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## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 22—F. M. Lall, Poland-China sale, Marshall, Mo.

SEPTEMBER 23—C. G. Sparks, Poland-China sale, Mt. Leonard, Mo.

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

### THE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

A paper recently read before a sheep-breeders' meeting at Birmingham, Mich., by Mr. C. N. Bingham, of Vernon, in the same State, contains so much matter of general interest that we insert a large part of it below:

"During the five or six years just passed, when farmers in this and other States, through the low price of their products, have found it a difficult matter to make the incomes of their farms equal expenditures, how many, by turning their attention to the production of first-class mutton, managed, year after year, to place the balance on the right side of the ledger! In this direction the high merits of the Shropshire led to its use to a greater extent than of all the other mutton breeds combined. With wool low in price, the farmer with a flock of good Merino ewes which were not returning him as much profit as heretofore, determined to breed them to a Shropshire ram, raise early lambs and add largely to his income. It was a good business idea, and I have yet to meet the farmer who adopted this course who is not satisfied with results. This fact called attention to the wonderful qualities of the Shropshire for crossing upon common sheep, and adding to its mutton-producing qualities and early maturity. The adoption of this policy was a good thing for sheep husbandry as a whole. A better market for mutton, because the lambs were pushed forward to make at an early date, and the taste for good mutton encouraged by the juicy meat of the fine carcasses which were produced by the thousand in this and other States. They did not clog the flocks by remaining on hand, but went into consumption with wool-growing flocks. In this way sheep husbandry as a whole was greatly benefited, and the improved feeling among Merino breeders and flock-owners to-day was greatly helped by this outlet for the increase of so many flocks which had been turned to mutton-producing rather than wool-growing.

"In looking over sheep husbandry as a whole in the United States, and thinking out its future, it must be apparent to every one that new conditions have risen which will compel some changes from the policy formerly found to answer. The growth of population in industrial centers will call for an increased supply of both wool and mutton. The large quantities of meat heretofore produced upon the Western cattle ranges will become less with each succeeding year, partly from the lands being put under cultivation, and partly because the increasing population will demand a larger portion for food. It therefore looks to me as if the farmer in this State, and those surrounding it, who gives attention to the production of mutton and wool, must enjoy for many years a good demand for his products. In view of this, the future seems more assured to sheep husbandry than to any other branch of agriculture. I speak of sheep husbandry as a whole, for if it is in a good sound position, the admirers of the various breeds must certainly share in the prosperity.

"The position of the industry at present, when the wool markets are assured to American growers up to a point where wool-growing is profitable, has been a good thing for our Merino friends, and I think it will prove equally so to those who pin their faith to the Shropshire. The Shropshire I believe to be the best wool-producer among the mutton breeds, and the demands of manufacturers for the medium fleeces produced by them is surely going to increase from year to year. Heretofore much of this grade of wool has had to be imported. The higher tariff charges will naturally lead manufacturers to depend more and more upon the home product if it is of good quality and in sufficient supply. This is going to exercise a most important influence upon the money-making capacity of the Shropshire, for it is a notable fact that the shearing qualities of the breed are being much

improved, and the fleece is becoming a more important point among breeders in the selection of stock.

"When it comes to the production of a fine carcass of mutton, however, here is where we think the Shropshire stands a little ahead of all other breeds; its rapid growth the first year of its existence, its early maturity, and the good use it makes of what it consumes, has commended it to the farmers of a land where all the stock raised must be of a high character or rent-payers and flock-owners would go to the wall. It has been produced and improved for this very purpose, and by a class of farmers who stand second to none as breeders of improved live stock. The Shropshire has the quality and fleece of the Southdown, with the added advantages of a larger carcass and a greater wool-bearing capacity. In form the Shropshire represents the perfection of a meat-producing animal. It is the form of the best Short-horn or Polled Angus, which have long been noted as great feeders and meat-producers. The body of the Shropshire is essentially an elongated square, its top and bottom lines perfectly straight, while the square front and hind end give it the highest form known to feeders for the production of high-class meat. An animal built in this way must have a very wide back, and this gives it the capacity to put its meat on in just those places where the quality will be the choicest; then the hind quarter is very square and full, like the hind quarter of the best Short-horns, and the thighs filled so well that the legs stand wide apart, giving a squareness and breadth which the feeder at once recognizes as promising good returns. In front the deep wide brisket and the great breadth between the fore legs show a vigorous constitution. This form is imparted to all classes of sheep upon which the Shropshire is crossed, showing how strongly he must be bred to have the prepotency which is a leading characteristic of the breed. It is for the reasons enumerated above that I regard the Shropshire as the great general-purpose sheep upon the improved farms of the country. With them, it is mutton and wool. With the Merino, it is wool and mutton. In choosing between them, follow your inclinations; choose it as you would a business for life, and when you once start, stick to your choice through all conditions; constant change is a fruitful source of loss and discouragement. If your choice is the Shropshire, I feel sure you will never regret it, if you give your flock the care and attention it deserves."

### Why Do Sows Eat Their Young Pigs?

Dr. N. H. Paaren, an eminent and recognized authority on matters pertaining to domestic animals and their diseases, has the following on the above-named subject in a recent issue of the *Prairie Farmer*:

Among our domestic animals, the sow is the only one given to devouring its own offspring. It is mostly noticed to occur with the young sow at her first farrowing, and it generally takes place immediately after the farrowing, rarely later. She does not always commence by eating the pigs, but more often she first devours the afterbirth and the navel string, and thereafter takes hold of the pigs.

The exact cause of this unnatural propensity is not known; but it is certain that it more frequently occurs with the unimproved or common sow than with the more docile, improved or artificial breeds of swine. It is generally supposed that young sows, at their first farrowing, in consequence of the peculiar severe pains, never before suffered, succumb to a species of frantic fits, during which they lose all sense of motherly feeling, and which may be further provoked by the attempts of the young ones at suckling, especially if the teats are wounded or pricked by the needle-like, inward-curved, little tusks often present in the mouth of pigs at birth.

As an incentive to eating the pigs, is the allowing of the sow to eat the afterbirth. It is also supposed that the sow at the time of farrowing has a natural craving for flesh and that, in order to satisfy, the young pigs, attractive by being covered with slime and blood, are sacrificed in the absence of other flesh. For this reason some swine-breeders recommend giving the sow some flesh or pork, even going so far as to letting the sow enjoy the luxury of half a pound to a pound of roasted pork. We warn our readers to abstain from this folly, as it has been proven that never

before did any sow experience such a degree of craving for more meat, than she will after her appetite has been stimulated, and she will just then set about with the greatest alacrity to consummate a wholesale slaughter of innocents.

The opinion is also widespread that this unnatural desire of the sow is engendered by allowing swine access to dead bodies of animals, or the habitual feeding of flesh and offal from slaughter houses; also rats, mice, etc. But the desire will also occur among sows that never were fed anything but vegetable food. In many sows the desire appears to be due to a temporary or puerperal mania.

Thus it will be seen that any real cause of the propensity remains unknown. Even as little almost do we know of any certain preventive or remedy. However, we will mention a few precautionary measures or remedies, the use of which will greatly assist in preventing this morbid indulgence, and thus save the lives of the pigs.

When on examination it is found that any of the young pigs have projecting, sharp-pointed tusks, they should be carefully nipped off, so as not to wound the mouth, as the pigs would then not take hold of the teats. An attendant should remain quietly stationed, better not too close to the sow, for the purpose of watching her; and as soon as the afterbirth has been discharged, which generally happens about half an hour after farrowing, it should be removed, together with all wet bedding, and the pigs should be gently dried off with a soft sponge or piece of old linen. Then the pigs as well as the snout of the sow may be rubbed in with some brandy, or with a decoction of aloes or colocynth.

A very excellent remedy to be put into one ear of the sow, is a mixture of, say, three drachms of spirit of camphor and forty drops of laudanum. After this is done, the sow will at once lie down on that side into the ear of which this mixture was poured, and she will generally remain in that position several hours, during which time the little piggies will have a chance to suckle to their hearts' content. When the sow wakes up or rises, she will have lost all her ferocious ideas, and the best of it is that this is a harmless and not cruel practice.

It has been recommended to administer an emetic to the sow immediately after farrowing, in the belief that the nausea thus produced will temporarily disturb her appetite for live pork.

However, there is no rule without exception, and instances will occur where the best devised plans of man will fail. Therefore, as soon as it be noticed that the sow becomes restless after farrowing, or becomes hostile towards her pigs, they should be removed from her at once, and she should be let alone for three or four hours. They may be then returned, and one by one brought to the teats, while she is carefully watched for several hours, during which time the attendant coaxes her by scratching her back and flanks, and speaking to her in pacifying language.

Sows that farrow the first time are often provokingly restless and ill-tempered, and will not allow the young ones to take hold of the teats. It will then be necessary for the owner or attendant to assert his authority more forcible than gently. To do so most effectively, the legs of the sow may be secured by some soft, broad-webbed cord or platting, so as not to cut or bruise the skin; and it may also be necessary to apply a leather muzzle. While the pigs are suckling, one or two strong men should keep her down on her side. When these inducements have been applied for a few days, the sow will then conclude that peace and quiet are more agreeable than useless warfare, and she will allow the pigs to suckle to their hearts' content.

If a sow at her farrowing shows the cannibalistic propensity, the owner will consult his own interests and discontinue such a one for future breeding purposes. It is not certain that, because a sow at her pigging has proven herself unworthy of confidence, she will do so again at her next time of farrowing; wherefore, if she is well-bred and valuable, or a particularly desirable animal, she should be given another trial before disposing of her. By some breeders it is asserted that the mania or propensity for pig-eating is hereditary.

Mrs. Jones hasn't a gray hair in her head and is over 50. She looks as young as her daughter. The secret of it is, that she uses only Hall's Hair Renewer.

### Live Stock Husbandry.

Do not overlook the fact that your horses need a refreshing drink of water as often as you do.

A mare that suckles a colt and makes a full horse in the team needs very nutritious food and careful attention.

Every horse on the farm should be earning his own living, or else growing more valuable. It does not pay to keep anything for nothing.

There are not many of the heavy breeds of sheep grown in Colorado or the West generally. As a rule they only thrive in fenced pastures. Still there are many valuable qualities in these animals, and a few Leicesters, Lincoln, Cotswold and Downs will prove profitable on any farm where there is plenty of alfalfa.—*Field and Farm*.

The combination of points in a hog that is most likely to become a good feeder, one that will carry his development with him and that will fatten at any age, is about like this: Medium size, short legs, fine or medium bone, broad, straight back, medium length, good girth and smooth head. Long legs and long noses have gone out of fashion with the best hog-raisers.

The stunted pig should have no place among breeding animals. Ten to one recovered growth and thrift never returns, and the progeny of such an animal will undoubtedly inherit and transmit the evils, brought about by neglect and early ill-treatment. For best results and profitable pork-raising, no inferior progenitors should be used. Much of the success of the business depends upon a well selected foundation.

Senator Stanford, in speaking the other day of horse-breeding, said: "There are 13,000,000 horses in the United States, according to the recent census. Imagine what a value we could create if we improved each one of this vast number of animals so that the individual was worth \$50 more than he is. This is surely possible. I am President of a street railroad in San Francisco, where we have had hundreds of horses. The average life of our animals was three years. But one old horse stood that hard life nine years. His service was so exceptional I looked up his record. I hired detectives to trace him from one sale to another back to the man and the farm that raised him. I found his sire was a pedigreed horse; his dam was of good blood, though not standard. That explained the superior usefulness of the horse to my mind. He had better bones in substance, form and length, better muscles, better nerves, better heart, lungs and digestive organs, and he was worth \$100 more on those accounts than any other horse we had. Now, I say that, whether we raise horses for the plow or the track, blood will tell and is worth money. Electioneers earned \$200,000 a year for me because he was a good horse. The old street car horse earned three times as much for us as his fellows because he was a good horse. Each in his place proved a great truth and it is time we all knew it."

This paper has urged the cattle-raisers of the West during the last five years to use nothing but pure-bred bulls, but owing to the prevailing depression in raising beef cattle they have persisted in breeding to cheap bulls because they cost so little, when as a matter of fact they could have purchased pure-bred bulls for very little more money. What has been the result to the cattle industry of the West? *There has been no improvement in Western cattle except in individual cases, and now that a better day is in sight they will have to be content with moderate profits, while the more intelligent cattle-raiser who persisted in breeding right will make big profits.* The cattlemen knew better, but practiced a false economy. Now they will hasten to retrieve the loss, but owing to the discouragement given breeders of pure-bred stock they have curtailed the supply by castration and will supply thoroughbred beef and capture the best market at fancy prices, and the cattle-raiser who now seriously thinks that he will use a pure-bred bull will find they are not to be had except at fancy prices. The bulls which should have been in use in their herds are now as choice steers robbing them of their best market. It is a costly lesson, and the KANSAS FARMER sincerely hopes it will bear fruit and the foolish experiment never repeated.

Chapter 1: Weak, tired, no appetite.

Chapter 2: Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Chapter 3: Strong, cheerful, hungry.



## Alliance Department.

### NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

**FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.**  
 President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.  
 Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.  
 Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.  
 Lecturer.....J. F. Willis, McLouth, Kas.  
**FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.**  
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**NATIONAL GRANGE.**  
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 Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.  
 Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.  
**NATIONAL CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.**  
 President.....Thos. W. Gilrath, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Vice President.....Noah Allen, Wichita, Kas.  
 Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas.  
 Treasurer.....Walter N. Allen, Meriden, Kas.  
 Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.

### KANSAS DIRECTORY.

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 Vice President.....W. C. Barrett, Quenemo, Kas.  
 Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Ottawa, Kas.  
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 F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.  
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 Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.  
 Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.  
 Executive Committee.....First district, John Stoddard; Second district, R. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, A. Haganon; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

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

### SPECIAL.

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

### Brown County Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Brown County Alliance met in Hiawatha July 8. A large crowd was in attendance for the time of the year. A deep interest was taken in the meeting and the following resolutions passed:

*Resolved*, That the "purification of politics" through the Republican party is an "iridescent dream" from which the people are fast awakening.

*Resolved*, That we approve the new declaration of independence made at Cincinnati convention of June 19, 1891, and the formation of the People's party, which opens the way for making the dream a reality.

*Resolved*, That we deplore the brutal assassination of our brother, Col. Sam Wood, which we firmly believe to have been the result of a deep-laid political plot, and earnestly hope fitting retribution may be speedily visited upon all guilty parties.

The meeting closed by deciding to hold a grand picnic at Benj. Sprague's grove, three miles southwest of Hiawatha, July 28, 1891, when Assistant Lecturer Scott and other speakers will be present.

W. H. HEIMLICH, Secretary.

### Neosho County Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The fourth quarterly session of the Neosho County Alliance convened in Galesburg, Saturday, July 11. Owing to threatening rain in the early part of the forenoon, many were prevented from getting there until late, but by 2 or 3 o'clock there was quite a gathering, notwithstanding the push of work at the time. This ought to explode the statement made by some of our enemies, that the Alliance is on the wane. There were a few distant Alliances not represented, but the same have reported in good condition. One new Alliance has been added to our number, and none marked off since the previous session. Business of local importance principally was transacted.

The election of officers was in order at this session. Mr. Seth Nation was re-elected President; A. O. Weaver, Secretary; A. H. Ellis, of Hazel Dell Alliance, elected County Lecturer.

Neosho county will do her part in looking to the success of the district mass meeting arranged by our State Executive Board. Our delegates to the Cincinnati conference made flattering reports as regards the unanimity and good-will of that great gathering. Let it be understood that though reports from Neosho county do not appear so frequently in the papers

as from some of our sister counties, yet Neosho county is loyal along the line of the Alliance and People's party. The organization is in a good financial condition, and when the proper time arrives, Neosho county will be found at the helm, helping to guide the reform ship, launched at Cincinnati, upon whose streamers are inscribed, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

A. O. WEAVER, County Secretary.

### Stand By the American.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having heard a great deal about the alleged boycott of the American Live Stock Commission Co., I concluded to give the matter a practical test by consigning them a load of stock. Was on the market May 5, and found business going on as usual. The company had in twelve cars of stock that day, and did not talk as though it was an unusual number. I received 5 cents for my cows, and \$4.72½ for hogs. It was better than I expected, and am satisfied no salesman in the yards could have done better.

I believe all that we need to win is to stand by the American with our patronage, and the result will be a grand victory for the cause of co-operation in marketing our live stock.

I regard it as a great outrage that we should ever have been denied this right by the live stock exchanges. However, the people are becoming acquainted with the iniquities of this business, and live stock exchanges must reform their methods to conform with the principles of equity and justice.

Carbondale, Kas.

GEO. A. TROUDNER.

