist upon Hood's.

St. Jacobs Oil

CURES

BRUISES, FROST-BITES, INFLAMMATIONS

—AND ALL—

HURTS AND ILLS OF MAN AND BEAST.

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FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25c.

Sold Everywhere.

The Mormon Elders' Book
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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.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

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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. D., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Gossip About Stock.

The man who raises scrub stock should not complain if he does not get thoroughbred prices.

Never breed an inferior or scrub heifer, and always keep a good blooded bull, and in a few years the stock will be greatly improved.

Cattle raisers, especially farmers and owners of small herds, should now begin to take especial care of their young cattle. Don't part with them at a sacrifice; they will soon bring good money.

M. W. Dunham, the well-known proprietor of Oak Lawn stock farm, Wayne, Ill., sailed for France week before last, to look after the importations of Percherons and French coaches to be made to his famous farm this season.

J. W. Creech, of Herrington, Kas., is stocking his fine farm with individuals of high breeding. Nottingham 20003, by Arthurton, son of Hambletonian 10, is his premier stallion and is the sire of Arab, 2:15. His brood mares were recently purchased in Kentucky, and are the daughters of such sires as Onward, Walsingham, Volunteer, etc.

A dispatch from Wichita, dated June 14, says that Brown & Prior's livery and training stables at Mulvane, another stable adjoining and a feed store were destroyed by fire early this morning. Two fine Clydesdale stallions and a Kentucky jack perished in the flames. The buildings were worth about \$2,000; insurance, \$400. The stock was valued at \$4,500 and was not insured.

The South Haven *New Era*, of Sumner county, says that George W. Moore has been compelled to shoot three more of his cattle, making a total of nine head so far sacrificed on account of their being attacked with hydrophobia. The loss is a severe one financially, some of the stock being good heavy three-year-olds, and the terror of the situation is added to by the uncertainty.

The Daily *Live Stock Record*, Denver, Colorado, says that a strange cattle ailment has made its appearance in Elbert county. Since Thursday more than 200 head have died and the cause as yet has not been ascertained. Stockmen are much alarmed. The sick and well cattle have been separated and every possible precautionary measure taken to prevent its spreading. There were no fresh cases yesterday.

One of the most valuable two-year-old running colts in Kansas, Shawnee, sire Zeta, owned by Dr. Saxton, ran into the fence at the fair grounds at Topeka, a few days ago and mangled himself in a frightful manner, and perhaps fatally. The colt has just recently been broken, and was being put to a test of speed, when he ran into the fence, throwing the rider headlong to the ground, and wounding himself so badly, that the chances are nine to one against recovery. The flesh was torn from the neck down between the forelegs, and all the muscles were badly lacerated. The colt was valued at \$1,000.

The *Breeder's Gazette* says that the Secretary of the Percheron Horse-Breeder's Association states that he is now able to announce definitely that the next volume of the stud book will be sent to press next month. The attention of breeders is called to the fact that the time for the reception of pedigrees and particulars as to American-bred foals has been extended to July 1, so that those who forward same during the current month will have the satisfaction of seeing the record of their colts in this new volume. It is desired to perfect the tables of progeny under imported or pure-bred mares reared on this side the water as rapidly as possible, and as this is

to the interest of all parties concerned, it is to be hoped that breeders will supply all the data of this sort at their command. Address S. D. Thompson, Secretary, Tacoma Building, Chicago.

The Hutchinson *News* says: "Mr. Thomas, of South Hutchinson, is lying at the point of death from the effect of wounds received Sunday from a fine thoroughbred bull. The animal, a very fine Jersey, had always seemed as docile as a kitten, and Mr. Thomas had been in the habit of petting and leading him around without the slightest fear, so perfectly harmless had he always appeared. Sunday afternoon Mr. Thomas went out, as was his daily custom, to change the animal's picket pin. Instead of the gentle, docile thing he usually was, he seemed for some unaccountable reason to be possessed with the spirit of a demon. As soon as Mr. Thomas was in range the bull charged at him, raised him on his horns and threw him twenty feet. As the unfortunate man came down the bull charged at him a second time and hooked him savagely, jumped on him with his fore feet and stamped him ferociously. Mr. Thomas struggled up finally and got out of the infuriated animal's way, but he was in a terrible condition, and his suffering is so great that it is necessary to keep him under the influence of morphine. It is very doubtful if he will recover, so critical is his condition. It is a fact that is not generally known that while the Jersey cows are more gentle and docile than any other breed, the Jersey bulls are more savage and treacherous, and harder to tame than any others, and even when they are apparently harmless, they are likely at any time to give full vent to their savage instincts and tear up whatever comes in their way."

