

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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**E. E. FLORA,** Wellington, Kas.—Nine first, 10 second, 8 third, 2 fourth premiums at S. K. Poultry Show, December, 1890. Twenty-four birds scoring 90 to 98½ points. C. A. Emory judge. Eggs from B. B. R. Rocks, S. C. B. and White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, Light Brahmas, P. Cochins, B. Langshans and B. B. Game Bantams, per sitting \$2 per 13, \$3.50 per 25. M. B. Turkey eggs 20 cents each; Pekin Duck 10 cents each; Hong Kong Geese eggs all engaged.

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

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

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

### MILK

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### FOSTORIA HERD

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choicest imported cows, prize-winners in Holland and America, at the pail and churn in this herd. Also, grand sweepstakes butter cow, Ohio State fair; grand sweepstakes bull Ohio State and West Virginia State fairs; grand sweepstakes bull at the great St. Louis fair. Also the finest selection of the celebrated Mercedes family.

If you want the best, visit the Fostoria herd and make selections. Prices low, terms easy.

W. H. S. Foster, Fostoria, Ohio.

### CHEESE

### BEEF

## A GRAND CHANCE!

FOR A YOUNG BREEDER OF JERSEYS.

I offer the following seven animals of unsurpassed excellence at such a figure that any man desirous of really first-class Jerseys may well afford to purchase them. Better Jerseys do not exist.

**NO. 1.**—A magnificent four-year-old cow, now fresh, with second calf, giving 24 quarts milk a day and making over 2 pounds 10 ounces butter a day, or over 18½ pounds a week, on hay, cornstalk ensilage and 4 quarts bran and 2 quarts cornmeal a day. Very stately, nobly formed young cow, immense and perfectly balanced udder, large, perfect teats; solid color. Pedigree guarantees excellence to her offspring. Her dam, granddam, great granddam and great great granddam all are living, are tested cows (save dam, see below), are grand producers, and over 80 per cent. of their offspring are helpers. Tests are as follows: Her dam gave last fall over 23 quarts of milk a day, and with promise of 18 pounds butter a week, was about to be tested, when she was bought for the largest Jersey herd in America. Granddam gives 20 quarts at feed, and tested 15 pounds butter in 7 days. Great granddam, 16 quarts for a long time; test on 2 quarts bran and 4 quarts cornmeal a day, 14 pounds 12 ounces butter in seven days. Great great granddam, a stately nineteen-year-old cow, carrying her eighteenth calf, is a persistent 16-quart cow, with test of 14 pounds 13 ounces, which she could have repeated any week when on full yield for ten years. Thus grandly bred on dam's side, she is royally so on that of sire, who is grandson of Stoke Fogie 3d, sire of twenty-seven cows testing an average of over 20 pounds each in seven days. His dam, one of the seven tested daughters of a famous sire, made on moderate feed 16 pounds 10 ounces butter in seven days. His daughters yield 12 to 18 quarts milk with first calf. Only two have yet dropped second calf (this and No. 6 in this advertisement), both of which are being tested for butter.

**NO. 2.**—Same sire as No. 1. Three years old, and as full of promise as she. Gave with first calf over 16 quarts rich milk a day for weeks. I believe that she will do great things when more mature. Perfect in every respect.

**NO. 3.**—Same sire as No. 1. Dam had a test as very young cow of 14 pounds 7 ounces on moderate feed, and died of milk fever when mature and about to be tested again, with promise of beyond 20 pounds, carrying the most enormous udder we ever saw upon a cow. Her sister has a test of 17 pounds, and good tests are thick "close up" among her relatives. This splendid heifer gave 14½ quarts rich milk a day with first calf.

**NO. 4.**—Possesses 75 per cent. of blood of No. 1. Her dam has test of 14 pounds, 4 ounces in seven days. She herself gave 14 quarts with first calf, and is of rich promise and perfect in all respects. Three years old.

**NO. 5.**—Three years old. Sire same as No. 1. Dam is great granddam of No. 1, with butter test of 14 pounds 12 ounces. Gave nearly 19 quarts a day with first calf, very rich, and is very promising and all right in every respect.

**NO. 6.**—Four years old. Sire same as sire of No. 1. Dam has test of 16 pounds 12 ounces butter in seven days. This young cow gave 14 quarts a day with first calf, and has just dropped second, a week ago. Carries a magnificent udder, gives over 18 quarts milk a day, and promises to exceed butter test of dam. Is exceedingly handsome and stylish. All the above, save Nos. 1 and 6, are carrying second calf by an exquisitely "red pure" St. Lambert bull. Their calves will be 62½ per cent. St. Lambert.

**NO. 7.**—A bull, sixteen months old, good enough and well enough bred to head any herd in the world. Very handsome, vigorous, gentle.

Full pedigrees, butter records, photos and all information cheerfully supplied to any one who may intend to buy if prices and stock suit. A personal inspection cordially invited. Address

Lock Box 387, Willimantic, Conn.