### The Alliance vs. Southern Democracy.

The following from the Atchison *Champion* is in harmony with what the KANSAS FARMER has been advocating all along, viz.: that the great industrial reform movement will as effectually destroy the Democratic party of the South as it will the Republican party of the North. These old war parties must go. They are both simply fighting for the spoils, over false issues, while the great common people are being systematically robbed of the fruits of their toil and natural inheritance. The *Champion* says:

Despite the Topeka *Capital's* ceaseless iteration that the Alliance is an organization dominated by the Southern Confederate element, and kept alive by Southern Democrats for the sole purpose of destroying the Republican party and of giving aid and comfort to the Democratic party, despite these assertions on the part of the *Capital* to this effect, the fact remains that the most bitter opponents the Alliance has to-day are to be found among Southern ex-Confederates, who are exerting themselves to arrest and prevent the growth of the Alliance throughout that section, believing as they do that the Alliance is a menace to the Democratic party, and that its growth will tend to destroy the power of Democracy in that section.

This feeling exists in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and in Mississippi perhaps to a greater extent than in the balance of the Southern States, although it obtains in all of them. The *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*, an influential Democratic journal, referring to the presence of Senator Peffer, Congressman Simpson and Mrs. Lease in that State, says:

"The advent into Georgia of Senator Peffer, Congressman Simpson and Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, apostles of the third party, is a serious matter. There is no use in mincing matters about these third party apostles, and we think that they come to Georgia with one object in view, and that is to gain converts to the People's party, and thus impair, if not destroy, the unity and strength of the Democratic party. All Democrats should unite as one man to put down this new crusade against the integrity of the Democratic party, which is the only hope of the Southern people for honest government. Our people should not play the fool now and throw away upon mere abstractions and distractions the only chance the Democratic party will probably have in many years to regain possession of the federal government."

The Mobile (Alabama) *Daily Register* (Democratic) regards the organization of colored Alliance clubs as a very serious danger to the South, holding that they have entered into a treaty with the white Alliance to divide that section. "We say to the farmers of Alabama," it declares

frantically, "that they are in imminent peril. The demagogues and office-seekers who have planned this combination and entered into this treaty are playing upon your pride as farmers. They do not care what the result is so long as they become Governors and Congressmen. When the hour of danger comes, and it will surely come when this conspiracy to betray and destroy the Democratic party comes to a head next December, the leaders will be in the life-boat and the white farmers will be in the breakers. Arouse ye, Alabamians! Have you forgotten all that you have battled for during the last thirty years?"

These newspaper utterances thus show very clearly that Southern Democrats are greatly alarmed over the Alliance, and instead of co-operating with it are doing all in their power to antagonize it, and to marshal the masses of the Democratic party in hostility to the new movement.

The *Champion* does not see how the *Capital*, or any other journal which is seeking to create the impression that the Alliance is a Confederate movement, can, in view of these facts and others of equal tenor that could be presented, still keep harping on that broken string.

If the Alliance should fall in everything else it proposes, but should succeed in breaking up the "solid South" by absorbing a majority of the Democratic votes of that section, it will have done that for which it will deserve the lasting gratitude of the whole nation. It will have accomplished what the managers of the Republican party have spent years of time and several million of dollars in vain to do, and by so doing demonstrate its greater potency as a political diplomat.

### The Fight is On.

Nothing could so clearly demonstrate the wisdom of the action of the recent Cincinnati conference as the fact that the declaration of principles there agreed upon is so enthusiastically indorsed by all of the great industrial organizations throughout the country.

As the Iowa *Tribune* says: "Hon. John H. Powers, President of the National Farmers' Alliance, was a member of the platform committee and ably assisted in shaping the action of the convention. Dr. Macune, editor of the *National Economist*, the official organ of the N. F. A. & I. U., eulogizes the convention in the highest terms, in an editorial. Grand Master Workman Powderly, through the *Journal of the Knights of Labor*, indorses the action of the convention, and is delighted with the platform. In fact there is not a jar, not a discord within our ranks from one end of the country to the other. Unity of purpose now characterizes the movement from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Potomac to the Golden Gate. Now, brethren, let there be no more halting. The fight is on—the battle of the people against the plutocracy. There are now but two parties: the money power, in whose behalf are arrayed all the monopolies, beneficiaries of class laws, corporations and plutocrats in the land; and on the other the plain, resolute, long-suffering people. Thank heaven, sectional hatred is a thing of the past. The era of fraternity and brotherhood has at last been ushered in, and it has been ushered in to stay. There is no longer any room for laggards or for the faint-hearted. The watchword is now: 'Up and at them all along the line.'

"We are living in an era of anxious thought and solicitude. Not a day passes but men with serious, honest, sunburnt faces ask us this question: 'What are the farmers of the South going to do—are they with us? Will they join hands with the West in the great work of rescuing this country?' These and kindred inquiries are constantly heard among our toilers, and they are uppermost at every meeting among industrial people. To these anxious and earnest friends we say, dismiss your fears. The industrial forces of the South, the members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union are with you to a man. Their hearts beat in unison with yours, and they are as true to the grand cause in which you are engaged as the needle to the pole. The grand confederation of labor now includes the toilers of every section and of every State and Territory, and they are a unit for the St. Louis, Ocala and Omaha demands as re-enunciated at Cincinnati. Both sections will stand like pillars of granite against all who assail them, and against all who seek to engender sectional distrust, and

against all who seek to thrust upon this country despotic force bills and kindred infamies. The hope of the plutocracy lies in keeping the sections apart—in dividing the great army of industrial emancipation. But they will be mistaken. Mississippi and Georgia will vie with Kansas and Nebraska, North Carolina and Texas with Iowa and Minnesota, in lifting the whole country upon a plane of fraternity and progress which the petty bloody shirt flingers have never dreamed of and which they will not even be able to enjoy unless speedily regenerated.

"We say to the brethren in the North, confide implicitly in your brethren in the South. They will suffer martyrdom before they will forsake you. And so we say to the brethren in the South, the great West is with you in love, fraternity and purpose. The storm center is rapidly moving eastward, and the Middle States and many of the Eastern States will be with us when the bugle calls to battle."

### President McGrath to His Comrades.

A word to my comrades in the F. A. & I. U. Did you ever give candid thought to the men who staid at home during the dark days from 1861 to 1865? If you have not, allow me to present to you some of the advantages growing out of the conditions of war. Men in all pursuits and conditions of life who staid at home, prospered financially, accumulated wealth rapidly, and we must admit wealth is influence under the existing condition of affairs. Influence and wealth makes monopoly and trusts, which rob the laborers and producers. Now, comrades, let me present to you an old vet's side. Boys, like myself, from 16 to 20, who went to the front, lost all the advantages of education and society, which are so important and usually obtained at that age, which we now feel the need of, in coming in competition in the pursuits of life with those who received the advantages we lost. The older men made even more sacrifices. They left home and family, sacrificing their business interests. Many of them became invalids for life, left to the cold charity of the world. And for what? They told us it was to preserve this nation. That men might be free, with special privileges to none. The government contracted to pay its soldiers \$13 per month and furnish food and clothing. Is it not a fact that we have received but little over \$5 per month, on a gold basis? On the other hand, what has the government done for the bondholders? We will see. By acts of both houses of Congress, from 1865 to 1876, the bondholder accumulated a net profit including interests of \$2,036,268,526, which divided among 600,000 old soldiers, about the number living to-day, would give to each a pension of \$11 per month for twenty-five years. Who is to blame? The Republicans say the Democrats. The Democrats say the Republicans. They both say it is Wall street. Wall street takes that position that it would never do to give a service pension to those old hacks and coffee coolers. That it would put in circulation too much money. That business would resume its old-time activity. The people would become prosperous, pay off their mortgage indebtedness, and refuse to be driven around by the cruel lash of monopoly. Boys, I appeal to you. Put away party prejudice. If there is one drop of blood in you that coursed through your veins from 1861 to 1865, you will vote the People's party ticket.

### A Wonderful Remedy.

GEO. G. STEKETEE:—I used one package of your Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure on a very sick hog. Your wonderful remedy cured it. I have one more just taken sick; can hardly use his legs. Send me one more package. A. BUKEMA, McCracken Ave., Muskegon, Mich., March 12, 1891.

A word to the Professors and Horse Doctors: I challenge one and all of you that neither of you can cure what Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure can cure, either hogs or horses. Worms are the cause, gentlemen, of nearly all sickness among hogs and horses. My price is 50 cents at your stores, or 60 cents by mail. Buy it at your stores if possible; if not, I will send on receipt of 60 cents. Address

G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

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



## Gossip About Stock.

Up to the 15th the sales of cattle this July were \$1.30 in advance of any July sale in 1890, the top this month having been \$5.75, against \$4.45 same time last year.

W. H. S. Foster, breeder of Holsteins, at Fostoria, Ohio, reports that he has about twenty fine calves from his prize-winners, largely of the famous Philpall family, and more coming later. Mr. Foster is able to supply most any one in search of Holsteins. He is a very successful breeder of this special blood.

Mr. Crummer, of Belleville, Kas., in a recent letter in regard to his hog sanitarium, says: "I have run through about 1,000 head of stock hogs and will put some 500 in the sanitarium and feed them on ground barley, rye, oil cake and corn. Will keep account of all feed and have Armour & Co. test them in October. I claim to be able to produce pork that is far superior to the common corn hog by this method of judicious mixing of nitrogenous and laxative food with corn; also a hog much less liable to cholera and much more profitable in feeding."

Our Chicago manager visited the Berkshire farm of Charles Ernest, of Fostoria, Ohio, recently. Mr. Ernest is one of the most successful Berkshire breeders in Ohio, having attained great success in his exhibitions at the various fairs, notably the Tri-State fair last fall, also the great Kendallville and Fostoria fairs. Among other honors were several sweepstakes. The herd consists of 100 head, including some fifteen brood sows, a choice lot of pigs which will be ready for fall and winter market, and others, enabling the purchaser to select almost anything he may wish. The special attraction of Mr. Ernest's farm is the sow, Favorita Eart 24512, with a litter of pigs following her. Mr. Ernest is well situated for the successful breeding of swine, and his herd shows marked ability in that direction.

T. A. Hubbard, the well-known breeder, Rome, Kas., in writing us, says: "Please say to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER that I have about a dozen fall and winter pigs, Poland-China and Large English Berkshire boars ready for service, now weighing about 150 to 175 pounds each; also some grand good spring pigs. These hogs are richly bred out of my show herds, and sired by boars weighing 700 and 800 pounds. They will do good and make money. Order immediately, as good males ready for service for fall pigs are not plenty." Mr. Hubbard further writes that he scored a few of his "dandies." He says: "The first was a Poland-China boar, four months old, which scored 127 7-10, and should score more with a good expert. I have no certificate and could not see all the good points. The next was an English Berkshire, bred in America. He scored 130 and some fractions. I threw off the fractions, thinking him good enough. He was sired by Stumpy 21297, bred by myself, and weighs 800 pounds in good flesh. I see some of the breeders are getting scored higher and harder than those pigs of mine in the love feast now going on between the score-card advocates and Bro. Young and his anti-score-card brethren. Brethren, behold how pleasant it is for breeders to dwell together in unity." Hurrah for Kansas and her magnificent crops, the World's Fair, the State Fair, and Sumner County Fair. The latter August 25 to 29, 1891."

## Book Notices.

"Cy Ross," by Millen Cole, is one of the Sunnyside series of novels, published by J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose St., New York. Price 25 cents. Most publishers ask 50 cents for novels in paper cover which do not rank with "Cy Ross" in point of literary excellence or interest. The Sunnyside series of novels possess merit and are entertaining.

"Vacation Time" is the title of a little book just issued. While we have books giving us good advice about how to live when the weather is cold, this work furnishes a variety of useful information about summer living, and takes into account the recreations and diversions that are supposed to belong to warm weather. The author talks of life at the seaside, in the mountains, of boating and bathing, games, excursions, etc., and puts in some very practical hints on eating and dress, and the management of household economies, as well as a word of advice to mothers and housekeepers that they cannot but value. This valuable little book is sent

by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Address the publishers, Fowler & Wells Co., 775 Broadway, New York.

A very valuable publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture is devoted to papers on horticultural and kindred subjects, by William Saunders, horticulturist and landscape gardener, and Superintendent of Gardens and Grounds, United States Department of Agriculture. The papers were previously published in various annual reports of the Department which are no longer available for distribution, and have been thus brought together to afford a convenient means of replying to many requests for information.

## Chopped Feed.

Eat more mutton.  
Make more cheese.  
Egg food—fresh fish.  
Have the sheep been dipped?  
A sharp hoe is the muscle's friend.  
Save seed as rapidly as it matures.  
Repair the corn crib and granary now.  
The weed gone to seed is an evil indeed.  
Thin out the beets, carrots, parsnips, etc.  
The silo is conducive to beastly happiness.

It is not time lost if a long nooning is taken.

Are you contributing liberally to the compost heap?

Early-cut hay is best; not too early—just early enough.

Cabbages, cauliflowers and tomatoes should be hoed often.

Disinfect the closet and stables with fine earth or road dust.

Is dog-raising or sheep-raising given precedence in your vicinity?

It pays to be honest in all transactions—how was the wool marketed?

As a rule, it is much better to grow into the sheep business than to go in.

What is to be the farm's contribution to the agricultural fair exhibit this fall?

Good laws are necessary; but good laws are valueless unless faithfully executed.

The experienced eye correctly estimates the character of a man by his dooryard.

"Getting something for nothing," taking no means to keep good the soil's fertility.

Watch your neighbor's experiments; it may be cheaper for you than to make your own.

No, neighbor, millet is not a perennial plant; one sowing will suffice for one season only.

Patronize the man who has had the enterprise to bring a pure-bred sire into the neighborhood.

A home-made barrel-stave hammock is now a rich man's luxury that can be enjoyed by the poor.

Is the melon patch going to be convenient for the boys of those men who are "too busy to fool with such truck?"

The fruit-grower who has kept the force pump and insecticides going will, no doubt, sell fruit to the one who has not.

"My farm is half its former size, but my barns and granaries have to be as large as ever," writes an Illinois subscriber.

Premiums to draft stallions and mares should be based on some performance, the same as trotting horses, dairy cows, etc.

Now is the time to wage war on weeds and insects; it puts us in good trim to fight obstacles to the highest markets this fall.

"You grow the crops and we will do the rest." — Railroad Manager, Grain and Produce Buyer, Miller, Butcher, Politician.

"One nail in time would have saved the destruction of my garden by cattle last night," remarked a farmer the other morning.

Each succeeding year enlarges man's "dominion," not only over beasts of the field and birds of the air, but of the soil he cultivates.

"Farmers aren't 'kicking' so much about the taxes they pay as about the taxes the other fellows don't pay," says a sprightly exchange.

A young Englishman now farming in Nebraska says he patronizes scrub sires to save himself from making a vulgar display of his money.

Put pine tar on the sheep's noses if you see them running with head near the ground and stamping; the fly that produces grubs in the head is about.

"An out-of-repair hay rake, that I ought to have repaired last winter, has cost me five acres of damaged hay," writes a subscriber that didn't want his name published.

Don't let a big crop prospect lead you into buying something you don't need, or

# \$45.25 "FOSTER" \$5.25 BUGGIES HARNESS

## MERIT WINS!

Straightforward dealing is the best. We want to get your custom, and we want to keep it. How do we propose to do it? By giving you the best, most reliable and finest goods at lower prices than any other house in the world, and that's what we've always done. We offer nothing that you can't rely upon, so write for our free catalogue and save 50 Per Cent.

THE FOSTER BUGGY & CART CO., 63 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.



paying two prices for something you do need, just because the salesman or agent will take your note due after harvest.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

## Regulation and Control of School Books.

By J. M. Greenwood, Superintendent city schools, Kansas City, Mo.

Since the systems of public school instruction are not at all uniform in the various States of the Union, it is evident at the outset that no one law will be found best for each one of the States. It is also evident that the law will be best which brings directly to the people at their homes the books which they desire at the lowest possible cost, and that some degree of uniformity is necessary in order that books may be used in the school room with the greatest economy of time. Uniformity of school books is and should be dependent upon a uniform course of study, and should, therefore, be controlled by the local officers who have charge of the business of the school room, such as employment of teachers, the regulation of school hours, the laying down of a course of study, and the providing of standards for examination. In some States this control is vested in the district, in others in the township, and in a few in the county. In no State in the Union has the entire State been placed under the control of one board with respect to all these particulars. The only ground for State or county uniformity has been to provide for the people who move from one locality to another. This is legislating for the minority at the expense of the majority. The number who move in any given year constitutes much less than 1 per cent. of the population. A law based upon such ground is manifestly indefensible, and no other ground has ever been urged that is worthy of consideration. School books, good, bad or indifferent, cheap or dear, can be obtained in any locality desiring them at fair prices without the necessity of a monopoly of law. A law adapted to any State should, therefore, have the following elements:

1. It should provide for adoption by local officers and uniformity for each school.

2. It should provide for contract and sale by public officers, or for a contract and assignment of the same to some local bookseller, under conditions satisfactory to the board and to the people.