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. June 15, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 4,854. Shipping steers, \$4 40a5 70; cows, \$2 00a3 50; heifers, \$3 50a4 00; Texas steers, \$2 50a3 05; Texas cows, \$1 90a2 30; Texas heifers, \$1 65a1 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 00a3 25. HOGS—Receipts 1,301. Packers ranged \$4 05a 4 35; bulk of sales, \$4 10a4 30. SHEEP—Receipts 1,168. Fine muttons averaged \$4 45; rough muttons, \$1 70a3 00.

Chicago. June 15, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 7,019. Market active. Prime to extra native steers, \$6 00a6 30; stockers and feeders, \$1 60a2 00. HOGS—Receipts 29,000. Market weak, lower. Rough and common, \$4 00a4 10; packers and mixed, \$4 30a4 45; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4 50a4 55; light, \$4 25a4 55. SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market slow, lower. Natives, \$5 00a5 50; muttons, Texas, \$4 65a4 75; Westerns, \$4 35a5 00; lambs, \$5 30a6 75.

St. Louis. June 15, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 7,000. Market active. Good to fancy native steers, \$5 10a5 95; fair to good native steers, \$3 50a5 15; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 90a4 75. HOGS—Receipts 29,000. Market easier. Fair to choice heavy, \$4 40a4 50; mixed grades, \$4 00a 4 40; light, fair to best, \$4 25a4 40. SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Market strong. Fair to fancy, \$3 25a5 80.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. June 15, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts for past 48 hours 74,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 88c; No. 3 hard, 86c; No. 2 red, 89c, and No. 3 red, 87c. CORN—Receipts for past 48 hours 4,100 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 51c; No. 3 mixed, 50c; No. 4, 46c; No. 2 white mixed, 56c. OATS—Receipts for past 48 hours, 17,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 3 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white mixed, 44c. 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 70 tons. Arrivals the best for some days and half new. No sale of it reported, however. Trade slow at unchanged prices. We quote: Prairie, fancy, \$10 00; good to choice, \$7 00a7 50; prime, \$4 50a 5 50; common, \$2 50a3 50. Timothy, good to choice, \$10 00.

Chicago. June 15, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 68,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 96c; No. 3 spring, 90a95c; No. 2 red, 96c; No. 3 red, 94c. CORN—Receipts 133,000 bushels. No. 2, 57c; OATS—Receipts 168,000 bushels. No. 2, 37c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 3 white, 37c. RYE—Receipts 2,000 bushels. No. 2, 79a81c.

St. Louis. June 15, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 30,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 98c; No. 3 red, 94c. CORN—Receipts 102,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 53a54c. OATS—Receipts 68,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 44c. HAY—Quiet. Choice to fancy prairie, \$9 00; choice to fancy timothy, \$13 00a16 50.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

June 13, 1891. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium light bright, 19a20c; coarse, 17a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c. Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas—Medium twelve months, 23c; fine medium twelve months, 21a22c; fine twelve months, 20a21c; medium six and eight months, 20a22c; fine medium do., 19a20c; fine do., 17a18c; coarse, 19a 20c; short, sandy, etc., 13a15c; mohair, 18a25c. Colorado, Utah and Territory—Medium, 21a 22c; fine medium, 17a20c; fine, 17a18c; extra heavy fine, 13a15c; carpet, 14a15c; Navajo, white, 16a17c; Navajo, black, 12a13c.

Chicago.

June 13, 1891. Unwashed Bright—Fine, choice, 21a22c; fine, average, 17a20c; half blood, 23a26c; three-eighths blood, 25a27c; one-fourth blood, 22a 24c; coarse, 20a22c; fine delaine, 23a25c; half blood, combed, 24a26c; three-eighths blood, combed, 23a25c; one-fourth blood, combed, 24a26c; common combed, 21a23c; braid, 18a 21c. Territory—Heavy fine, 12a14c; average fine, 15a18c; fine medium, 19a20c; medium, 21a23c; coarse, 15a18c. Montana, Utah and Wyoming (choice)—Fine, 16a18c; fine medium, 19a22c; medium, 22a24c; coarse, 17a18c. New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado—Improved, choice, 20a22c; improved, 18a19c; partly improved, 17a18c; coarse, 15a17c; kempy, burry and poor, 12a14c.

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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.

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 such 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 3, 1891.

Phillips county—J. E. Barnes, clerk.