## OAKLAND JERSEY STOCK FARM.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR.

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

## T. M. MARCY & SON,

WAKARUSA, KAS.,

Breeders of

Registered SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Have now for sale at a bargain thirty bulls, eighteen to twenty-two months old. Carload of helpers or cows.

Come and see stock or write for prices.

## HIGH CLASS HEREFORD BULLS!

A special offering of low-legged, thick-fleshed bulls, in every way suitable to head pure-bred herds, is made from the Rock Creek herd of Thos. J. Higgins. The bull calf crop from this herd is rigidly culled each year, and the offering includes only strictly first-class specimens of the breed. These bulls will be sold at prices and on terms which bring them within the reach of breeders of beef cattle. Attention is confidently invited to this offering from the leading herd of Herefords in the West. For further particulars address THOS. J. HIGGINS, Council Grove, Kas.



## Agricultural Matters.

### CORN CULTURE.

In his prize essay to the *Practical Farmer*, George T. Pittit says that seed corn should be selected in the fall, and re-selected in the spring. That while the Eastern practice is to select in the field and store in the kitchen loft, corn in Kansas matures so perfectly that fire-drying is unnecessary, and it only requires a dry, airy place in the barn.

In heavy clay land, in a moist climate, late fall or winter plowing of sod is advantageous. If well done, the furrows act as drains to keep water from standing on the surface, and we get the disintegrating action of frost, which also destroys insect enemies. Fall-plowed stubble ground is more inclined to pack, hence is not so desirable. Fall-plow light prairie land early, that the rains may settle the soil, and that vegetation turned under may decompose before winter, as any coarse material in the soil intensifies the effects of drought. Spring-plow, not too deep, when the ground is dry enough, not before.

Harrow thoroughly. Plant reasonably early, the soil being sufficiently warm to insure germination. Light soil and dry climate require deeper planting than heavier soil and moist climate. Varieties that are acclimated, and require nearly all the corn season in which to mature, are, as a rule, the most profitable. A bushel of seed should plant from seven to eight acres, according to size of kernels and fertility of soil. Rich land will bear thicker seeding than poor land. When drilled, the ears grow larger and more uniform than when check-rowed, especially in a dry season, thus increasing the yield. By check-rowing, weedy land can be kept clean with less difficulty and less ridging; hence it is better in some cases to do this.

Cultivation should begin early. The smoothing harrow can often be used to advantage. The plants may appear to suffer, but if the soil has been well prepared go ahead; they will come up smiling in a day or two. Follow this with frequent shallow cultivations to keep surface clean and mellow, and avoid root-pruning. For this the spring-tooth and eagle-claw attachments are becoming popular, as with the ordinary large shovels it is a "cut and cover" operation. There is seldom any gain in plowing corn when too large to use the two-horse cultivator.

Cutting should be deferred until the grain is well hardened unless killing frosts occur. Fodder sometimes molds and turns black as a result of too early cutting followed by warm, wet weather. Some of our farmers dispose of their shock corn by running it through a threshing machine. This shells and cleans the grain and pulverizes the fodder, which should be run directly into the mow, or in a feed-rack. A rack, 12x32 feet, 8 feet high, will hold a half day's threshing, or about twelve acres.

Clover and barnyard manure are the cheapest and best fertilizers for corn. For clay or heavy land, a clover sod, fall-plowed, with a good coat of well-rotted manure thoroughly harrowed in before planting, is considered one of the very best chances for corn. But on light prairie land grow a crop of wheat the first season, fall-plow after harvest and list the following spring for corn.

Commercial fertilizers applied in the hill give a large growth of stalk without a corresponding increase of grain. Distributing them through the soil with a fertilizer drill just before planting does better; but they can be more profitably used on wheat and the clover which follows than they can be on corn.

In many sections of the West, where the soil is deep, light, friable and well drained, and where corn follows corn for years continuously, the common

method of planting is by "listing." Without previous plowing it opens for each row a dead furrow or trench, making corresponding ridges between them. A subsoiler is attached in the rear, which loosens up a seed-bed in the bottom of the furrow in which the seed is drilled.

This method saves labor; the crop stands drought better; stands up better; yields better, and is easier kept clean than top-planted corn.

### Growing Pedigree Corn.

Improvement is the watchword all along the line, in corn as well as in everything else grown on the farm. Last week we gave a description of the plan adopted by the Experimental station at the Kansas Agricultural college, in the matter of crossing varieties of corn. We are pleased to follow it this week with a plain, practical method of improvement, that every farmer can adopt, by James Riley, a well-known and successful grower of Indian corn in Indiana. He says:

"Select a small plot of one-fourth to one-half of an acre, entirely away from where any other corn will be planted; make this plot very rich by the application of the best fertilizers suitable to the soil; break well and have the land in a high state of tillage; then mark out both ways. Select some choice variety of corn that is well adapted to the locality, and select ears enough to plant the plot as nearly uniform and as near the type you wish to breed as possible; then plant four hills and leave two; then four and leave two, thus planting two-thirds of the plot. Then wait until the first planting just begins to come through the ground, and plant one of the two hills; wait until these begin to come through, and plant the remaining hills.