3. It should provide for the continuance of the adopted books for at least five years.

Under such conditions competition would be active, constant, and the people would have the decision of such matters as should be left to their control.—*National Economist.*

## Worms in Pigs.

I have a sow that has pigs that are weak in their hind parts. They are a month old, and I am afraid they will break down. Suppose it is kidney worm. They are fat little fellows. I feed her a little soaked corn and oats and milk and water with a little shorts mixed in. If I give the pigs anything will I have to give it the mother, and what can I do for them? Others in the neighborhood are the same.—J. N. LLOYD, Iowa.

Give them Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure in a little warm sweet milk. If your storekeeper does not have it, send to Geo. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich. Sixty cents per package is the price by mail.—*Exchange.*

Send for catalogue of Campbell University. Tenth year will begin September 1. New building. Additional teachers. No similar school in the country. Departments—Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Collegiate, Preparation for State University, Music, and Art. Special School of Shorthand and Typewriting. Board, furnished room and tuition, \$28 to \$35 per term of ten weeks. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. J. HOENSHL, President, Holton, Kas.

## Paupers in Almshouses.

The statistics relating to paupers in almshouses in the United States during 1890 show the total number of paupers in such institutions to be 73,045, or a ratio of 1 to 857. This does not include Alaska, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma or Wyoming. In respect to color, the tables show 66,578 white and 6,467 colored. Of the latter 6,418 were negroes, 13 Chinese and 36 Indians. Of the 66,578 white paupers 36,656 are native born, 27,648 foreign born, and the place of birth of 2,274 is unknown. Of the 36,656 native paupers, 21,519 had both parents native, 949 had one parent native and one parent foreign born, 3,580 had both parents foreign born, and in 10,608 cases the birthplace of one or both parents is unknown. Leaving out of view the 10,608 whose parentage is unknown in whole or in part, there remain 26,048 cases in which the proportion of native and foreign blood can be estimated. If to the 21,519 native paupers born of native parents is added one-half of the number with one parent foreign born, the sum is 21,993.5. If to the 3,580 native paupers born of foreign parents is added an equal amount, the sum is 4,054.5. But to this latter figure must also be added 27,648 foreign-born paupers, which gives as a result 31,702.5. In other words, the foreign population of this country contributes, directly or indirectly, in the persons of the foreign born or of their immediate descendants very nearly three-fifths of all the paupers supported in almshouses. The disproportion between the two elements in respect of the burden of pauperism is even greater than that in respect of crime. The foreign-born paupers alone outnumber all of the white native paupers whose parentage is known, whether the same be native or foreign. They also equal in number all of the white native paupers of purely native origin and the colored paupers taken together.

Census Bulletin No. 90, issued July 8, from which the above was deduced, also shows that the following counties in Kansas have no almshouses: Barber, Chase, Cheyenne, Clark, Comanche, Decatur, Edwards, Ellis, Garfield, Gove, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Haskell, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, Morton, Ness, Rawlins, Reno, Riley, Rooks, Russell, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Stanton, Stevens, Trego, Wallace, Wichita.

In addition to the above the bulletin gave the number of poor who are permanently supported at public expense at their own homes or with private families at 24,220.

## Quick and Comfortable Trip.

Two new trains have been added to the already excellent connections east that the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE has been offering to its patrons.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern has put on a new train, leaving Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., and the Fort Wayne (Pennsylvania Lines), one at 10:45 a. m.

These are daily trains, scheduled on fast time, and arrive at New York City next afternoon at 2 o'clock, and via the first mentioned Boston passengers reach their destination two hours later.

The fast Vestibuled Express from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via Kansas City and St. Joseph, arrives at Chicago at 9:50 a. m., daily, and the Vestibuled Express from Omaha and the Iowa main line arrives at Chicago at 8:05 a. m., daily.

JNO. SEBASTIAN,  
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Manager.

Whenever there is time it will pay to go over the pastures and cut out all of the weeds. This work should be done two or three times during the season.



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### The Garden of Years.

I entered the beautiful Garden of Years  
In a springtime of long ago.  
Through heaven the breezes, like charioteers,  
Drove in pagodas of cloud white as snow.  
The sunlight fell soft as the moonlight at eve,  
And the night was as fair as the day,  
And I thought there was nothing on earth that  
could grieve,  
But that all the sweet world must be gay.

I was only a child in the Garden of Years,  
And my hopes were in bloom with the rose,  
And the music of life rang in chimes in my ears  
From the dawn of each day to its close;  
So I played with the butterflies, caroled with  
the birds,  
And dreamed of the stars while I slept.  
The language of life was my mother's kind  
words,  
And into God's bosom I crept.

But I learned, as I grew in the Garden of Years,  
A lesson of mournful surprise—  
I learned with the hopes of the world there  
were fears,  
And I found there were sorrowful eyes;  
I found the heart weary in many a breast,  
And I saw that to many a home  
Where love had invited some radiant guest  
The Angel of Sorrow had come.

I found, in the beautiful Garden of Years,  
I, too, had a cross I must bear;  
But whenever I looked for God's smile through  
my tears  
I found my life's rainbow was there.  
And one day I chanced the Wise Gardener to  
meet,  
Who taught me, what love should have known,  
That he who from sorrow leads others' worn  
feet  
Shall find paths of peace for his own.

And now grander still is the Garden of Years  
Than in that old springtime sublime,  
Whose memories fall like a curfew that cheers  
From the far-away towers of Time;  
For blessed is he who life's sorrow abates,  
Forgiving as he is forgiven;  
For him shall life's angel, through death open  
the gates  
Of that Garden Eternal called Heaven.

—Congregationalist.

### TWO DEBTS.

When Ashbel Dean died, and his earthly  
debts and credits were looked into, it was  
discovered that the credit page was nearly  
as spotless as the sheet that had covered  
Ashbel's still form, while mortgages for  
the full value of the farm were recorded  
on the other side. Ashbel had been con-  
sidered forehanded. His neighbors said  
he "speculated West," and were aston-  
ished when his death revealed the fact  
that he had sacrificed all in an endeavor  
to save some shreds of his financial repu-  
tation.

None were more surprised than his own  
family. This included the widow, and  
Amanda and Israel, twins, twenty years  
old. They were crushed. They shrank  
from it as from the presence of death—the  
first one—in the family. For days they  
dared not speak of it, but it was always in  
their thoughts. At last the widow roused  
her energies, and summoned her children.

"We can save the farm," she said.  
"Manda, you can keep the district school;  
Israel and I will carry on the farm. We  
must all stand together."

For twenty years they were possessed of  
that one thought, urged by that one mo-  
tive—to pay the debt.

They stood together twenty years, and  
at the end of that time they owed no man  
anything.

The mother looked scarcely a day older.  
The work of directing had kept her facul-  
ties fresh and vigorous. But son and  
daughter had passed from anticipative  
youth into dulled middle age. The debt,  
unscrupulous and avaricious, had left  
them no enjoyment. It had robbed them  
of life's most desirable part.

When Amanda was twenty she was  
called pretty. Gatherings had been in-  
complete without her. After that, she  
never attended another. The attentions  
of young men, which came unsolicited,  
were refused. Now she had become thin  
and sorrowful. She knew she could hope for  
no return of love's pleasures. If a thought  
of marriage crowded itself upon her, she  
shook it off as unwelcome. She could give  
up her school now, and devote her time to  
home, to her mother and brother.

And Israel was free. He took a long  
breath and stood up straight, easing his  
galled shoulders of the burden they had  
just cast off. Life looked pleasant sud-  
denly. He would make some needed im-  
provements on the place. The house  
should have a coat of paint. He stood in  
the sunshine, and, looking up through the  
June foliage of the maples, thought the  
seed-pods looked like the legs of so many

elfin painters dangling there painting the  
sky. Then he laughed at himself, and  
said he must be getting young and frisky.

When he was twenty he had thought to  
be married. Now, at forty, he thought of it  
again. When he had stopped his visits to  
Harriet Downer, she understood why.  
She had had no "company," he told him-  
self, since then, and his heart gave a great  
bound at the thought. Why should he  
not?

One day he came to his mother and sis-  
ter and said, bluntly, "I am going to be  
married to Harriet Downer."

There was silence for a long moment,  
then his mother said, coldly, "We know  
it."

By the tone and attitude, Israel under-  
stood that his mother and sister would not  
welcome the woman he meant to marry.  
He understood that they thought the tie  
of constant effort of the past twenty years  
as binding as wedlock, and did not wish it  
broken.

But once after that Israel spoke of  
his marriage. "I am to marry Harriet to-  
morrow. Shall you be there?"

And his mother answered, "No."

But Israel would keep his vow to Har-  
riet. The twenty years' struggle had cul-  
tivated in him the dogged resolution  
inherited from his mother.

He married Harriet, and after a week  
brought her home. No one appeared to  
greet them.

"Mother," he called, as he went through  
the house. In two remote rooms he found  
his mother and sister.

"Harriet is out there," said he.

"And we are here; we shall stay here,"  
said his mother.

Israel looked about, dazed. He remem-  
bered afterwards that he saw a stove, with  
pots and pans and dishes, and in the other  
room a bed, a table, and chairs. The two  
women had made all preparation for living  
by themselves.

And this was the bride's home-coming!

Yet the married two lived a happy life  
together. Israel felt keenly the mental  
misery his wife must endure, and strove to  
alleviate it by every kindly attention in  
his power, and she understood his motive,  
and resolutely hid all traces of pain. Life  
for each was as the other made it.

There was no communication between  
the two parts of the house, and no mes-  
sages passed, no visits were exchanged.

Thus for two years, when a baby was  
born. Then one day Harriet said to Israel,  
"Take the baby, and go to your mother."  
He understood, and taking the child in his  
arms, went and knocked at the door.

"Who is it?" said his mother's voice.

"Your son and grandson," he replied.

There was a slight noise and a pause  
within. Then Amanda said, "We are too  
busy to see you."

He returned, and laid the baby by his  
wife. She did not need to question him by  
word or eye.

Two years more went by. One morning  
Israel called his wife to come down into  
the garden. He had some vegetable won-  
der to show her.

"But I can't take the baby out in the  
dew," she objected.

"Leave him where he is. He'll do no  
harm for five minutes."

Then toddle, toddle away—the little feet  
knew the path that was forbidden them—  
straight on through the unused passage-  
way to the door at the end. He pushed  
and shuffled babbly against it.

"What's that queer noise at the door,  
Manda?"

"Sounds like a dog," said Amanda.

But when the door opened, in tottered a  
baby, triumphant, happy, eager. Every  
line of his baby face, every curl, had been  
graven in the widow's heart for forty  
years, and it suddenly opened to show her  
the likeness.

"It's Israel over again!" she cried. And  
in a moment she was on the floor caress-  
ing, kissing, the little one.

Blighted Amanda leaned on her broom  
bewildered, looking at this strange hap-  
pening. And Israel and Harriet, hasten-  
ing after the child, stood in the doorway  
witnessing the first step in a reconcilia-  
tion.

"Come to mamma, Israel," said Harriet  
to the child. He looked at her, laughing,  
over his grandmother's shoulder.

"Tum to mamma," he repeated, taking  
a step and pulling at her finger.

The widow hesitated but a moment be-  
tween mother's love and hard, selfish  
pride. "I will," said she, firmly. "And,  
Manda, put down your broom and come  
too."

Then, led by the little truant, she came  
toward Israel and Harriet.

"My children!" she cried.—George I.  
Putnam, in Harper's Weekly.

### Birth of the Moon.

When the earth was young, says Dr.  
Ball, Astronomer Royal for Ireland, it  
spun around at such a rate that the day  
was only three hours long. The earth was  
liquid then, and as it revolved at that  
fearful speed the sun caused ever increas-  
ing tides upon its surface until at last it  
burst in two. The smaller part became  
the moon, which has been going around  
the earth ever since at an increasing dis-  
tance. The influence of the moon now  
raises tides on the earth, and while there  
was any liquid to operate on in the moon  
the earth heaped up much greater lunar  
tides.

### A Boiler of the First Century.

The water-grate, as used on locomotive  
boilers, has been the subject of many pat-  
ents in recent years, yet the idea proves to  
be not altogether new. A Naples museum  
contains many copper and bronze tools and  
utensils exhumed at Pompeii, and among  
them is said to be a small vertical boiler of  
copper, with a fire-box, a smoke flue  
through the top, a door on the side, and  
water-grates composed of small copper  
tubes crossing the fire-box at the bottom.  
This boiler must have been made more  
than 1,800 years ago, as Pompeii was de-  
stroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in the  
year 79 of our era.

### How to Make a Mustard Plaster.

"Anybody can make a mustard plaster,"  
you say. I beg your pardon, they cannot.  
Not one person in a hundred can, and yet  
they are used in every family. Even phy-  
sicians prescribe their application, but  
seldom give directions as to how they  
should be made, for the simple reason that  
they, as a rule, do not know. The ordi-  
nary way is to mix the mustard with  
water and thicken it with flour. A plaster  
made in this manner is not fit for a person  
to use. Before it has half done its work it  
blisters the patient and leaves a painful  
spot without accomplishing what it was  
intended to do.

A mustard plaster should never make a  
blister. If you want a blister there are  
other plasters for that purpose. Use no  
water whatever, but mix the mustard with  
the white of an egg. This will make a  
plaster that will draw, but will produce no  
blister, no matter how tender the skin or  
how long it is left on. If you will try this  
you will find it your experience as well as  
it has been mine.—Nurse.

### Ohio's Eccentric "Oatmeal King."

I know Schumacher, the Ohio oatmeal  
king, and an odder little man you never  
saw. He's a German, of course, about 60  
years old, about as big as a grasshopper  
and just as lively, writes the most vigorous  
English, hates whisky and beer as he  
does a liar and works sixteen hours a day.  
He came to this country as poor as a  
church mouse, started a little grocery and  
beer saloon, run that awhile and then  
began making oatmeal by a hand-mill in  
his woodshed. Finally he sold his saloon,  
peddled oatmeal and farina from a hand-  
cart which he wheeled about town him-  
self, and in thirty years built up the  
largest factory of that kind in the world.  
He won't hire a man in any capacity who  
drinks whisky or even beer, and has about  
him several hundred employees, who are  
mostly Germans, and, strange to say, zealous  
prohibitionists like himself. He once  
brought over from Germany a workman  
who was master of a new process. This  
man came under a two years' contract at  
a large salary, his expenses being guaran-  
teed. The second day after he began  
work Schumacher learned that he was a  
beer-drinker. In two hours the workman  
left the mills, never to return, and with a  
check for \$5,000 in his pocket. This was  
the price Schumacher had paid for up-  
holding his principles and enforcing his  
rules to the very letter.—From an inter-  
view with a Drummer.

### Picknickers,

Excursionists on the "briny," yachtmen,  
commercial tourists, sojourners in the  
tropics, mariners, miners, emigrants to  
the far West, provide yourselves betimes  
with the finest defense against fatigue,  
the effects of a wetting, malaria, unac-  
customed diet and exposure in existence.  
The world knows it as Hostetter's Stomach  
Bitters, sovereign for dyspepsia, bilious-  
ness and rheumatism.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

## Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to  
self destruction. Distress after eating, sick head-  
ache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depres-  
sion, 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 dys-  
pepsia. 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  
relaxed 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.

N. B. Be sure to get only

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only  
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the KANSAS FARMER. These books are  
the remainder of a large lot which we  
bought for cash, and in order to close them  
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colored brother, his present condition, and  
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the lady members of the family. It con-  
tains 158 pages, will full descriptions of  
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chapters as follows: Historical, condi-  
tions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock,  
feeding stock, handling milk, butter-  
making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-  
making, rennet, curdling rooms, whey, etc.  
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Constipation, with which I have long  
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tions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c.  
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Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.  
Chickering Chemical Co., Manufacturing  
Sold by all Local Druggists, Philadelphia, Pa.



## The Young Folks.

### "It Is Always So."

Across the meadow, with clover sweet,  
I wandered one evening with weary feet,  
For my heart was heavy with untold woe,  
For everything seemed to go wrong, you know.  
'Twas one of those days whose cares and strife  
Quite overshadow the good in life.

So, lone and sad, 'neath the twilight stars,  
I wandered down to the pasture bars,  
To the pasture bars, 'neath the hillside steep,  
Where patiently waited a flock of sheep  
For the happy boy, with whistle and shout,  
Who was even now coming to turn them out.