2 MARES—Taken up by Samuel Cox, in Greenwood tp., April 30, 1891, two mares, one roan and one gray, about 14 hands high, indistinguishable brand on left side of each animal; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Lemuel Miller, in Center tp., P. O. Rantoul, one sorrel mare pony, white face, white left hind foot, branded on left shoulder with herd brand, left hip knocked down, cellular marks, 5 years old, taken up May 5, 1891, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by G. M. Mullington, in Center tp., P. O. Rantoul, May 1, 1891, one bay mare, small white spot on forehead, 8 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

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. Leocompton, one medium-size bay mare pony, branded D enclosed in diamond on left hip, three white feet, small white star in face; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Geo. W. Dray, 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 28, 1891, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$20.

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 Bawling, 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; the 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 3 years old, white spot in forehead, light mane and tail, left hind foot white.

HORSE—By same, one small black horse, supposed to be 3 years old, right hind foot white; two animals valued at \$100.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Wooten, in Liberty tp., May 18, 1891, one dark bay or brown mare, 4 or 5 years old, 15½ hands high, white in forehead, left hind foot white.

Smith county—John H. Ferris, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Keesley Thompson, in German tp., May 22, 1891, one red and white cow, right ear slit and ring in under side, left ear cropped and ring in upper side, 4 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one blue spotted cow, ring in under side right ear, ring in top side of left ear, dehorned, 3 years old; valued at \$10.

COW—By same, one light red cow, 12 years old, left horn crooked; valued at \$8.

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.

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.

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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. Walte uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eye; has been greatly benefited. Mr. Mason, an old case of catarrh, 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 cautery; 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 \$1.50 Insoles. 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.

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Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,329,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....	27 per cent.

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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."

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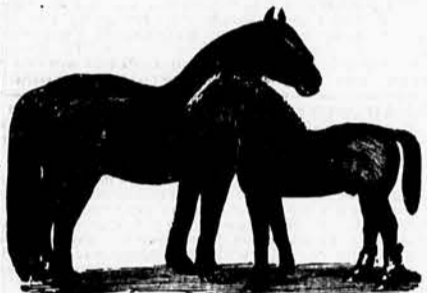
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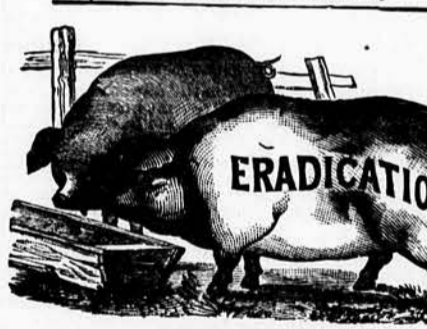
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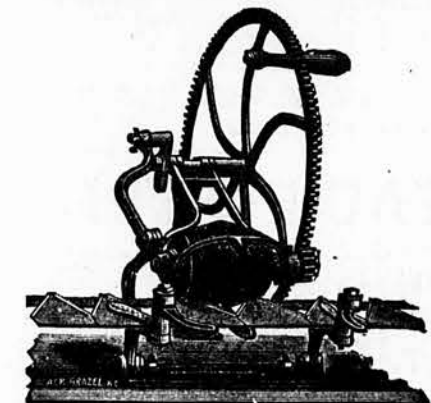
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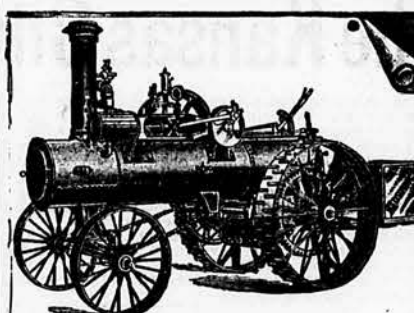
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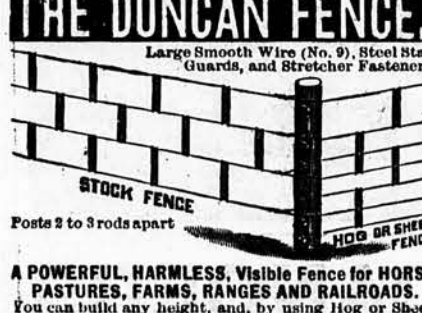
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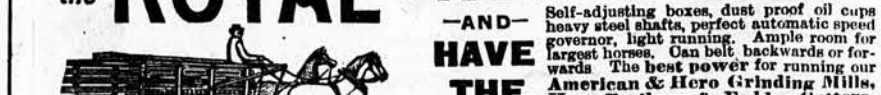
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