"The object of this method of planting is to distribute the replants all over the plot. Cultivate well, and as soon as the tassels begin to appear, go through and cut all imperfect and diseased stalks; all stalks showing any signs of smut on stalk or blade should be removed from the plot. Also stalks that show suckers should be cut out, leaving nothing but the best and most perfect.

"Keep this up with the replants as well as the first planting. By this method we get a pedigree corn, viz.: we know to a certainty that every ear has been fertilized by a healthy, productive stalk.

"The object of the second and third planting is to keep up the supply of pollen to insure the complete fertilization of the grains on the ear. The first silks that appear are the pistils from the base or upper grains. These become fertilized first; then the next grains, and so on up the ear, and the tip grains send out their silks or pistils last, several days after the first grains were fertilized.

"No doubt many farmers have observed the outer silks dead and dried up, while those in the center were still green. These are the pistils from the tip grains, and if the plot had all been planted at the same time the pollen from the tassels would have been dried up and blown away, and pistils from the tip grains be left unfertilized; the result would be one-half at the end of the cob with no grain on it; but the second and third planting coming out later keep up a supply of pollen till all the grains are fertilized, thus securing a perfectly developed ear.

"Now, contrast this with the old method of selecting seed corn in the field. We may go to the field and select a fine, large, perfectly developed ear, but we have no assurance how the grains on this ear have been bred. There are grown in the field perhaps hundreds of barren stalks and very many with smut, and the pollen from these imperfect stalks is flying promiscuously all over the field; so that the grain of this

apparently fine ear may be fertilized with pollen from these stalks.

"Therefore, the surest way to improve corn is by the special plot plan. As soon as the corn is ripe, husk and select the best ears for planting the field and a few of the very best ears to plant the small plot again. By this system of improvement, inexpensive, simple and easy, kept up for a long series of years, I believe we can very largely breed out the nubbins, suckers, smut, and have a corn that is far more prolific and more beautiful, and that will command a higher price than the common scrub corn.

"In selecting the corn to begin the improvement, I would recommend a corn that is adapted to the locality and a variety that will be sure to mature in an ordinary year and that will produce the largest amount of shelled corn on the cob. A large-cobbed corn should be avoided, as a large cob contains so much moisture that it will not dry out in the fall and when bulked in the crib the cob would mold and sour the germ, and this will detract from the feeding value of the corn.

"The germ is the most nutritious portion of the grain. If the cob is small it dries out quickly, and the germ is sweet and sound, and is relished by stock of all kinds."

### Advantages of Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since the subject of irrigation is attracting the attention of farmers in some sections of the country to a considerable extent, those of your readers who are engaged in agricultural pursuits might be somewhat interested in knowing what farmers in this portion of the country have learned about the matter by experience. I have tried farming in Ohio, Iowa and Kansas, and am now engaged in the same business here. In the three States named, except in portions of western Kansas, the farmer depends upon the clouds for his moisture, and if they give him too little or too much his crop is a partial or a total failure. Statistics show that in all rainy countries—that is, where the farmers depend upon the rains to make their crops—the seasons of drought and the seasons of too much rain, constitute three out of every five, giving the farmer three bad crops to every two good ones. On the other hand, in a country like this, which is recognized as arid, and where nobody hopes or tries to make a crop without irrigation, such a thing as a crop failure is unknown, because the water is always taken from some reliable source, the ditch never runs dry, and the growing crop always gets the water when it needs it and never at any other time. With good soil and plenty of sunshine, there is nothing required but proper cultivation and a well-regulated water supply to insure a good crop every year. The good soil and the sunshine, this country possesses in a very unusual degree; we have the "early and the later rains"—that is, in the early spring and the latter part of summer—but during May, June and July, and generally August, rain enough to do any good to the growing crops is unknown, therefore the first thing for the new settler to do is to provide himself with a water supply sufficient to irrigate whatever land he proposes to cultivate. The usual way of doing this is to "take out a ditch" from some stream, at a point four or five miles above where the water is to be used—or far enough to carry the water clear above the land to be irrigated. This is done by the people of the whole neighborhood, and each individual then has his sub-ditch, connecting with the main one, and has certain times at which he may use the water. The main ditch is under the charge of one of the persons interested, who is chosen every year for the purpose; his duty is to see that the main line is kept in order, and for that pur-

pose he may call out, at any time, all those who use the water, for the purpose of repairing or cleaning out the ditch. This requires on an average about three days' work for each person each year, and that represents the entire cost of the water supply. The hours at which different individuals may use the water are so arranged so as not to allow anybody to be "shut off" for more than two or three days at a time, while during the nights and Sundays every one is at liberty to take as much as he pleases, as long as there is any in the ditch.