"Good evening!" said he, with boyish grace,  
And a smile lit up his handsome face.  
He let down the bars; then we both stepped  
back.

And I said, "You have more white sheep than  
black."  
"Why, yes," he replied, "and didn't you know?  
More white than black; why, 'tis always so."

He soon passed on with his flock round the hill,  
But down by the pasture I lingered still,  
Pondering well on the words of the lad,  
"More white than black," more good than bad.  
More joy than sorrow, more bliss than woe;  
"More white than black," and "'tis always so."

And since that hour, when troubles rife  
Gather, and threaten to shroud my life—  
Or I see some soul on the downward track—  
I cry, there are more white sheep than black.  
And I thank my God, that I learned to know  
The blessed fact, it is always so.

—Good Housekeeping.

### SUBBING FOR A DONKEY.

A painful experience? Yes, indeed. It took about five minutes, and was about the worst five minutes I ever spent in my life. I was only a youngster, about 19 years old, but I ought to have known better. Still, I was big and strong, and the champion all-round athlete of my school. That was why I did it.

I was born at the little town of Sandwich, county of Kent, England. Close to Pegwell bay, far famed for its oysters and shrimps, and said to be the place where the old Romans first found and tasted the luscious bivalves. Not very far from my home was an ancient farm-house called Manstone court—it may be standing yet. It dates back to the days of William the Conqueror, but all that remained of the palace was the ruined walls of the banquet hall, and that had been thatched over and was used as a barn. At Manstone court is one of the deepest water wells in England. There is only one deeper—in the Isle of Wight. They are both worked on the same primitive system, and are the only two in England thus worked. The water is drawn from a depth of 300 feet by a donkey, that enters a huge open wheel like a big water wheel without flappers, and lined with wooden slats, the axle of which extends on one side over the well mouth, and has the cord holding the bucket rolled around it. The bucket is a great oaken iron-bound hoghead, capable of holding some 30 gallons. It is lowered by its own weight into the well, sinks into the water, then the donkey walks into the big wheel and trots along on the inside, keeping it revolving till the bucket is drawn to the surface, full.

I have said that I was big and strong for my age. I had often seen "Old Jack" draw up that bucket. I was filled with an ambition to take his place. I knew I must do the thing by stealth, for I would never be allowed if any of my elders found out what I was about. Water was drawn every morning at 8 o'clock and every evening at the same hour. My only chance was to be beforehand. It was holiday time, and I was in the habit of rising early, getting my breakfast, and starting off on a fishing, boating, botanizing or birds'-nesting expedition. Manstone court was only a mile from my home. I would never be missed. I laid my plans carefully, and one morning, after a night of restless excitement, I started off at 6 o'clock for the scene of my adventure.

I was so well known on the farm that no one would challenge me, so I knew I would have no difficulty in reaching the well. I got there all right, and found the bucket empty. To let it down to the water level was the work of a few moments only, and when it touched bottom with a dull, echoing splash, my heart almost leaped into my mouth. The next thing to do was to push the lever from the well wheel, get inside and emulate the donkey.

So far everything had gone swimmingly. I had neither been observed nor interfered with. I hastily divested myself of my coat and hat, hung them on a nail, and entered the wheel.

To my great astonishment, I found that it revolved quite easily. I simply walked up the inside of the wheel, and it went round of itself. Three or four revolutions

of this kind, and then I began to feel a tightening strain. I suppose now that I had let out too much rope with the bucket, and the first three revolutions had only wound up slack rope. I, however, went on climbing up the inside of that wheel, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the bucket of water was coming up too. I was getting very proud, and kept saying to myself how easy the thing was. One thing I had forgotten. There was a man in attendance on the donkey, and he, at the slightest sign of laziness or weariness on the donkey's part, used always to put on the lever-brake before he admonished "Old Jack" with a whip. There was no one at the brake for me!

Well, I was getting along grandly. The bucket was getting a bit heavy, it is true, but I was not yet by any means played out. It took the donkey eight minutes to draw up the bucket. I wondered how long it would take me. I actually pulled out my watch, and was surprised to find that I had not drawn the bucket even half way yet, for the cord was knotted in a peculiar way at that point. I didn't lose heart, though, and went at it with renewed will, actually starting on a little trot.

That was where my painful experience began. The strain began to tell. The bucket seemed to be getting awfully heavy, and my legs began to ache along the tops of my thighs. I knew I must not stop. If I did, I would be whirled around in the opposite direction and fearfully crushed, if not killed outright. Why hadn't I thought of this risk before? I began to lose some of my nerve.

Just then I saw the half-way knot. Then I remembered that the donkey was often allowed to rest at that point. There was no one to put the brake on for me! I had drawn up the bucket for 150 feet, and was getting very, very tired. I dared not stop to rest. To shout would have been useless; I was too far from the house or barns. There was nothing for it but to go on and save my breath. I dared not even go a trifle slower, for I should thus lose power and purchase; indeed, I tried to go faster. My knees ached, and a strange trembling came over my whole system. I threw myself forward on my hands, and endeavored to go on all fours. A terrible sensation of fear entered my mind, and my heart seemed to shrivel up within my breast. A curious blindness came over me, and I could only feel my way. The horror of my situation filled my thoughts, and for a moment fear prevented me from even cursing the foolhardiness which had driven me to make this attempt. I broke out into a cold sweat, my muscles refused to follow the behests of my will. I made a lurch forward. I remember a sudden stoppage of the wheel, and for one single, glorious, happy second I dreamed that the bucket was at the top, or some one had put the brake on. Then—but how shall I describe the awful terror? There came a creak, a lunge, and with the rapidity of lightning the wheel began to revolve in the opposite direction!

I did not lose my senses at once. The wheel must have made quite three revolutions before that happy time came. The rapidity of the movement at first kept me against the inside of the tire. Even now I feel myself whirling round, though thirty years have passed. But presently I felt that I was slipping, and then first the big wheel went in one direction, I in another, then I lost hold altogether, felt myself being thrown with awful force against something hard, and, thank God, I was insensible.

Afterward I heard that as the man was coming with the donkey to draw water he thought he heard a noise at the well, and hurrying along, saw the wheel whirling around with some strange object inside. To rush up and put the brake on was the work of a minute, and a poor, mangled, corpse-like thing, with a couple of broken arms and several broken ribs, and cuts galore, was soon taken out. I woke up some months later in a hospital, and nothing but a magnificent constitution pulled me through. But I never was tempted to emulate "Old Jack" again; once was quite enough to be whirled in a well-wheel.—*New York Recorder.*

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The twenty-third session of the American Pomological Society will be held at Washington, D. C., on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September, 1891. An official program will be issued at an early day.

F. O. Popenoe, in writing us from Wichita, under date of July 15, says: "Wheat is mostly in the stack; oats two-thirds harvested; corn coming out in good shape; peaches selling from 20 to 40 cents per bushel; everything flourishing."

Prof. E. M. Shelton, formerly with the Kansas State Agricultural college, but now Instructor in Agriculture for the British Department of Agriculture at Brisbane, Australia, is doing some effective and valuable work, judging from the bulletins received at this office.

Preparations are being made for an important meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, in Topeka, on Thursday evening of State Fair week. An interesting program is already assured, and the meeting will be attended by breeders from this and adjoining States. The program will be announced through the *FARMER* in due time.

Sergeant T. B. Jennings, of Topeka, who has charge of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the National Weather Bureau, has been offered a better salary and a transfer by the Chief of the Bureau, but has declined, as he prefers to stay by Kansas as becomes a loyal son. Sergeant Jennings is one of the best experienced and most efficient men in the employ of the Government Weather Bureau.

A subscriber asks: "What paper should I subscribe for in order to get all sides of the political situation?" We were about to say *Public Opinion*, but, come to think of it, the *Topeka Capital* assumes about as many "sides" as any publication we know of. For instance, one day it calls the Alliance a Southern annex, and then in a few days will tell you they are going to "kuklux" Northern Alliance speakers in the South. Better try the *Capital*. For "sides," it is "immense." However, on the debt question, it sticks to the guess figures given three or four years ago, which have been found to be incorrect.

The small farmer everywhere is generally doing better than the large farmer. That this is true may easily be proven by inquiring into the relative prosperity of the forty-acre farmer and the 100-acre farmer in your own neighborhood. Which is burdened with the least debt, in proportion to the real value of his land? Which is procuring the best profit upon his capital and the largest money yield per acre? and which get the most satisfaction out of the business of agriculture? One trouble is that we have been too grasping in regard to land, and have acquired more than we could handle to the best advantage.

## THE LEAVEN IS WORKING.

It is being industriously published in the party press that the Alliance is rapidly going to pieces and that the People's party is not gaining ground. Both statements are untrue. The Alliance is rapidly spreading in all parts of the country and the new political movement is taking in recruits everywhere. This was to be expected by all persons who know anything about the causes which brought these two great organizations into existence. It has been assumed by persons who wish it to be true that a good crop would dissipate the Alliance, because, they assert, shortness of crops was its father. They assert, too, that with the death of the Alliance will come a cessation of all political excitement outside of the two great parties. This is a short-sighted view, taken by persons who insist on shutting their eyes to what is actually taking place before them. The Farmers' Alliance was born long before the short crop years of 1887-8. It is the child of the Grange—the first great organization of farmers—a union of men and women to oppose the encroachments of corporate power and to correct abuses in legislation. The Grange was broad enough for its time, and it wrought a good work. Its footprints are seen all along the years since it came. The Grange spread wonderfully for a time, then rapidly passed out of view for a time as a political force. About the time its dissolution began, the Alliance was born. While it was no more partisan than the Grange, its field of active political work was wider. In no sense partisan, its members discussed in meeting every public question—not as partisans, but as citizens. The Alliance is a political school. One of its objects is: "To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit, and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes." This stands first in the "Declaration of Purposes." And this was adopted and published to the world a dozen years ago or more. Beginning in Texas, the order spread first among farmers of Southern States, and it was not until the "Wheel" and the "Union" were absorbed and the whole South had felt the influence of the "Farmers' Movement," that the Alliance spread among farmers in Northern States. The "National Farmers' Alliance"—commonly known as the "Northern Alliance," was started about the year 1877, beginning in Chicago, Ill. The "Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association" was begun in 1887, in southern Illinois. Then there was the "Farmers' League" and several other bodies of organized farmers in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England. The National Farmers' Alliance spread into Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. In 1880 and up to 1882, there were many local Alliances. Kansas had a State Alliance in 1883, as the files of the *KANSAS FARMER* will show. It passed out of view for a time, was revived in 1888, in this State, and was merged in the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at St. Louis, December, 1889. Short crops had nothing to do with either the birth or growth of the Alliance in Kansas. On the contrary, the order grew faster in 1889 than it had ever done before, and we never had a better crop year than that. The average price of '89 corn on the 31st day of March, 1890, was only 15 cents a bushel, because of the enormous yield.

The unrest among the people out of which the Farmers' Movement grew was the result of legislation in the interest of protected classes of citizens, legislation discriminating in favor of money and against other kinds of property. The end of the great war found the Southern States destitute of money and needing large amounts. The demand there was fully equal to the surplus left among the people of the North occasioned by a cessation of war requirements; but instead of keeping the circulation at what it was when the war closed, 75 per cent. of it was withdrawn and put into long-time bonds within four years after the armies were disbanded. Whereas we had \$1,900,000,000 of government paper currency out July 1, 1865, there was only about \$450,000,000 out on the 30th day of June, 1869. [See report of Secretary of the Treasury, 1869.] As had been foreseen and foretold by Senators Sherman, Morton and others, great depreciation of property followed the excessive contraction of the currency, and debts had been increased

accordingly. Bondholders, bankers and stock brokers amassed fortunes in a few years, while the producing classes became correspondingly poor. The same influences still operate. We have not more than one-third enough money to do the business of the people, and as a consequence the same debt is now about three times as large as it was eight years ago. Rates of interest—8 to 10 per cent. in 1867, amount to 24 to 30 per cent. now because of the depreciation of property. A bushel of wheat then paid \$2 worth of interest; now it pays only about 75 cents worth.

It is because of these facts—not because of short crops—that farmers do not cease to study the science of "economical government;" and it is because of these things that the Alliance continues to grow. Until our financial methods are improved the growth will not be stopped. The causes which originally brought the Alliance into existence are now more plainly visible and are better understood than they were then. And logically political action becomes necessary on our part. The leaders of the two great parties are wedded to the philosophy which has brought disaster to us. There is no room for hope in either of those directions. No source of relief is open to us except such as we ourselves shall open. Understanding this, farmers and wage-workers are combining everywhere for independent political action. The People's party is growing as fast as the Alliance did in 1889 and '90. The elections in Kentucky, Ohio and Iowa this year will surprise everybody. The Democrat majority in Kentucky will be greatly reduced, if not utterly wiped out, while Republican in Ohio and Iowa will show the work of the toilers there. In Texas, if a vote were taken to-day, the People's ticket would receive at least 60,000 votes, and Democracy would be about 50,000 short of its old strength. So it is going in more than half the States. The leaven is working.

## SENATOR PEPPER.

We have recently had the pleasure of meeting the new United States Senator from Kansas. Our previous impressions were confirmed that he is a level-headed, patriotic gentleman. His record during the civil war and since and, as far as we have observed, his utterances since his election all go to strengthen the opinion that he is a man of strong common sense and will prove a worthy representative of the vigorous young State of Kansas.

It is with satisfaction, therefore, that we quote the following from the *Kansas City Journal*:

The Eastern press, as will be seen by our clippings from all sorts of papers, seems to think that personal ridicule of the new Kansas Senator is the way to treat him. This is a great mistake. Mr. Pepper is a man of the very best personal character and is perfectly sincere in his opinions and convictions and of far more than ordinary intelligence and intellectual force. His position, whatever people may think of it, was won by purely mental work. He has none of the gifts of the popular politician and belongs to the student rather than the hustler. We have been a reader of his writings since long before he was thought of for Senator, and in much that he has written we have agreed with him and have had more than once occasion to quote approvingly from his writings. It is unfortunate, we think, for himself and his State that he should take such extreme positions and make what he must soon find are mistaken statements about the financial condition of Kansas, but at the same time personal abuse and ridicule is not the way to answer him.

As to the last assertion, of course it is a matter wherein opinions may honestly differ as to what is extreme and what is mistaken.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

At Independence, Iowa, on August 24 to 29 inclusive, will occur the greatest trotting meeting on earth. Ninety thousand dollars will be hung up in stakes and purses, more money by several thousand dollars than was ever before offered by any association at one meeting. The Independence kite-shaped track is said to be the fastest in the world, and all the prominent trotters and pacers of the country will be there and make an effort to reduce records. Six hundred and fifty-six animals are already entered in the stake races, and this number will probably be increased to eight hundred when the class races close on August 10. In addition, \$2,500 is offered in cash to beat the yearling record, and the same amount to beat the two, three and four-year-old records, the double team record, two-year-old pacing record, stallion record, three-year-old stallion record, and a like amount to beat the record of Maud S. A large delegation of Kansas men and horses will attend this meeting during the entire

week, and the *KANSAS FARMER* will have a correspondent on the grounds, who will give our readers a full report.

## KANSAS CROPS AGAIN.

The world at large seems greatly interested in the exact productions of Kansas crops for 1891. It appears from the general crop reports that Kansas has the best all-around prospect of any of the States, and as a consequence various reports and estimates have been made, both from official and unofficial sources, yet no two agree exactly.

With commendable enterprise the *Kansas City Times* of last Sunday, the 19th inst., publishes a report which may be accepted as substantially and approximately correct, and corresponds with the *KANSAS FARMER* reports.

The *Times* report occupies nearly a page of that paper, and in its introductory summary states that "A short time ago a celebrated Chicago crop expert traveled throughout the State of Kansas and sent back home a sort of serial story of calamity, ending by estimating the yield of wheat at 36,000,000 bushels. This, of course, came somewhat in the nature of a shock alike to the wheat market, owners of mortgages and wholesale dealers trading in the State. A little while after this wise man had returned to Chicago a Kansas banker, prominently connected with large interests in the State, came to our city and in an interview said to a reporter for the *Times* that Kansas could safely be set down to yield 74,000,000 bushels of wheat—a difference between experts of just 38,000,000 bushels, or as large as the entire crop of the State last year. Both estimates have been given wide circulation.

"These two guesses were followed by the July report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, which claimed that the official figures were exactly 54,307,065 bushels. It is, of course, an impossibility to calculate the actual yield of any crop, yet the fact that the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture was unfortunate enough to estimate the wheat crop last year at 27,000,000 bushels when probably 37,000,000 bushels were produced, has caused the unlimited confidence which has heretofore been reposed by the members of the grain trade in that necessary functionary to become slightly but no doubt only temporarily shaken.

"The report of the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture was in turn followed by the views of the President of the Farmers' Alliance, which are thus embodied in a special dispatch to the *Times* from Topeka under date of the 16th inst.

"President Frank McGrath of the Farmers' Alliance says that the estimates of Secretary Mohler that the wheat crop of Kansas would be about 54,000,000 bushels are altogether too high. From reports received by him from nearly every county in the State he estimates that the yield will not exceed 40,000,000 and possibly not more than 35,000,000. The counties which have hitherto produced the largest crop have, according to him, suffered partial failure this year. He believes, however, that the corn crop will be unusually large.

"With a view of furnishing its readers with an approximately correct statement of the present condition of the agricultural classes of Kansas, the *Times* this morning publishes a resume of full reports received from every county in the State. The information presented below is not the opinion of any one man or any one class of men, but a compilation made up from more than 400 replies to letters and telegrams sent out by the R. G. Dun mercantile agency and the *Times*.

"The acreage of wheat in Kansas as estimated from these replies is 3,822,000 and the probable yield will be 59,473,000 bushels, or an average for the State of a little more than 15½ bushels per acre. This total is divided among the three belts of the State, as follows: Acreage in eastern belt, composed of thirty-nine counties, 783,000, yield 13,135,000 bushels, or 16.77 bushels per acre; acreage in central belt, composed of thirty-five counties, 2,560,000, yield 39,000,000 bushels, or 16.05 bushels per acre; acreage in western belt 489,000, yield 7,248,000 bushels, or 14.82 bushels per acre. It will be seen that the acreage of wheat in what is known as the central belt is more than twice as large as the eastern and western belts combined."

The individual reports from counties show that corn is weedy but improving in condition rapidly. Oats promise a large



crop, with but little rust. There is an increase of flax and castor beans. The fruit crop everywhere is simply immense, excepting apples in a few of the counties. Regarding live stock shipments for 1891, there will not be as many hogs and cattle shipped as last year, and the falling off of hog shipment is especially marked. Some of the southern and western counties report more cattle than last year, and many counties report the same number as last year, but generally speaking there will be fewer shipped, but in better condition.

#### THE AMERICAN HOG IN IT.

Dispatches from Paris on the 18th inst. announce the welcome information that France has rescinded their infamous decree in relation to the prohibition of American pork, which takes immediate effect. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ribot, wished to delay action, but as there seemed to be no objection the measure was introduced in the Chamber and only one member opposed it because of fear of trichinosis, but his reason was regarded as a back number idea and the decree passed.

The dispatches give United States Minister Reid great credit for securing this long delayed act of justice by France to the American hog; but well informed citizens of the United States know that the great credit is really due Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture, who made it possible for Minister Reid to achieve this victory for American pork. For two years or more Secretary Rusk has persistently labored to secure the rescinding of the French decree, and induced the State Department to take up the matter and insist and demand that not only France, but Great Britain and Germany should remove the ban placed on American meats by their odious restrictions. Minister Reid evidently performed his duty with credit to himself and his country, but to the promoter of the idea, Secretary Rusk, belongs the real credit, and meat producers of the West so understand it.

Secretary Rusk is ambitious to make the Department of Agriculture of practical service to the classes it represents, and with the limited resources niggardly granted this branch of the government, he has made an astonishing success. The temper of the producers is such that it will not be long before the farmers' branch of the government, the Department of Agriculture, will be brought up to an equal footing with the other executive departments.

This country, at considerable expense, gives all American meats, intended for export, a clean bill of health with the government's guarantee of pure meats, consequently there is no legitimate reason why we should submit to such disgraceful restrictions as long as we have. The American hog is in it to stay, and good enough for the table of a king or a "calamity howler"—the farmer who raises his porkship.

For some time past, says the *Rural New Yorker*, the Western agricultural papers have been urging farmers to stack their wheat and hold it back from the market. A circular has been sent to every member of an agricultural organization urging him to hold at least a portion of his grain and put it on the market slowly—not dump it in a lump as in former years. These plans are all based upon the assumption that the world's supply of wheat is short, that the grain gamblers can control but a light supply, and that the speculators have based their operations upon the belief that farmers will not or cannot act in concert. If these suggestions are acted upon by farmers, grain must, unquestionably, rise in price. This rise has its limit, however, beyond which it would be folly to hold the grain. An increase in the price of wheat means a decrease in the amount of bread city people can buy for a dime. It will, also, under present circumstances, mean a hole in the calculations of the grain gamblers.

The Railroad Commissioners have prepared a statement showing the amount of money expended in aiding the western Kansas sufferers. The total amount was \$94,360, of which \$56,000 was for seed grain. The value of the aid contributed by the people of the State was \$12,000, and coal to the amount of \$4,000 was furnished from the State coal mines. The value of the transportation donated by the railroads was \$30,000. The contributions from private sources outside the State are not estimated.

#### WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather-crop bulletin of the United States Weather Bureau for the week ending July 17, shows that the week was cool in all districts east of the Rocky mountains, except in New England, New York, and southern Texas, where the normal temperature prevailed. Over the western and central portions of the cotton region the mean temperature for the week was but slightly below the normal, while in the south Atlantic States and over the wheat and corn regions of the central valleys the mean daily temperature for the week was about 6° below the normal. In the spring wheat region the deficiency in temperature was less, and amounted to about 3° per day. The same deficiency in temperature occurred in southern California, but it was slightly warmer in northern California, Oregon, and Washington.

The temperature for the season, from January 1 to July 17, continues in excess in the Northern States, Tennessee, and the Ohio valley, and over the spring wheat region, notwithstanding the fact that the current month of July has so far been cooler than any July since the establishment of the Weather Service. This seasonable excess is due to abnormally high temperatures that occurred before the opening of the growing season.

The areas of excessive rainfalls during the week were much broken and widely distributed, the largest area extending from Lake Superior westward to Oregon, including the greater portion of the spring wheat region. The area of excessive rain next in extent covered the west portion of the cotton region, while the east portion of the cotton region was favored with abundant rains in sections where the seasonal rainfall was deficient.

The rainfall was generally less than usual in that portion of the central valleys where harvest work was in progress, extending from the southern portions of the Lake region to southern Minnesota. Light showers occurred on the Pacific coast as far south as San Francisco and in the central and southern Rocky mountain regions.

The seasonal rainfall is largely in excess from Texas northward to the Dakotas, while generally throughout the principal corn-producing States the amount of rainfall for the season amounts to from 80 to 90 per cent. of the normal, and there is apparently a sufficient amount of moisture in most localities to develop the corn crop, which is now most in need of warm, dry weather.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

New Jersey.—Weather favorable to all growth, especially corn and vine truck; wheat and rye all harvested; oats improved; rain needed for crops in northern portion.

Pennsylvania.—An abundant wheat harvest housed in good condition; a large hay crop of fine quality secured; oats fairly good and ripening rapidly; corn growing nicely; large yield of potatoes anticipated.

Maryland.—Local rain and wind storms caused some damage to crops; wheat in shock beginning to sprout; potatoes promising; oats poor; corn and tobacco on heavy land doing well.

Iowa.—Weather favorable for haying and harvesting; corn backward, must have warmer weather to make average crop; spring grain being harvested in southern portion, with good yield; good hay crop, mostly secured.

Indiana.—Weather favorable for threshing and haying, but corn needs rain and warmer weather; wheat threshing of the best crop in years continues; hay is saved in fine condition.

Michigan.—Cool nights, unfavorable to rapid growth of corn; wheat harvest progressing favorably, quantity and quality fair; more rains needed.

Alabama.—The farming interests in excellent condition; crops doing well in most sections; cotton in a few localities is suffering from disease.

Mississippi.—Heavy showers at a few places in central part of State, elsewhere none or very light; favorable weather for cultivation and growth of cotton and corn.

Virginia.—Low temperature and deficiency in rainfall, injurious to corn; tobacco promising.

Ohio.—Conditions very favorable for crops; wonderful growth in past two weeks; large yield of corn, potatoes, and tobacco promised; crops in fine condition.

Arkansas.—General weather conditions favorable, although rain was badly distributed, particularly in eastern portion

of State; cotton somewhat retarded by cool weather; corn excellent, and crop assured; fruit will be an average crop.

Massachusetts.—Some damage by heavy wind, rain, and lightning in central New Hampshire on July 15; very favorable week for growth of crops and for harvesting hay and grain, the latter in excellent condition; rain needed.

Nebraska.—Rainfall deficient, except a fall of three inches in Kearney county; good harvest weather; rye and wheat practically secured in good condition in southeast section; corn growing rapidly.

Minnesota.—Weather favorable to all crops; sunshiny weather has improved corn; harvesting progressing favorably; wheat and other grains promise well.

Wisconsin.—Weather too cold for corn; harvesting of grain general; potatoes will yield above an average crop; rain needed.

Missouri.—Hay harvest well advanced and promises a large crop of fine quality; corn needs rain in southeast portion of State, but is doing well elsewhere.

Oregon.—Weather beneficial to crops; wheat harvesting progressing, and yield heavier than anticipated. Oregon and Washington will export about 13,000,000 bushels of wheat. Hops doing fairly well; oats, barley and rye are above the average.

North Carolina.—Heavy rain in some portions of State generally favorable to corn and tobacco, which show slight improvement, but weather too cool and cloudy; cotton is at a standstill.

Kentucky.—Corn and tobacco beginning to need rain, but continue to look well. Hay harvested and crop very good; oat crop very short; gardens and fruits promising.

New York.—Harvesting of wheat, rye and barley well advanced; oats, corn and potatoes growing finely; tobacco generally excellent; fruits, excepting apples, abundant; all crops in southeastern section of State injured by drought.

California.—Grain harvesting nearly completed in northern California and yield average, quality excellent; fruit abundant and large quantities are being shipped east; grasshoppers are damaging various portions of the State. Weather favorable for all crops in southern California. Corn, peaches and grapes promise a large yield.

Louisiana.—Rainfall deficient but beneficial; corn crop is made and yield promising; cotton is fruiting well; cane growing luxuriantly; laying-by of stubble cane nearly completed; early rice heading; crops somewhat grassy; all reports favorable.

Texas.—Warm and dry weather have injured cotton in west and southwest Texas; in other portions good showers have greatly benefited the crop which promises a heavy yield. Corn crop below the average. Fruit crop an average.

Tennessee.—Wheat mostly threshed in good condition and fine yield. Cotton blooming late; bad stands and prospect poor. Corn and tobacco doing well. Oats but half crop. Hay crop large and fine.

Kansas.—Excessive rains in Kaw, Neosho, Arkansas and Solomon valleys. Conditions generally favorable. Wheat harvest finished in east and nearly finished in west portion of State. Oat harvest progressing east and commencing west. Flax harvest begun in southern portion.

South Dakota.—Wheat ripening; other grains being harvested. Growth of corn retarded by cool weather. Rain needed in some localities for late crops.

Illinois.—Wheat and oat harvest nearly completed. Pastures need rain. Corn in good condition, but its growth has been retarded somewhat by continued cool weather.

Colorado.—Rain needed. Cereals being harvested in eastern Colorado. A second crop of alfalfa is being cut. In general crops progressing well, except in eastern Larimer and western Weld counties, where the hail storm of Thursday afternoon did much damage.

South Carolina.—Cool, dry weather, unfavorable to cotton and corn. Drought continues in some portions of the State.

The Union Pacific railway company announce that they have perfect arrangements for handling the grain shipments at points along their line in Kansas. They realize that more grain has been produced along their line than ever before in the history of the road, and they propose to handle the product with dispatch. This company will have all the freight business they want this year. The Union Pacific has also agreed to the harvest excursions,

much to the gratification of everybody, which will give reduced rates at stated times, and will enable Eastern people to visit Kansas. And they will come by the thousands, and notwithstanding the way Kansas and her people have been maligned during recent years, Eastern people will practically tumble over each other in their anxiety to behold our great crops.

#### Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The weather-crop bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the National Weather Bureau, (central office, Washburn college), for the week ending July 17, 1891, shows that excessive rainfalls have occurred again this week, continuing full streams. The heaviest rains for the week have occurred in Stafford and Shawnee counties, amounting to over three inches in each. Large rainfalls occurred in the valleys of the Kaw, Neosho, Marais des Cygnes, Arkansas and Solomon rivers, and have been fairly distributed in time.

The temperature has continued below the normal, much below for four days, yet the sunshine has been about the average.

The wet weather continues to interfere, in a measure, with work, yet the oat harvest is nearing completion as rapidly as the grain ripens, the delay being occasioned more by green fields than muddy ground. Flax harvest has commenced in the south. The wheat and rye harvest is not completed yet in the western counties, owing to the difficulty in securing machines and hands. The corn has made rapid strides during the week, especially such as has been well tended, the latter being now generally in tassel and much of it in silk.

Corn that has been left to rustle with the grass may be heard from yet.

Allen.—Oat harvest nearly over; flax has commenced, acreage large; grass crop heavy; peaches plenty at 60 cents per bushel; plums plenty and extra good; apples plenty at 25 cents per bushel; corn in tassel.

Brown.—Oats are ripening slowly, not half cut yet; early peaches commencing to ripen; corn growing very rapidly.

Cherokee.—Oats harvest over; flax harvest begun, also timothy, red-top and clover; corn generally looking fine and will make corn even should there be no more rain; fruit of all kinds plentiful and being marketed at low prices.

Dickinson.—All of the wheat and most of the oats are now in the stack, very little threshing to be done in the field; corn improving rapidly, early corn in tassel; early peaches coming in, largest yield of peaches, plums and apples ever known in the county.

Edwards.—A good harvesting week, it will take a week of fine weather yet to finish our immense crop of wheat and oats.

Gove.—A cloudy and cool week, fine for harvesting; wheat and rye nearly all harvested; corn and sorghum are growing finely.

Greeley.—Harvest progressing rapidly, and later crops growing finely.

Lane.—Fine week for harvesting; harvest retarded by want of machines and hands; the crop is proving better than expected when harvest began.

Kingman.—Corn crop promises to be a success, it is earing rapidly; potatoes, fruit, garden vegetables, etc., were never better.

Kearney.—Spring wheat is being harvested and is proving better than the fall grain both in yield and quality; the grasshoppers are becoming more numerous, and corn and garden stuff have suffered severely in places; a peculiar red color is reported in the fall wheat.

Ness.—Harvesting is now crowding, quantity good, quality excellent.

Rush.—Growing crops doing finely, where clear of weeds will be No. 1.

The *Farm and Orchard* is the appropriate name of a new agricultural journal established at Rogers, Arkansas. That State needs just such a paper as the *F. and O.* and the farmers should give it generous patronage.

Deep plowing and thorough cultivation has its merits well demonstrated in the following item from the *Hazleton Express*: "Joe Eddy says he has some wheat that will make forty-five bushels per acre. He plowed some of his ground eight inches deep and harrowed it three times as an experiment to see what difference there would be between it and the remainder, and he says it will make fully fifteen bushels more per acre than the rest of his crop. Plow deep and don't spare the harrow."



## Horticulture.

### A FAMOUS FRUIT FARM.

"The Land of Big Red Apples," a neat and highly illustrated pamphlet devoted to the fruit resources of south Missouri, and especially among the Ozarks, is before us. In looking over its interesting and instructive pages we find the following history and description of the famous Olden fruit farm, in Howell county, Missouri:

The famous Olden fruit farm, some 3,000 acres in extent, of which 2,500 acres are in a solid body, mostly within a radius of one mile of the railway station at Olden, is owned and operated by the Olden Fruit Company, which is composed of Col. J. C. Evans, Harlem, Mo.; Judge J. K. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; L. A. Goodman, Westport, Mo.; G. F. Espenlaub and F. Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas., and W. G. Gano, Olden, Mo. These gentlemen are well-known, practical fruit-growers of many years experience, and all active members of the American Horticultural Society, the Missouri State Horticultural Society, and the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society. Col. Evans is President and Mr. Goodman Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society; Messrs. Espenlaub and Holsinger, respectively, Treasurer and Secretary, and Mr. Gano ex-President of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society. A good portion of the farm was purchased in March, 1884, and the farm improvements began the same spring with the planting of 18,000 peach trees. In the spring of 1885 some 3,000 apple trees, 12,000 peach trees and ten acres of berries were planted. In the spring of 1886, ten acres of berries, 3,000 apple and 10,000 peach trees were planted. In 1887, five acres of berries, 1,000 pear, 4,000 apple and 5,000 peach trees were planted. In 1888, five acres of berries, 5,000 apple and 5,000 peach trees were planted, and in the spring of 1889, ten acres of berries, 500 cherry, 1,000 pear and 5,000 apple trees were planted. The total fruit plant of the farm up to March 1, 1890, covered 700 acres, of which 300 acres were in peach trees, 300 acres in apple trees, and 100 acres in pear, plum and cherry trees, raspberries and blackberries. The fruit shipment of 1889 embraced 30,000 boxes of peaches and 12,000 crates of berries, nearly all of which were shipped in bulk to Kansas City by fruit cars attached to the night express trains. These shipments represented only the three first years plant of peach trees and about thirty acres of berries, the balance of the trees and small fruits not being in bearing.