The field to be irrigated is cut up into long narrow beds, with little ridges of earth six or eight inches high all around, the water is then let in from the ditch at the end of the bed, and is permitted to run into one after another till it covers the whole ground to the depth of from two to four inches, some crops requiring more than others, and then, with the bright warm sunshine that prevails, especially in the Rio Grande valley, all day and every day, throughout the summer, everything grows with a luxuriance that would astonish a farmer from the "rain-belt." Two crops are raised from the same land nearly every year. Oats may be put in during the latter part of February, and cut in May; corn is then put on the same land and has plenty of time to mature before frost.

The principal disadvantage of irrigation is in the fact that it prevents a man from carrying on the business of farming on a very large scale—if that is, indeed, a disadvantage—and it is not probable that there will ever be any 10,000-acre farms worked in this way. But experience has fully established the fact that the "little farm well tilled" is better for the individual as well as for the community. Irrigation makes more labor in some directions, but this is offset by the labor saved in other lines—for instance, the farmer is spared the work of fighting weeds at the roadside, in the lanes, and walks and fence corners, because where no water is applied there can be but little if any growth, but the most important advantage of all is in the fact that much more can be produced by irrigation than without on a given area, and that there is an absolute certainty of good crops all the time—not two years out of five, but every year. The best and most practical illustration that could be given of the results of irrigation may be found in the Rio Grande valley for twenty miles on either side of Albuquerque. The most of the land in the district is too valuable to be given to grain-growing, but is devoted mainly to gardens, orchards and vineyards, whose products cannot be surpassed in quantity or quality by those of any other quarter of the world, and they depend solely upon the ditch for their water.

W. S. BURKE.

Albuquerque, N. M.

### Our Hannah Jane.

Our Hannah Jane was thin and weak, And ahy white her lip and cheek, We often thought—and thought with pain, "We soon must lose our Hannah Jane." With change of doctors, change of air, She sought for healing everywhere. And when our hopes were almost past, "Favorite Prescription" tried at last. It gave us joy, it gave us hope, She ceased to pine, she ceased to moan, (Pierce's remedies are sure and true) Now Hannah Jane is good as new.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—cleanse and regulate the stomach, bowels and system generally. One a dose; purely vegetable.

### Make Your Own Bitters!

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



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

MAY 27—C. B. Crumpacker, Short-horns, Washington, Iowa.  
MAY 28—W. A. and A. J. Powell, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.

### TO IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS.

In view of the healthful and encouraging outlook for the animal industry, the KANSAS FARMER suggests and urges every member of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, as well as every breeder of pure-bred stock of any kind, to do something at once to promote the objects of this association. There is much that should be done and that, too, without delay. The work of the association is not to be done by the officers, or any one member, or by the representatives of any particular breed; but the work of the association must be done by all the members, and each one has his work to do.

Kansas is well represented with every class of pure-bred live stock, and as good specimens of each breed are raised in this State as may be found anywhere in the United States, and in view of the increasing demand at home and abroad for improved stock it is high time that the association and its members should bestir themselves and secure at least a major portion of this desirable business, as well as doing a little missionary work to encourage and promote an additional demand, especially at home, for their favorite breed. The columns of this paper are at the disposal of any member of this association to further its objects, which are essential to the welfare and prosperity of Kansas. Life is too short to wait for something, Micawber-like, to turn up. Act at once. "Make haste slowly," if you choose, but don't delay action in the good cause of the improvement of our live stock. The permanent prosperity and profitability of live stock husbandry depends mainly upon the improvement of our stock and methods of management, consequently every breeder has a special work and duty to perform.

The FARMER would like to hear from the breeders in every county of Kansas as to what they are doing or have done in the way of improvement of live stock and what has been the effect of the recent depression on live stock husbandry.

There are many pertinent subjects of practical interest that should be discussed by stockmen through the columns of this paper, that would not only interest and educate our readers, but would also stimulate the business of every breeder and farmer. The merits or methods of management of any class of domestic animals is a fertile subject for discussion at any time. Don't be a clam. If you have learned a useful or interesting fact about live stock husbandry, generously enlighten your brother stockman to that extent, and he may reciprocate by giving you something as good or better in a different line. Do you want the "plug," "scrub" and "runt" to go? If so, do your duty as common sense may dictate, and the better times will sooner come.

### Heavy Draft Horses Wanted.

In discussing the question as to the horse that sells for the best average figure the *National Stockman* is certainly quite correct in saying that while the fast horse may sell for more money, if he is fast enough, the average price of heavy draft horses is above that of trotters. There is a constant demand for such animals—a demand that is increasing faster than the supply. The demand is not only from his country, but from all Europe, excepting Russia. There is no longer a ready sale for the light horses that were used so many years ago. They find buyers it is true, but at prices that hardly pay for raising them. All farmers who raise horses at all know this to be true, as they are often brought to a realizing sense of the fact when on taking horses to the buyers they are met with the statement that they are too small. Large horses are wanted in the great cities, railroad centers, factories, foundries, mills machine shops, quarries, and in the lumber woods. Thousands more are now annually purchased than were needed years ago. The American farmers are also beginning to add deep tillage and a more systematic and economical methods of cultivation

necessary, and in which a class of large horses is indispensable. Thus on every hand we see the plane of usefulness of the large, strong work horse extending, while that of the small family horse is becoming narrower. The demand that is thus opened will never be supplied. The price of such horses is also increasing.