In the selection of fruits for this model farm, great care has been observed to plant only such varieties as years of experience have proven to be best suited to the transportation, markets, soils and climate involved in the enterprise. Equal care has been taken in the selection of standard fruits of each kind with reference to the time of ripening, so that the entire fruiting season, from the early berries of May to the November picking of apples, should represent deliberate, steady, seasonable gathering and shipping, no one variety crowding upon the season of the others. By this careful method of selection the shipments are made daily with almost mechanical regularity. The berry season at Olden is a long one, and the peach season runs from early June into October. The quality of the olden fruits is equal to that of any grown on the American continent. They have here the elevation, the warm, southerly slope, the gravelly loams, red clay subsoils, and equable temperature to make perfect fruits, and the apples, peaches and pears grown on this farm and other Howell county orchards have been honored with first prizes at New Orleans, St. Louis, and a dozen other State, national and district fairs and horticultural societies. The purchase and improvement of this farm by the Olden Fruit Company was a compliment to Howell county and this entire southern slope of the Ozark range. Col. Evans, Mr. Goodman, and indeed the entire company had long been impressed with a belief that the future great peach region of the United States would be found on this southern slope, where most and best of the needed elements for successful peach growing were found in largest measure. This, too, is generally entertained by the leading horticulturists of the country, and finds ample justification in the splendid results attained at Olden, and in many new orchards along the south Ozark slope. The peach

has no deadly enemies here as in Michigan, Illinois, Jersey, Delaware and the "eastern shore," and has never failed in the history of this region. The Olden people are confident enough to continue the extension of their peach orchards as fast as their lands can be well cleared and deeply broken. Large additions have lately been made to the 50,000 peach trees heretofore enumerated, and four years hence the Olden company will be shipping to Kansas City, Memphis and other cities 100,000 boxes of the finest peaches in America. A year later they will be in receipt of \$75,000 net revenue for a single season's fruit crop from this farm. Their total investments up to date aggregate \$40,000, nearly one-half of which came back to them from the crop marketed last year.

### Shawnee County Horticulturists.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society met at the Board of Trade rooms, Saturday, July 11, and the subject, "Markets for Fruits," was very fully discussed and many valuable suggestions made, among them fruit evaporation. It is believed by the members of the society that this would be a very profitable business and the members are willing, if no one will take hold of the matter in a private way, to subscribe stock and buy an evaporator and put it into operation this fall. This is one of the most practical suggestions that the society has considered and if the matter should be carried out it will save many dollars to the farmer and give employment to twenty or thirty hands for at least two months in the year.

The society is developing its plans for the fruit and floral display of Shawnee county at the State fair, and at the next meeting a joint meeting of all the committees will be held to determine upon the preliminaries. Mrs. D. C. Benson, Topeka; Mrs. A. L. Entsminger, Silver Lake, and Mrs. Newman, Potwin, compose the committee on the floral display, and all who visit the fair may expect to see one of the most beautiful and interesting floral displays ever made there. The fruit and floral display will receive the attention of the meeting to be held July 25.

The meeting was well attended and the subjects were handled in an interesting manner.

### A New Fruit Country.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A few notes from this place may interest some of your many readers. We have here one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the world. It is thirty to forty miles wide, 300 miles long, and as smooth as a floor. The Pecos river, which flows through the valley, carries a bounteous supply of water from the mountains, and is fed by hundreds of living springs, from its source to its mouth.

An extensive system of irrigating canals is now in course of building, 120 miles of which are already completed. Over 400,000 acres of rich lands have been reclaimed by these canals, at least 20 per cent. of which are still in the hands of the government, subject to entry under the homestead laws.

A railway has lately been built into the valley, so that the farmers now have a direct outlet for their products. We have the same climatic and soil conditions as exist in southern California; and being 1,000 miles nearer to the eastern markets, this valley is destined to become, in the near future, as rich a fruit country as any portion of that State.

Immigration is pouring in at a lively rate and the government lands are being rapidly taken up, so that any who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity must be here within the next few months. This is the only place in the West where free homesteads can be obtained under irrigating canals. There is no problem as to what these lands will produce. A few orchards and fruit farms have been under cultivation, in this and neighboring valleys, for ten to twenty years, and are yielding their owners \$100 to \$400 an acre annually. These lands also produce small grains and vegetables equally well, and an important fact in regard to this country is that we have a home market for everything we can produce, at much better prices than the same products bring in the East.

I shall be glad to give additional information to any one who may desire it. Eddy, N. M. G. O. SHIELDS.

## FOR SICK HEADACHE,

Ayer's Pills are the most prompt and efficacious remedy. They strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels, stimulate the liver, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, and thus afford speedy and permanent relief. The best family medicine.

"I have used, with success, Ayer's Pills for headache, to which I am subject, and I find by experience that the action of these Pills is beneficial in giving tone to my body and renewing my strength. In a word, they are refreshing. Ayer's Pills and health go hand in hand, in my case."—Wm. H. Guyer, Lowell, Mass.

"Ayer's Pills are the best I have ever used for headaches, and they act like a charm in relieving any painful or disagreeable sensation in the stomach after eating."—Mrs. M. J. Ferguson, Pullens, Va.

"I was troubled with sick headache for ten years, but was finally cured by using Ayer's Pills."—P. J. Haag, Scott, Wis.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

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

## Barb-wire Cuts.

Apply Phénol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt. Better late than never. For man and all animals.

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.

### Fruit Trees and Vines.

Vigorous fruit trees of large size which produce but little fruit, need root pruning to make them bear, says the *National Fruit Journal*. It checks growth and promotes blossoms. Cut off a good lot of the large roots now.

The *Canadian Horticulturist* says the reason the quince is not more largely grown is because its good qualities are comparatively unknown, and hence the demand for it is slight. People must be educated to the use of any fruit. If enough is grown to give them an opportunity to secure a supply at moderate prices, the demand will grow commensurately.

We would caution our readers against the error of setting out more fruit plants than they can properly care for, as they require attention fully as much as any other cultivated crop on the farm. It is as easy a matter to plant out more fruit than you can properly attend to, as it is to plant too much corn or potatoes.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says that comparatively few people have found out what merit there is in gooseberries, how keen and appetizing the flavor when used as rhubarb is, while green, and how easily kept in jars for frequent enjoyment all through the year. They have a special and most agreeable flavor.

It is not generally known that the smallest vineyard in the world is in Santa Barbara county, California. It consists of a single vine planted by a Mexican woman sixty-eight years ago. This vine has a diameter, one foot from the ground, of twelve inches; its branches cover 12,000 feet, and it produces annually 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of grapes of the Mission variety, many bunches weighing six or seven pounds each. The woman who planted the vine died in 1865 at the age of 107.

In cases of a wound to a tree which it is wished to preserve, says the *National Fruit Journal*, the first thing to do is to imitate nature by artificial and more speedy processes. The cut should be quickly covered so as to exclude air and moisture with tar or similar substance. If the wound is rough and splintered, it should first be made as smooth as possible. Large limbs should be cut at seasons when tar can be most easily and surely applied, either autumn or early winter, and care should be used during the cutting by propping up the branches or other means, that the bark on the lower side may not be torn away when the limb is nearly severed. As the callous gradually grows over a wound, there is danger of a "pocket" being formed at the lower side of the wound which will hold water and furnish a favorable means for the action of rot and fungi; hence this part of the wound should receive especial care and attention in the coating it with tar.

An instance of successful planting to apples of an exceedingly rough, brush-covered Missouri ridge is reported by *Colman's Rural World*. As an incentive to others to rescue unattractive and profitless wastes, the account is here given, with the hope that it may be useful to some of our

readers: "With pick, shovel and crowbar we dug the holes the best we could; for all we took out was more stone than soil. So we had to do a great deal of borrowing soil; but we planted the four acres, all the same, to Ben Davis trees. After planting we hauled straw that had been tramped under foot by the stock (this was in the spring). It answered as mulch and manure; I put it three or four inches thick and two feet around. The summer was dry, but the trees grew right along, contrary to neighbors' predictions; not one died; that was five years ago, and none dead yet. In the fall we cultivated around the trees with pick and mattock; the straw had killed the grass and made the soil loose and mellow. Remember, we had to sprout and keep the sprouts down, so every spring we hauled more straw and put around the trees, getting further away from the tree; so by this time we are half way with our work of covering the ground. The trees grow faster, look thrifter, bear better and have nicer apples than any young orchard in the district. I am also growing an orchard on smooth land, with the same care and attention as the stony one; but the stony one seems to be taking the lead so far, and I think from my experience with the two kinds of land in orcharding that the stony land is just the kind for Ben Davis apple trees. This much I do know, that where I had a waste four acres, I have a nice, thrifty young orchard."

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

## STEKETEE'S



## IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA

## PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

Mr. G. G. Staketee:—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 Fowls. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 8 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.

The Mormon Elders' Book on General Strength, mailed free to married men, applying F. B. Crook, 209 Grand St., New York.



## In the Dairy.

### A HOME CHEESE DAIRY.

The question is often asked: "Can fine butter be produced in the private dairy?" "Why cannot 'tip-top' cheese be made there also?" In answer to this, and as to how a cheese dairy can be successfully run as an auxiliary to a general mode of farming, George E. Newell, of the State of New York, in writing to the *American Cultivator*, says:

"I answer that there is no more of an obstacle in the way of such a result than exists in the way of the private dairy butter-maker. Skill and knowledge overcometh all things. For the profit of your readers, I will describe the workings of a first-class private dairy, with the owner of which I had the good fortune to be acquainted, and who 'showed us around' his tidy premises.

"Mr. D. milked forty cows, and had a farm of some two hundred and fifty acres in extent. He raised some grain and vegetables, and kept a flock of sheep, and raised a little young stock and a few colts. His main moneyed dependence, however, was, of course, his dairy. Away back in the fifties, when cheese-making was in the labor of birth here in America, D. turned from butter to cheese, and he always staid there.

"It was not long before the pioneer private cheese dairies were consolidated into associated factories, and an era of improvement in quality and uniformity began. D., however, concluded to risk the manufacture of his milk in his own hands, having conceit enough to imagine that he could keep abreast of the factories in quality and price. The future justified his judgment, and I have eaten as fine cheese of his make as I ever saw issue from a factory hoop.

"He made full cream stock, although he was not loth to take off a little cream for household use, rightly believing that excess of butter fat better be in his coffee than in the whey tub. D. dedicated a rear wing of his dwelling house for a manufactory, one room of which contained an under-heater vat of 1,500 pounds capacity, a press, and needful utensils, and the other apartment was fitted with shelves for curing the cheese.

"During the cheese-making season the night's milk was placed in this vat, and its temperature reduced by aerating. In the morning the bulk of the cream which had arisen was worked back into the milk by washing through a cloth strainer, and then the morning's milk was added. In average warm weather the milk would be sufficiently matured by the admixture of the new with the old; but in cool weather, the milk was judiciously held a period of time at a warm temperature, acquiring a degree of acidity before infusion of rennet.

"Through the process of manufacture, Mr. D. followed precisely the mode adhered to by the best factory makers. Of course he produced just as good stock, and as dealers always regard quality and not the place where the cheese is made, he got just as much, and oftentimes a fraction of a cent more, on a pound than neighboring factories. He kept swine enough to consume the whey eliminated, and having it right at his door he was saved the labor of going daily two miles to a factory, and fighting for his share of the swill with hoggish patrons.

"A dairyman who makes up his butter or cheese at home, provided he gets no more for the product than is realized by factories is sure of saving to his own purse the price charged for associated making. When he has a large dairy, and is far from a factory, this may become a prime object to him.

"Mrs. D. often relieved her husband in the work, which was not hard, yet in a measure confining. She was just as

good a cheese-maker as he was, and was therefore a helpful helpmeet. No dairyman, however, ought to launch into private cheese-making without some experience in the art. If you are ignorant of some of the fine points of handling milk and curd in a vat, you are liable to waste a good deal of your honest money through poor stock produced. This would in most cases be 'paying pretty dear for the whistle.'"

### Essentials to a Successful Creamery.

O. T. Denison, in a paper read before the Iowa State Butter, Cheese and Egg convention, says that "three essentials to a successful creamery are honesty, cleanliness and intelligence. These three graces are as becoming to the patron as to the operator. You may differ as to the order of precedence and contend that cleanliness should be placed first or intelligence first, but each is absolutely essential to success in the creamery and in the dairy as well.

"Every transaction in and about the creamery must be honestly done, else that confidence between patron and operator essential to the success of each, is forever gone. There is a mutuality of interest that renders dishonesty of either ruinous to both. The 'tricky' creameryman soon has 'tricky' patrons, and dishonest patrons drive him to dishonest tricks by which both are losers. The creamery must be managed upon the broad principle that to be profitable to the owner it must make dairying profitable to the patrons. That narrow, selfish management that pays as little for milk and cream as possible will never be best for the creamery nor for the patrons.

"The creamery should be an educator to all the community in cleanliness, honor and general intelligence upon all dairy matters. The creameryman must be progressive and abreast of the times—spreading the latest and best thoughts upon all matters pertaining to dairying, dairy breeding and dairy feeding. It is the best for the creamery that it be operated upon business principles, and not upon any catch-penny plan. There must be intelligence in operating the creamery, to the end that best work may be done with the least cost of fuel, materials and labor. The honest creameryman will compel his patrons to be honest with him and each other by refusing milk or cream from him who is not cleanly in his work as well as from him who adulterates.

"No remedy is so effectual in bringing milk or cream to a proper percentage as the whispered news: 'They won't take So-and-so's milk at the factory,' and no news travels so fast. Some decision of character is required, but a manager with no 'back-bone' is not fit for the creamery. Managed upon the live-and-let-live basis, the creamery will go on multiplying in numbers, manufacturing the raw materials produced on our farms, developing the resources of Iowa, restoring the wasted fertility of the farm, developing the true dairy cow, spreading intelligence, building homes, developing better men and women of higher intelligence, higher thinking and better living."

Don't be discouraged about that eczema till you have given Ayer's Sarsaparilla a persistent trial. Six bottles of this medicine cured the complaint for George S. Thomas, of Ada, Ohio, when all other remedies failed to afford any relief.

### How to Build a Silo.

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

## The Poultry Yard.

### Gapes Among Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There are more chicks pass away out of existence each season from gapes than from any one disease to which our domestic poultry are subject. The worm which lodges within the windpipe of the young chick stops up the breathing organs, the lungs no longer being able to perform their duty. The worm can be seen by taking the chick into a strong sunlight, letting the rays of the sun strike directly on the throat, and by looking down you can see the worms clinging to the membranes of the air-passage. Take a stiff feather, clip off the upper and lower webs, except a small tuft on the end about one-quarter inch wide and one-half inch long; dip the same into turpentine, insert into the throat, twisting gently, and you can dislodge the worms and bring them to the surface. If the chick is not too far gone this is a positive cure. If others in the flock are affected, mix turpentine in their food. You can prevent the spread of this fatal disease. One teaspoonful of turpentine to a pint of meal is the dose. Mix dry and feed nothing else for three days.

What produces gape worms? That is the question. Theories have been advanced, but never has the matter been fully proven as to the cause. Some poultrymen of a scientific mind have asserted, with some degree of truth, that the angle worm is the cause of these gape worms. Science is a wonderful thing, and we could hardly get along without it, but at times it is side-tracked in its theories. Another breeder asserts that it comes from the hens, and we have some tangled evidence of the truth of this statement. Experience tells us that some broods are afflicted when others within a few feet are not. Does the hen and her droppings cause this apparent anomaly? It seems so. But filthy soil, we reason, is a very responsible factor in the "gape" question. A sandy soil is, therefore, a better kind of ground, because it absorbs the wet, and usually it is free from objectionable materials. The chicken yards always look clean after a rain. Sandy soil is, then, a non-gape-supporting soil. Clay soils are always favorable for the production of gapes. If sloping, it will usually be less liable to be troublesome from gapes. Plowing the runs every year, keeping them in grass, is a good plan. Air-slaked lime if scattered freely over all the premises and in the coops will avoid the trouble and is the cheaper remedy. Some reason that the kinds of food produce it. One woman told us that she never could raise chickens on account of the gapes, but since she fed whole wheat her chickens have never been troubled with gapes. That settles it in her estimation, but change of location and change of hens, in our judgment, were the causes that led to the disappearance of gapes. It matters not what the cause may be, prompt attention is what is necessary. This matter needs the closest study by all breeders of poultry. It will mean a great deal to the fraternity when we find a positive cure for this dreadful scourge to poultry-keeping. J. W. C.