### Horse Reciprocity.

It is well known among experienced horsemen that we must win the horse's confidence by displaying confidence in him, and his friendship by showing sympathy with him, especially in places where he fears danger. Prove to the noble animal your greater caution and better judgment, if you wish him to have full confidence in you as his driver. H. C. Green, in a late issue of the *New York Tribune*, says: "An exceedingly nervous and timid mare has such faith in me that no place in the road is so frightful, no snow drift so forbidding, no locomotive so noisy, but she will walk with me confidently when I show there is no danger by going with her at the bit. If the horse has to be his own judge where it is safe to go, how fast and far he should go, and how heavy a load he should draw, there is liable to be some misunderstanding. If you are superior to your horse he will soon learn it, and if not, better let somebody else drive. The horse reciprocates kindness for kindness, and obeys orders wisely given. Never give a word to a horse that he cannot understand; whatever word you speak let it be in tones loud enough to be distinctly heard. If you teach him the meaning of but one word let that be 'whoa,' and teach him always to obey it. By forcible and prompt use of the word I have averted many an accident; every horse that comes into my hands gets taught to stop at the word the very first time that I drive him."

### Against the Unpopular Family.

The *American Trotter* truly says that to bring a family of trotters into popular favor requires more nerve, more unswerving determination than most men possess; more than this, it requires a mint of money. There are men who have succeeded in doing it. Senator Stanford picked out Electioneer against the advice of friends and expended thousands of dollars in bringing him before the public as a prominent sire. L. J. Rose did the same thing and lives to see the blood of The Moor sought after by all the leading breeders. C. J. Hamlin maintained for years that in Mambrino King he had a great sire, while others not only did not agree with him, but abused him for entertaining such views himself. To-day Mambrino King is acknowledged by all to be a sire of as game race horses as ever looked through a bridle. There are other instances of owners fighting their way to the front, but those named suffice for the purpose of this article. The above were all men of inflexibility of purpose and had the money to live without acknowledgment from the public. But the average breeder is not so situated, and it is simply folly for such to try to create a family, as no matter how good your stock may be, if the public does not believe it and if you are depending on your stock for your living, you are playing a game that will wind you up in the poor house. Independence and perseverance are to be admired, but as against unpopular stock and poverty they will never win. The fashionable kind have the opportunity, the wealth and enterprise are behind them, and they are kept continually before the public. On the other hand, everything is against the unpopular family; and even if it should happen to be the best, the lack of opportunity will prevent it from realizing the measure of success that would otherwise attend it. The fashion will continually change, but the only way to success is to strive to follow it, or, if possible, keep just a little ahead of it. The best produce the best, and such are always in demand. "It is hard to kick against the pricks," and the breeder who follows the line of public fashion is the one who will "put money in his purse."

Not many physicians make great therapeutic discoveries. For the most part they content themselves with administering judiciously what is prescribed in the books. To Dr. J. C. Ayer, however, is due the credit of discovering that greatest of blood-purifiers—Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

## In the Dairy.

### American Cheese.

A communication has been received by the Secretary of Agriculture from the "Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, Limited," London, England, through its Secretary, Mr. G. J. Acocks, in which the experience with the American cheese trade is reviewed. The following statements of profound interest to the dairymen of the United States occur in this communication:

"For some years past the United States product has been waning in popularity on the London market: relatively, because of the advance in Canadian make, both in quality and quantity; positively, because of a distinct deterioration from the earlier standards. To find a factory which, week by week, fulfills the requirements for a choice article is now the exception. It is a matter of universal complaint here that the American supply has not come up to these essential conditions with the result that losses and disappointments have been numerous."

In conclusion, the communication says: "We do not presume to instruct practical makers as to causes and remedies. It is our duty simply to indicate those points where improvement is needed, and to trust to the abundant energy and skill of the dairy farmers of America that they will make a strenuous effort to recover their lost prestige. We would point out that their interest is the same as ours. A good product not only commands the full market value but makes the business crisp and pleasant to all concerned."

Last year through the United States Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Thomas H. Sherman, a communication similar in character was received by Secretary Rusk from the Liverpool Provision Trade Association calling attention to the exportation from the United States of "filled cheese," and stating that the article is a compound of 'skimmed milk and grease, such as old butter, oleomargarine, or lard, the main ingredient being at present stale butter on account of the belief of the manufacturers that they can thus defy the analyst."

The protest stated that for five years the price of cheese, instead of advancing in the spring months, had declined from this cause, and that it was highly injurious to the American cheese trade.

In connection with these protests the Secretary of Agriculture desires to call the attention of our dairymen to the fact that our butter exports have never recovered from the loss of confidence engendered in the British market by similar practices indulged in by some of our butter producers in the manufacture of butter for export. For years during the past decade there has been a steady falling off in quantity and in price in the butter exports, the past five years averaging per annum only about 17,000,000 pounds of butter against 20,000,000 pounds in the five years preceding. The price during the last five years averaged from 3 to 5 cents less than in the first five years.

Our exports of cheese are still considerable, averaging for the past five years 88,000,000 pounds annually, at an average

price of over 9 cents a pound; but for the first five years of this decade our exports of cheese averaged yearly 120,000,000 pounds at an average price of nearly 11 cents a pound. It is of the utmost importance to the agricultural interests of the United States that we maintain and extend our foreign markets for agricultural products. It is the present policy of the Secretary of Agriculture to bend all the efforts of the department to effect this purpose; but no efforts, however well directed, can be effectual in this respect unless amply sustained by the character of the products we send abroad. The purity, the quality, and the uniformity of our dairy products must all be carefully studied, and the name American made synonymous with absolute integrity. The Secretary is well aware that only a few manufacturers in this country resort to the methods against which the foreign dealers so earnestly protest, but it is well understood that in this line of business the stigma justly attaching the wrongs committed by a few is invariably applied to the entire product coming from a country where such practices are possible. American dairymen are vitally interested in this matter, and the Secretary of Agriculture therefore unhesitatingly invites the co-operation of the agricultural press in making these facts public.

### Keep a Record.

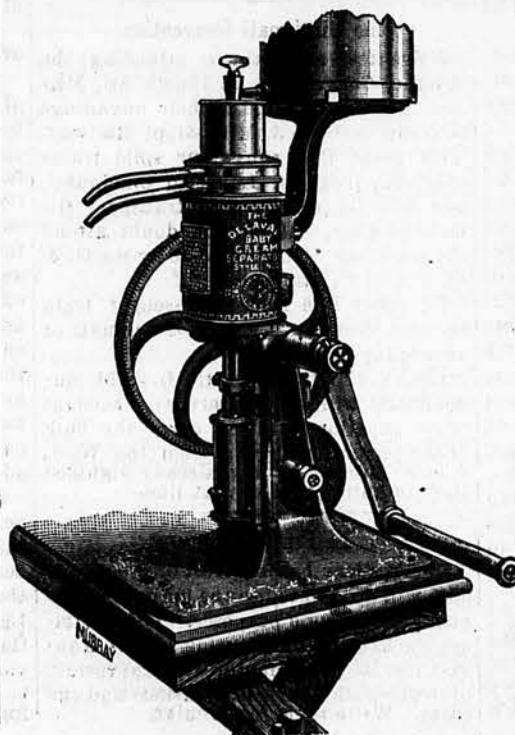
Are you going to keep an account of this year's business, or will you go it haphazard as usual, not knowing whether you are making or losing? We have had this subject called very forcibly to mind in preparing this number. Not one in ten of the farmers we have asked for information had kept books enough so he could give any fair idea of whether he had made or lost money any given year. In fact, it was next to impossible to find one who could give a business-like statement of any crop. Not because they were not smart enough, but because by reason of careless habits they had no date to make a statement from. When a man has to keep a mortgage, like a thermometer, to know whether he has made anything, (if it gets smaller, he gains, if he loses it gets bigger,) he isn't doing business farming.—*Western Farmer and Stockman.*

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smelling and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75 cents per bottle.

On an average on the farm the sow should bring at least seven pigs and the larger proportion of them should be boars.



THE NEW, IMPROVED AND CHEAPENED

## DeLAVAL "Baby" Cream Separators

FOR FARM AND DAIRY USE.

Adaptation of the advantages of Centrifugal Separation to the means and requirements of the dairy farmer, thus insuring him all the value that may be in his milk, and the ability to utilize it as may be most practicable.

10 to 30 per cent. increase in yield over any other system in use, with Separator butter bringing the best prices on every market in the world—either fresh or kept.

Sweet cream of any desired consistency, and sweet skim-milk for household and feeding purposes—perfect cleanliness and purity.

Great saving of time, labor, ice and space. Machines very simple, durable, compact, easily cleaned and very easily operated. A profitable investment for from three to thirty cows.

Style No. 1 (capacity 150 lbs.) \$100  
Style No. 2 (capacity 300 lbs.) \$125

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

Address for circulars and any desired particulars concerning either the "Baby" or the larger Hand and Power machines.

The DeLaval Separator Co.,  
GENERAL OFFICES

74 Cortlandt St., New York.



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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.

### Higgs Commission Co.

Our attention has been called to a set of resolutions passed at a regular meeting of the Kiowa County Alliance, and published in the KANSAS FARMER May 6. We are very careful as to what goes into our columns, generally giving each and every article a word to word inspection, and it is an oversight that resolutions of such a nature should pass through our hands unnoticed.