### In Trouble.

Will some one of the many experienced breeders among the KANSAS FARMER readers kindly come to the rescue of Mr. Brown, and give him the necessary instructions through our columns? It may be that others are having similar experiences, and that an article upon the subject from some one thoroughly posted will prove a blessing to many. However, we are inclined to the opinion that the trouble is one of the peculiarities of this season, and that it is a general complaint, not only with incubators but also with the natural process of hatching by the motherly hen. Mr. Brown writes:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been trying a hot water incubator. Keep it at a temperature of from 98° to 104° Fahr., and occasionally place a warm moist cloth over the eggs. When the chicks begin to pip, some of them (at twenty days from setting) get out all right, which is about 10 per cent. At twenty-one days from setting, about 30 per cent. pip. A few of these get out; the balance just lie in the shell and die, after opening a small hole. Those which pip at twenty-two days lie like those of the twenty-first day—they being surrounded by a large amount of slimy liquid. W. M. BROWN. Garnett, Kas.

## "German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

### A Germ Disease.

The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well. @

## TREES AND PLANTS

The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit." HART PIONEER NURSERIES Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

**OUR BABY**

Milk Separator, which is fast growing into popularity amongst the farmers, will give an increase in yield of Butter of from 15 to 25 percent over any other system. Saves ice, saves heat, and the calf drinks the Skim Milk from the Separator with as much eagerness as he takes it from the Mother and Grows Fat.

For further particulars and Agencies, address  
MARK G. FARR Gen'l Agt.,  
The DeLaval Separator Co.  
30 W. Randolph St.,  
Chicago, U. S. A.

## Cooley Creamer.

THE COOLEY SYSTEM and its product have been awarded more gold and silver medals than all other methods put together. It produces more and better cream from a given quantity of milk than any other mode of setting. Where there are no agents, will sell at wholesale price. Cooley cans, sold separate, with the right to use the patented process of submerging, to those desiring to make their own tanks.

### Boyd's Process of Ripening Cream.

Reduces BUTTER MAKING to a simple science. It solves for the first time the perfect ripening of cream, and produces uniformly fine butter every day in the year. It also insures the largest yield of butter obtainable from cream. Although but recently introduced, the system is already in successful operation in 17 States, of widely varying climates. Send for circulars to JOHN BOYD, Patentee and Mfr., 199 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL. (Please mention this paper.)

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

**FAT FOLKS**  
reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month. Mrs. Mary Ramage, of Ross, Washington, says: "I lost 25 lbs. in 2 months. My pains were gone, and I breathed easy and naturally. Treatment pleasant."

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

## FOR MEN ONLY!

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

**The Mormon Elders' Book**  
on "Moral Strength," mailed free to any man, applying F. R. Crodon, 224 Grand St., New York



## The Veterinarian.

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

**SCROTAL HERNIA.**—I have a colt four weeks old that has a rupture in one side of the scrotum. It is not getting any larger than it was at birth, and sometimes I think it is smaller. Do you advise any treatment at present? W. O. H. Marysville, Kas.

**Answer.**—The probability is that your colt will be all right by weaning-time without treatment. If it is not any better then, you can have some qualified veterinarian castrate him by the covered operation.

**STERILITY IN HEIFER.**—I have a two-year-old heifer which has taken the male every month for nearly a year, except the last two or three times she has been in season. I would very much like to have her natural increase if possible. Can anything be done, or is she barren? Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER, as I am a subscriber to it. F. P. S. Frederick, Kas.

**Answer.**—Non-breeding in cows is due to such a variety of causes that it is impossible to give an opinion without knowing more of the case. Some cows are naturally barren and cannot be made to breed by any treatment. Some high-bred cows will not breed to a high-bred male, but will readily conceive if bred to a mongrel. High feeding is also often a cause of temporary sterility. Put the heifer on short pasture for a few weeks to reduce her in flesh. Give her two heaping tablespoonsfuls of Glauber's salt every other day, and about three weeks before her time to come in heat begin to feed her, once a day, half a pint of hemp seed and continue to feed it for a month after she has been served. Do not allow her to run with other cattle while she is in heat. If this does not get her in calf, then have her examined to see if the mouth of the womb is not closed. If it is closed it will have to be opened by some one who understands the operation.

### Found It as Recommended.

Wm. H. Watson, of Colorado City, Col., says of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure: "Send me three packages Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure for the inclosed \$1.50. I tried your Hog Cholera Cure, and found it all that you recommended it to do."

Farmers, now is the time to buy it, so as to have it in your barn. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

It is better to fence off a portion of the pasture and allow the grass to grow on one portion while the other portion is occupied, than to have a herd trample over the whole field in search of grass. Many pastures would afford an abundant supply of grass with good management. It is impossible for a pasture to withstand constant cropping and trampling. If grazed down too closely and kept close, the grass will die out should the weather become very dry. Fence off a portion and apply some kind of a soluble fertilizer to the unoccupied field.

### Fits From Pin Worms.

HAMLIN, N. Y., June 27.

MR. G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.:—Please send me medicine for pin worms. A year ago I sent for a packet of Dry Bitters; with it you sent some worm powders. My boy had had fits since he was six months old. After giving him these powders such sights of pin worms came from him, and he has not had any fits since. But the worms are troubling him again. MRS. ADELINE HOSKINS.

Price 25 cents per mail, if your druggist has not got it. Address G. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**The Outlook for the Hog Product.**  
In making an exhibit of Kansas resources for 1891, the Daily Capital has the following regarding the probable profit of the hog product:

"Hogs have passed the \$5 mark in their steady upward march of the last two months and threaten to crowd cattle in price if the advance continues. Kansas breeders will harvest a large profit on their hog product should the current price last. The stock of hogs in the State increased nearly half a million head last year, amounting to-day to something over 2,000,000 head. As a process of raising a hog for market requires something less than a year in time, the entire product of the State is marketed every year, and there will be an aggregate shipment of 2,000,000 hogs out of the State in 1891. The average weight at time of shipment is probably in excess of 200 pounds, and the aggregate weight of the year's product, therefore, over 400,000,000 pounds, which at an average price of 4½ cents will bring to the farmers of the State this year \$18,000,000. What the profit is may be best ascertained by computing the product in corn. A bushel of corn is said to produce ten pounds of hog, and the 40,000,000 bushels consumed in producing 2,000,000 hogs at \$18,000,000 value is bringing the farmer 45 cents a bushel. The reports from farmers in all sections of Kansas last year to the State Board of Agriculture estimated the average cost of raising a bushel of corn in Kansas at 21 cents. The hog product, therefore, appears to bring a profit of about 115 per cent. on the cost of production this year, or about \$9,500,000.

### How to Hold Your Grain.

One of the great drawbacks to the prosperity of farmers in this Western country has been the inability to hold their grain for a suitable market. For this reason we are pleased to call the attention of farmers and local grain dealers to the advertisement of The Midland Elevator Co., which appears under the above head in another column. Backed by abundant capital, with ample storage facilities and a disposition to do the fair thing by their customers, these people are in position to make good every promise, and we recommend that you give their advertisement a careful reading.

When clover or grass is allowed to become too ripe before cutting there is a considerable loss of nutriment.

With nearly all farmers it will pay to have some crop growing that can be used to help out the pastures the latter part of summer.

### Special Offer.

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

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

July 20, 1891.  
CATTLE—Receipts 7,971. Shipping steers, \$4 00a50; corn-fed Colorado, \$4 70a4 95; cows, \$2 00a2 55; bulls, \$1 55a2 30; heifers, \$2 15a2 25; wintered Texas, \$3 50a3 95; Texas steers, \$2 40a 3 45; Texas cows, \$1 75a2 10; Indian steers, \$2 50a3 50; Indian cows, \$1 80a2 40; stockers and feeders, \$2 80a4 12½.

HOGS—Receipts 1,890. Range of packers, \$4 90a5 30; bulk of sales, \$5 15a5 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 463. Lambs, \$5 70; culls, \$2 50.

HORSES—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a 175; good, \$100a125. Mares, extra, \$125a145; good, \$70a90. Drivers, extra, \$140a200; good, \$75a120.

MULES—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$80a70; 14½ hands, \$70a75; 15 hands, \$100a110; 15½ hands, medium, \$105a125.

#### Chicago.

July 20, 1891.  
CATTLE—Receipts 16,000. Market steady to higher. Prime to extra native steers, \$5 90a6 25; others, \$4 25a5 85; Texans, \$2 85a3 00; stockers, \$2 00a4 00; native cows, \$2 00a3 30.

HOGS—Receipts 24,000. Market higher. Rough and common, \$4 80a5 25; mixed and packers, \$4 40a5 55; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5 00a5 75; prime light, \$5 50a5 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000. Market steady to

stronger. Native ewes, \$3 75a4 50; mixed and wethers, \$4 75a5 50; Texans, \$3 62½a4 50; West-erns, \$4 75; lambs, \$5 10a5 75.

#### St. Louis.

July 20, 1891.  
CATTLE—Receipts 8,000. Market lower. Good to choice native steers, \$5 00a6 00; fair to good native steers, \$3 10a5 00; Texans and Indian steers, range, \$2 20a4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 2,300. Market higher. Fair to choice heavy, \$5 40a5 50; mixed grades, \$5 00a 5 45; light, fair to best, \$5 30a5 45.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Market strong. Good to choice, \$3 00a4 80.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

July 20, 1891.  
WHEAT—Receipts for past 48 hours 43,500 bushels. By sample on track: No 2 hard, 75c; No 3 hard, 72½c; No 2 red, 77c; No 3 red, 74c.

CORN—Receipts for past 48 hours 42,500 bushels. By sample on track: No 2 mixed, 52½c; No 3 mixed, 51½c; No 3 white mixed, 57c.

OATS—Receipts for past 48 hours, 2,000 bushels. By sample on track: No 2 mixed, 31½c; No 3 mixed, 30½c; No 2 red, 31½c; No 2 white mixed, 33c.

RYE—Receipts for past 48 hours, 2,500 bushels. By sample on track: No 2, 60c; No 3, 55c.

FLAXSEED—We quote crushing at 90c per bushel on 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 350 tons. Dull and again lower under the influence of liberal receipts. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$7 50; good to choice, \$5 50a7 50; prime, \$5 50a 4 50; common, \$2 00a3 00.

#### Chicago.

July 20, 1891.  
WHEAT—Receipts 268,000 bushels. No 2 spring, 88½c; No 3 spring, 80a83c; No 2 red, 85½c.

CORN—Receipts 253,000 bushels. No 2, 57½a 57¾c.

OATS—Receipts 149,000 bushels. No 2, 34¾a 35c; No 2 white, 34a39¾c; No 3 white, 33a37c.

RYE—Receipts 5,000 bushels. No 2, 66a66¾c.

FLAXSEED—No 1, \$1 01¼.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$1 23a1 24.

#### St. Louis.

July 20, 1891.  
WHEAT—Receipts 181,000 bushels. No 2 red, cash, 83c.

CORN—Receipts 76,000 bushels. No 2 cash, 60½c.

OATS—Receipts 5,900 bushels. No 2 cash, 29½c.

RYE—Receipts 1,000 bushels. No 2, 62c.

HAY—Prairie, \$8 50a9 50; new, \$11 50a13 50. Timothy, \$13 00a16 50.

### WOOL MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

July 18, 1891.  
Market inactive throughout the week; easy and in buyers' favor; and, while not quotably

lower, sales of round lots could be effected only when the seller made some concession in price. Of course, there was considerable stock sold (mainly on outside account, and to mills), yet the demand was limited, local dealers buying sparingly. Stocks increasing and quite liberal. Good near-by growth, however, was in light offering, ready sale and firm.

Kansas and Nebraska: Medium light bright, 20a21c; coarse, 17a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

#### Chicago.

July 18, 1891.  
There is more inquiry for some kinds of wool and more doing, but in a general way wool markets are still slow, and actual selling values are often more or less unsettled and nominal. Manufacturers are not yet fully assured what their wants in the wool line will be for the coming season, and are waiting further developments in the woolen goods markets. There is, of course, more or less doing, as manufacturers run low in stock and are obliged to replenish, but the demand is yet comparatively light. The bright, medium and low wools of this section, of strong staple, are in good demand and have sold at quotations, which, however, are a little lower than earlier prices.

Kansas and Nebraska: Fine (bucks 10-12), 16a18c; fine medium, 17a20c; medium, 18a21c; low medium, 18a20c; coarse, 16a18c; kempy and poor, 14a16c.

**SHIP**  
C. H. DURAND, Treasurer.  
YOUR  
Butter, Eggs, Poultry,  
Calves, Wool, Hay,  
Potatoes,  
[INCORPORATED.] Green & Dried Fruits, to  
**DURAND COMMISSION COMPANY,**  
184 S. Water St., Chicago.  
Drop us a postal for Stencil, Tags, etc. Liberal ad-  
vances on consignments. Quick sales, prompt returns.

**HORSE OWNERS!**  
TRY GOMBAULT'S  
**CAUSTIC BALSAM**

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE  
for Curb, Splint, Sweeney,  
Capped Hock, Strained  
Tendons, Founder,  
Wind Puffs, Skin Dis-  
eases, Thrush, Diphtheria,  
all Lameness from Spavin,  
Ringbone or other Bony  
Tumors. Removes all  
Bunches or Blemishes from  
Horses and Cattle.

**SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.**  
IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.  
Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfac-  
tion. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists,  
or sent by express, charges paid, with full di-  
rections for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
**THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.**

## Do You Ship Stock?

If so, we offer special in-  
ducements to the stock-  
men of the West for  
forwarding their stock to  
summer ranges, as well as  
to the market. We offer  
several good things; and if a Western cattle raiser doesn't know a good thing when he sees it nobody does. Among the good things are:

1. Quick Time.
2. Improved Stock Cars.
3. Remodeled Yards.
4. Plenty of Feed and Water.
5. Experienced Agents.
6. Buyers and Sellers Helped.
7. Courtesy and Promptness.

We are talking of that favorite line

## Santa Fe Route.

Information can be readily obtained from our agents as to the location of parties who wish to buy and sell stock cattle. This branch of the service will have special attention.

**F. C. GAY,**  
General Freight Agent, Topeka, Kas.

**O. H. BROWN,**  
Ass't Gen. Freight Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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

up almost exclusively of successful business and professional men from Chicago. The only others are those who have retired from business or those who find employment in the place itself. It is emphatically a place of **HOMES, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.** It is the center of a population of fifteen thousand people and **WITHOUT A SALOON, A GAMBLING PLACE or a vile resort of any kind, with NO JAIL.**

**IMPROVEMENTS.** Improvements are going on very rapidly. The waterworks supply absolutely pure water from artesian wells, five in number and over 2,200 feet deep. **ELECTRIC LIGHTS** are also furnished. Two years ago there was not a paved street in the place. Last year several miles of paving and macadamizing were completed, and the improvements now undertaken will not leave a single street of importance unpaved. One street is paved clear into the city, and another will be completed in the early spring.

**INVESTMENTS.** In price if a quick return is desired. It will advance rapidly in value. It will continue to increase longer and at better rates than any other property now on the market, should you wish an investment to hold. To combine the securing of a good home in a community of the highest order, with an investment, there is good reason to believe you can **DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN A YEAR,** there are no other chances to equal this one.

**PRICES** are such as to make this property in great demand. **EASY PAYMENTS GIVEN IF DESIRED.**

**ILLUSTRATED PLATS AND PRICE LISTS MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.**

**E. W. LYMAN,**  
**O. D. PAINE,**  
**W. T. MILLS.**

**WALTER THOMAS MILLS & CO.,**  
161 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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

**WOOL**

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

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WOODSON NAT'L BANK  
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EXCHANGE NAT'L BANK  
Eldorado, Kas.  
ST. LOUIS NAT'L BANK  
St. Louis, Mo.



## KANSAS FAIRS FOR 1891.

List of district and county agricultural societies and fair associations in Kansas, with name and postoffice address of Secretaries, and dates of fairs, for 1891, as far as reported:

Kansas State Fair Association, E. G. Moon, Secretary, Topeka, September 14-19.  
Allen County Agricultural Society, C. L. Whitaker, Iowa.  
Anderson County Fair Association, M. L. White, Garnett, August 25-28.  
Atchison County Agricultural Society, Frank Royce, Atchison.  
Barber County Driving Park and Agricultural Association, W. F. Smith, Kiowa, September 9-11.  
Bourbon County Fair Association, J. C. Letcher, Fort Scott.  
Brown County Exposition, M. L. Gaulich, Hiawatha.  
Chase County Agricultural Association, H. F. Gillett, Cottonwood Falls, August 19-21.  
Cherokee County Agricultural Society, S. H. Kenworthy, Columbus, October 6-8.  
Cheyenne County Agricultural Association, C. E. Dennison, Saint Francis, September 24-26.  
Clay County Fair Association, M. S. Tousey, Clay Center.  
Coffey County Fair Association, J. E. Woodford, Burlington, September 21-23.  
Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, W. J. Kennedy, Winfield, September 1-4.  
Crawford County Agricultural Society, Geo. E. Cole, Girard, September 1-4.  
The Central Kansas Fair Association, Geo. Burroughs, Hope, September 15-18.  
Abilene Fair Association, Geo. A. Rogers, Abilene, September 21-25.  
Doniphan County Fair Association, A. R. Graves, Troy.  
Ellis County Agricultural Society, C. W. Miller, Hays City.  
Finney County Agricultural Society, C. A. Brown, Garden City.  
Ford County Agricultural Association, John Goodwine, Dodge City.  
Franklin County Agricultural Society, E. M. Sheldon, Ottawa, September 28 to October 2.  
Graham County Agricultural and Horticultural Association, M. L. Wallace, Hill City, September 24-26.  
Grant County Agricultural Society, F. B. Brown, Ulysses, October 7-8.  
Harper County Mechanical and Agricultural Society, J. St. Clair Gray, Anthony.  
Harvey County Fair Association, P. M. Holington, Newton.  
The Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, J. W. Shrader, Oskaloosa, September 8-10.  
Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, G. W. Scott, Edgerton, September 22-25.  
Lincoln County Fair Association, W. M. Smith, Lincoln, No fair.  
Linn County Fair, E. F. Campbell, Mound City, September 15-18.  
LaCygne District Fair Association, Jno. H. Cartmell, LaCygne.  
Logan County Agricultural Society, H. L. Allen, Russell Springs.  
Marion County Agricultural Society, W. H. Morgan, Peabody, August 26-28.  
The Frankfort Mechanical and Agricultural Association, J. M. Lane, Frankfort, September 15-18.  
McPherson County Fair Association, A. F. Waugh, McPherson.  
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, D. M. Ferguson, Paola.  
Mitchell County Agricultural Society, A. D. Moon, Beloit.  
Cawker City District Fair Association, Chas. W. Wolbert, Cawker City.  
Montgomery County Agricultural Society, W. H. McCord, Independence, September 8-11.  
Morris County Exposition Co., J. W. Mercer, Council Grove, September 15-18.  
Nemaha County Fair Association, C. H. Stewart, Seneca, September 22-25.  
Sabetha District Fair Association, H. R. Fulton, Sabetha, September 8-11.  
Neosho County Fair Association, H. Lodge, Erie, October 6-9.  
Norton County Agricultural Association, F. S. Hazelton, Norton.  
Oage County Fair Association, C. E. Filley, Burlington, September 22-25.  
Osborne County Fair Association, Chas. E. Carter, Osborne.  
Ottawa County Agricultural Society, A. C. Jackman, Minneapolis, September 15-18.  
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, O. E. Johnson, Phillipsburg, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.  
Pottawatomie and Wabunsee County Fair Association, J. S. Sanner, Wamego, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.  
Hutchinson Fair Association, Ewing Sturm, Hutchinson.  
Republic County Agricultural and Stock Growers' Association, I. O. Savage, Belleville.  
Rooks County Fair Association, I. N. Pepper, Stockton, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.  
Plainville Agricultural Society, D. E. Mickey, Plainville.  
Rush County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Lloyd McNeeme, LaCrosse, Sept. 24-26.  
Saline County Agricultural and Horticultural and Mechanical Association, H. B. Wallace, Salina.  
Southern Kansas Fair Association, W. P. McNair, Wichita, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3.  
Sherman County Agricultural Society, Wm. Walker, Jr., Goodland, Sept. 8-11.  
Smith County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, H. H. Reed, Smith Centre. No fair.  
Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Geo. T. Pitts, Wellington. No fair.  
The Sumner County Fair Association, Charles E. Flandro, Wellington, Sept. 25-28.  
Wilson County Agricultural Association, J. Holden, Fredonia, Sept. 1-4.  
Neosho Valley District Fair Association, W. W. Wilson, Neosho Falls.  
Wyandotte County Industrial Society, C. H. Carpenter, Kansas City.

## DR. G. A. WALL,

## EYE AND EAR

531 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

HOURS:—9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 5 p. m.

## HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,

## Surgeon.

118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.

## CANCER

and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRANTON &amp; DIX, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 8, 1891.

Osborne county—C. E. Jewell, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by Fred Zimmerman, in Hancock tp., June 12, 1891, one red and white steer, 1 year old, some black stripe, white face, has been dehorned; valued at \$12.  
Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by Leroy Wing, in Fairview tp., P. O. Lucas, May 9, 1891, one red steer, white spot in face, 2 years old; valued at \$18.  
Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by J. N. Carpenter, in Quincy tp., one mile north of Quincy, June 9, 1891, one dark red steer, 4 years old, brand not legible; valued at \$25.  
Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by C. Allen, in Spring Valley tp., one black mare, star in forehead, scar on both front legs, about 13 years old.  
HORSE—By same, one bay horse, star in forehead, one white hind foot, about 4 years old.  
PONY—Taken up by J. C. Sifers, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Waco, Mo., June 11, 1891, one black Texas mare pony, 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded 9 on left hip.  
Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by John B. Tilley, in Geneva tp., P. O. Keighley, June 17, 1891, one red 2-year-old steer, some white on belly and on bush of tail; valued at \$15.  
Hodgeman county—H. B. Helm, clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Rice, in South Roscoe tp., June 8, 1891, one cream-colored horse, white mane and tail, white face, hind feet white to hocks, tip of left ear split; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1891.

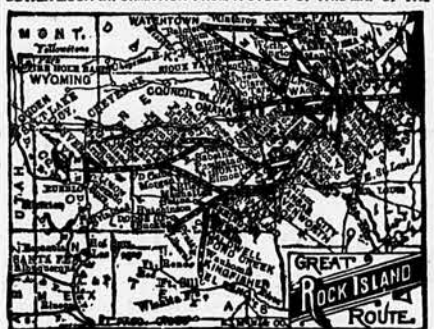
Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by John Dalley, in Wildcat tp., one sorrel mare, 3 years old, branded CW on right shoulder; valued at \$20.  
MARE—By same, one black mare, 8 years old, branded CW on right shoulder; valued at \$30.  
Scott county—L. L. Bingham, clerk.  
FILLY—Taken up by A. R. Lasley, in Keystone tp., June 24, 1891, one brown filly, 2 years old, black mane and tail, weight 750 pounds.  
FILLY—By same, one brown filly, 1 year old, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, hind feet white, weight 600 pounds; two animals valued at \$70.  
Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.  
MULE—Taken up by G. Gorman, in Liberty tp., June 12, 1891, one bay mare mule, 14 hands high, 2 years old; valued at \$40.  
Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by Jacob Shutt, in Peabody tp., P. O. Peabody, June 20, 1891, one dark bay mare, 13½ hands high, scar across breast; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1891.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.  
11 HOGS—Taken up by F. A. Wells, in Milton tp., P. O. Florence, June 20, 1891, eleven hogs—seven sows, three barrows and one boar; valued at \$33.  
Neosho county—T. W. Reynolds, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by R. E. Morgan, near Kimball, one black mare, 8 years old, branded L on left shoulder, bar on left hip, blaze in forehead.  
MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, star in forehead, 15 hands high, 4 years old.  
FILLY—By same, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, blaze in forehead, light mane and tail.  
Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.  
PONY—Taken up by G. W. Campbell, three miles northeast of Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence, June 20, 1891, one medium-sized mouse-colored horse pony, white in face and on nose, shoes on front feet; valued at \$25.  
Pawnee county—James F. Whitney, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by W. A. Thompson, in Pleasant Ridge tp., May 31, 1891, one bay mare, white hind foot; valued at \$25.

## A MAN

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



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NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAN., March 12, 1891.  
Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; 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 caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$2.50 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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Commenced Business 1859.

## FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

Assets.....	\$107,150,309
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.

## LIBERALITY.

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

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

The Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, said: "Life assurance contributes effectually to make life itself longer, society happier, the aggregate prosperity of the community greater, while encouraging economy, invigorating enterprise, justifying hope in each individual, and shedding the light of a more serene happiness in many households."  
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Pigs  
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Lord Corwin 4th 2875 C.  
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boar at St. Louis and Chi-  
cago in 1893, at head of herd,  
assisted by U. S. A. A. 6994  
S. R. and Gov. Rush 2d 6985  
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from as fine a lot of brood sows as can be found. Qual-  
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POLAND-CHINA  
Swine. Tony lot of  
March, April and  
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Can furnish pigs  
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Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.



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FOR

POLAND-CHINAS  
of the best. Can furnish  
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\$500 Prize Yellow and White Dent Seed Corn. This  
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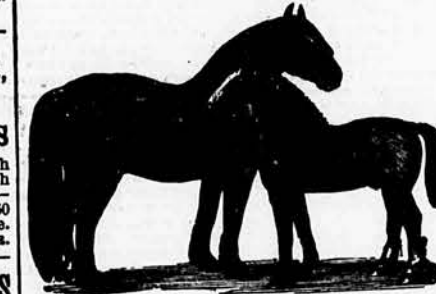
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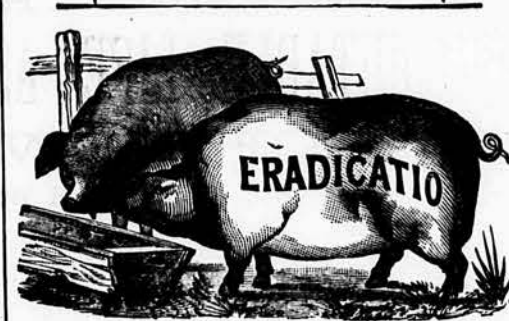
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Threshes Grain, Rice, Flax, Millet and Grass Seed. Fully Warranted. Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Feed Grinders, &c.  
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For Stacking out in Fields or Mowing away in Barns.

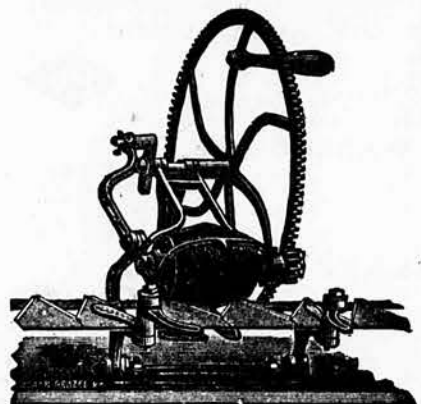
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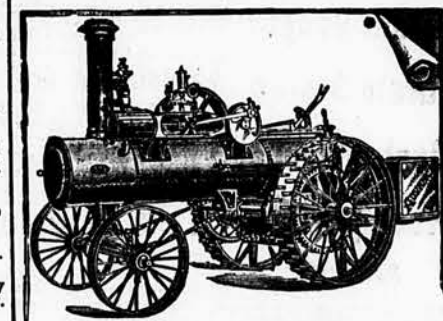
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Yours respectfully,

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IT WILL CULTIVATE CORN & COTTON to a Height of THREE FEET  
Throwing the Soil to or from the Plant.  
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The Decorah Steel Windmill has the most powerful movement ever employed in a windmill; lifts the pump rod with equal ease at all parts of the stroke; the line of draft in lifting is kept directly over the center of the lifting shaft; the coil spring governor is the most perfect of windmill regulators; **THE WHEEL AND VANE ARE MADE ENTIRELY OF STEEL.**  
We guarantee our eight foot mill to do the work of any ordinary ten foot mill is half the weight, costs you half the freight, and a much less expensive tower to carry it; has no crank or wrist pin, with their leverage to act against the wheel. No pitman, No dead center.  
Will Run a Pump in a Lighter Wind Than Any Other Wind Mill On Earth.  
"The World Do Move"  
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THE HALLADAY PUMPING MILL is acknowledged the Standard Wind Mill of the World and is made in 18 sizes, 8 to 60 ft. diameter, 1 man to 40 horse power. It is adapted to pumping water for Stock and Dairy Farms, Ornamental and Village Water Supply and Fire Protection, Railway Water Stations, Irrigation, Drainage, etc.  
THE HALLADAY is made upon honor and guaranteed THE MOST POWERFUL, DURABLE and SELF-REGULATING STORM DEFYING Wind Mill Made.

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7 sizes, 10 to 22 feet diameter. Not cheaply made but heavy and strong in construction. These Mills are taking the lead of all Solid Wheels on the market, and are guaranteed the Best of their class.

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Steam Outfit  
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**IT LOADS GREEN CLOVER FOR ENSILAGE**  
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Large Smooth Wire (No. 9), Steel Stay Guards, and Stretcher Fasteners  
**STOCK FENCE**  
Posts 2 to 3 rods apart  
**HOG OR SHEEP FENCE**

A POWERFUL, HARMLESS, Visible Fence for HORSE PASTURES, FARMS, RANGES and RAILROADS. You can build any height, and, by using Hog or Sheep Guards, as close as you wish.  
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**\$2,000** will buy farm of 300 acres. Other farms cheaper. Leske & Co., Glen Allen, Va.

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## Publication Notice.

In the Circuit court of Shawnee county, Kansas.  
Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, No 549.  
Henry Schlant and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants.

THE above named Martha L. Campbell will take notice that she has been sued in the above entitled cause, and that the above named plaintiff's petition was filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, State of Kansas, on the 21st day of July, 1891; that unless she answer said petition on or before the 3d day of September, 1891, the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered against her for the sum of \$500, with interest from July 10, 1890, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and decree of foreclosure of mortgage as prayed for therein will be made upon real estate described as lot number 158 on Liberty street, in Vea's addition to the city of Topeka, in said county of Shawnee and State of Kansas.  
S. M. GARDENHIRE,  
Clerk of Circuit Court, Shawnee county, Kansas.  
By E. M. COORELL, Deputy.  
S. L. SEABROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Young Ladies' Institute

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Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

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

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This wheat has been developed by me in Kansas, and grown the past four years without a failure of crop, and has yielded fifty bushels per acre. It is a hardy, soft variety, large berry, deep roots, heavy foliage, stands pasturing and drought, and is proof against Hessian fly. Price, free on board cars, \$1.50 per bushel. All orders must be accompanied by money order or draft.

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References:—Bank of Topeka; State Bank, of Meriden; E. G. Moon, Sec'y State Fair Association, Topeka.

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Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

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To go without insurance on your buildings, stock and grain. Every day lightning strikes somewhere. You may be the next sufferer. -Or the fire fiend visits destruction upon you, while your property is exposed to the force of the Tornado and Cyclone, without protection. Why is this? Kansas has an old, sound, honest and safe Insurance Company, the

KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE, OF ABILENE, KANSAS.

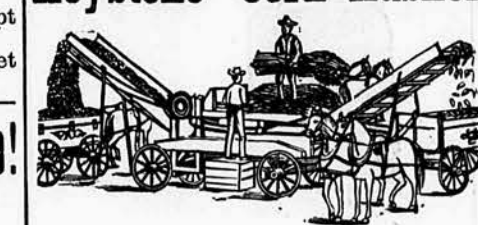
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GRAIN IN STACK OR GRANARY A SPECIALTY.

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

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Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it made in three sizes.  
No. 1—(New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.  
No. 2—Suitable for large farm or several small ones.  
No. 3—(New small size) Suitable for small farm.  
Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

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**Holding of Grain Possible to the Dealer or Farmer**  
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**Charges For Receiving and Storing Grain:**  
Receiving and Shipping, including 15 days' storage, per bushel, 1c.  
Storage, for each 15 days or part thereof, per bushel, 1/4c.  
Transferring, from one car to another, per bushel, 1/4c.  
Winter Storage commences Nov. 15th and ends May 15th, and will not exceed Four Cents per Bushel.

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Cherryvale, Kas. .... 25,000 bushels  
Independence, Kas. .... 20,000 "  
Elk City, Kas. .... 20,000 "  
Wellington, Kas. .... 20,000 "  
Oxford, Kas. .... 15,000 "  
Winfield, Kas. .... 100,000 bushels  
Atchison, Kas. .... 200,000 "  
Kansas City .... 1,750,000 "  
Total ..... 2,150,000 "

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C. T. PEAVEY, Prest.  
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