After examining the papers with a member of Higgs Commission Co., who showed us the certificates of the official grain inspector who inspected the grain in question, and from what we can learn, we are convinced that the publication of the resolutions above referred to did not do the firm proper justice. Investigation certainly shows that the company is entirely innocent of intentional wrong. If there were errors in the inspection of the grain, which we cannot but doubt, the State inspectors are to blame and not Higgs Commission Co. This firm has handled the Alliance grain in Kansas City for the past two years to the satisfaction of the Exchange and to the benefit of the members, and we deem it but justice that all papers in which the resolutions appeared should counteract the injustice done as promptly as possible.

In reference to the handling of grain, Assistant State Lecturer S. M. Scott writes as follows, which appeared in our columns only last week:

"The Alliance Exchange has completed an arrangement with the Higgs Commission Co., which I hope will meet your hearty approval. You can ship your own grain and draw upon this firm for 75 per cent. of the value of the grain at time of shipment, and they will store your grain, or sell it at once and remit balance, less the cost of handling, commission, etc. I asked the firm the following questions: What assurance do you give the people of Kansas in case you receive 500 cars of wheat and advance 75 per cent. on same, that the balance will be paid? Answer—We refer you to our commercial standing and to the Kansas City Board of Trade, and to the fact that we are under bond to the State of Kansas in the office of the Secretary of State."

From the New York Recorder we learn that our Jerry Simpson said that it was as much a surprise to himself as to any one else. "I realize now that I have a

very difficult position to fill, because a great deal will be expected of me, and I know that I am not a man of any great ability. I have never claimed to be. I expect to be flattered, and temptations will be set before me, but I intend to cast them aside. I know that if I get the big-head it means my ruin, but I won't, for I detest any one with a swelled head. I am going to pursue the even tenor of my way and do the best I can." Mr. Simpson is delighted with the conversion of ex-Senator Ingalls to the principles of the Alliance, and says that, "while his conversion was sudden, I think it is sincere. St. Paul's conversion was also sudden, but he did great work for the cause of Christianity, and I expect Ingalls will do great work for the Farmer's Alliance."

### To County Committeemen.

People's party committeemen, in counties having Swedish settlements, who may desire a Swedish lecturer to work in such settlements, are requested to correspond with Nels Anderson, box 620, Topeka, Kas.

### Fifth Congressional District.

There will be a meeting of the Fifth Congressional District Alliance held at Clay Center, Kas., on the last Tuesday in June (30). Let there be a full attendance of all the members. H. N. Boyd, Belleville, Kas. Sec'y and Treasurer.

### Memorial Day Services.

To the officers and members of the F. A. & I. U. of the State of Kansas:

I respectfully recommend that the sub-organizations do, so far as practicable, attend Memorial day services as a society, May 30, 1891.

State President F. A. & I. U.  
 Executive office F. A. & I. U., Topeka, Kas., April 24, 1891.

### Usury is the curse of the human family.

Labor is the vitalizing power which moves the world.

Interest produces nothing, but feeds upon labor.

If interest was abolished labor and capital would harmonize.

Transportation furnished by the government, at cost, would bring the producer and consumer nearer together and benefit both.

Those who furnish the money and those who furnish transportation have grown immensely rich, while those who borrow the money and those who furnish the produce have grown immensely poor.

There are two things which the farmer has accumulated within the past twenty years. One is a good lot of misery, poverty and destitution, and the other, a large amount of practical common sense.

The spirit of uneasiness and unrest is becoming widespread throughout the land. The people are educating themselves on the great questions of political economy as they never did before. In the meantime the money power is intrenching itself more strongly, and its encroachments on the rights of the people are becoming more unbearable. What will the end be?

### The Cincinnati Convention.

Delegates and others attending the Alliance Convention, at Cincinnati, May 19th to 21st, will find to their advantage to go by the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. This great line runs four solid trains every day from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and is fully equipped to transport the large number, who will no doubt attend the meetings. Those who go by the O. & M. will be well taken care of.

No other line runs a passenger train through from St. Louis to Cincinnati or even a day coach.

With such advantages the O. & M. undoubtedly will, as it deserves on account of its superior facilities, carry the bulk of the delegations going from the West. A large number having already signified their intention to take that line.

### To Fruit Producers.

Our readers having fruit or produce to ship will do well to use the most improved packages for such purposes. The Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., manufactures a great variety of fruit packages, berry baskets and egg cases. Write them for circular.

### ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Bureau of Promotion, in charge of the Kansas fund for the World's Columbian Exposition, have issued the following address to the citizens of Kansas, calling for subscriptions and naming the amount each county is expected to contribute:

To the People of Kansas:

The Bureau of Promotion organized by the convention held on the 23d and 24th days of April, 1891, to propose a plan by which the State of Kansas can make an exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, herewith presents a detailed statement of the methods adopted and the measures suggested to secure such exhibit. The convention wisely determined that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was necessary to make such a display of our resources and production as will be creditable to our State. To raise this sum of money, it was determined that each county, and each railroad company operating a line within this State, should be called upon to pay such portion of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as the assessed value of the property of each county or railroad company bears to the total assessed value of the property of the State. The sum allotted to each county, based on county valuations less railroad property, is shown by the following table:

Allen.....	784	Lincoln.....	600
Anderson.....	800	Linn.....	945
Atchison.....	1,636	Logan.....	221
Barber.....	806	Lyon.....	1,050
Barton.....	701	Marion.....	1,050
Bourbon.....	1,478	Marshall.....	1,153
Brown.....	1,427	McPherson.....	1,223
Butler.....	1,512	Meade.....	227
Chase.....	719	Miami.....	1,149
Chautauqua.....	578	Mitchell.....	837
Cherokee.....	914	Montgomery.....	1,018
Cheyenne.....	233	Morris.....	785
Clark.....	415	Morton.....	135
Clay.....	794	Nemaha.....	1,076
Cloud.....	946	Neosho.....	754
Coffey.....	862	Ness.....	387
Comanche.....	361	Norton.....	490
Cowley.....	1,806	Osage.....	1,070
Crawford.....	1,102	Osborne.....	675
Decatur.....	429	Ottawa.....	770
Dickinson.....	1,205	Pawnee.....	590
Doniphan.....	652	Phillips.....	664
Douglas.....	1,321	Pottawatomie.....	1,300
Edwards.....	344	Pratt.....	542
Elk.....	670	Rawlins.....	341
Ellis.....	464	Reno.....	1,519
Ellsworth.....	555	Republic.....	853
Finney.....	422	Rice.....	761
Ford.....	548	Riley.....	844
Franklin.....	1,224	Rooks.....	545
Garfield.....	91	Rush.....	336
Geary.....	572	Russell.....	469
Gove.....	301	Saline.....	1,128
Graham.....	393	Scott.....	226
Grant.....	146	Sedgewick.....	4,062
Gray.....	247	Seward.....	181
Greeley.....	234	Shawnee.....	4,457
Greenwood.....	1,219	Sheridan.....	282
Hamilton.....	264	Sherman.....	293
Harper.....	845	Smith.....	807
Harvey.....	1,036	Stafford.....	615
Haskell.....	136	Stanton.....	152
Hodgeman.....	286	Stevens.....	148
Jackson.....	883	Sumner.....	1,791
Jefferson.....	944	Thomas.....	324
Jewell.....	958	Trego.....	324
Johnson.....	994	Wabunsee.....	892
Kearney.....	231	Wallace.....	215
Kingman.....	745	Washington.....	394
Kiowa.....	323	Wichita.....	229
Lafayette.....	1,034	Wilson.....	795
Lane.....	227	Woodson.....	653
Leavenworth.....	2,408	Wyandotte.....	3,203

To promptly raise the allotted sum, we suggest the organization of county Columbian Exposition associations, and herewith submit a plan for such associations that may be useful. This bureau will, through its proper officers, deal directly with such associations, and offers its services in their work. Each association is requested to notify our Secretary, Hon. Wm. Sims, Topeka, of action taken and progress made.

### EXHIBIT "B."

ARTICLE 1. The subscribers hereto hereby associate ourselves as "The County Columbian Exposition Association of the State of Kansas."

ART. 2. The objects of this association are to raise a sum of money, not less than — dollars, to be advanced by the people of said county, in the interest of the State, to secure a creditable exhibit of the educational, agricultural, mineral and manufacturing interests of Kansas at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago; and to co-operate with "The Bureau of Promotion" appointed by the World's Fair convention, at Topeka, April 24, 1891, in effecting a permanent State organization, as outlined by said convention; and to enable the said county to participate in the election of a State Board of Managers, as outlined by said convention, on the basis of one vote for each hundred dollars paid or guaranteed, and one vote for an additional fraction over fifty dollars.

ART. 3. Any person or association of persons paying moneys to the Treasurer of this association shall be entitled to membership. And it is hereby agreed that in the event of an appropriation by the Legislature for the reimbursement of those contributing to the fund herein provided for, that such appropriation, if any, be made to the Treasurer of said county for the full amount advanced by the mem-

## \$45.25 FOSTER \$5.25 BUGGIES HARNESS



OUR \$37.50 ROAD WAGON.

THE FOSTER BUGGY & CART CO. 65 W. 4TH ST. CINCINNATI, O.

## CANCERS

### SCROFULA AND TUMORS

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

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

bers hereof, to be by him paid over to the members of this association in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

ART. 4. An Executive committee of three shall be appointed at the first meeting.

ART. 5. Voting. On Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1891, at — p. m., the association shall determine in what manner its vote for the election of the Board of Managers of the Kansas Columbian Exposition Association, at Topeka, June 16, 1891, shall be cast. In this determination each member shall be entitled to one vote for each dollar paid in or guaranteed. All subscriptions, guaranties and payments not represented at said meeting in person or by written proxies shall be voted by the Executive committee.

By correspondence with the Secretary of this bureau, parties can procure all necessary blanks and information as to forms of procedure.

The plan of work outlined by the convention has the following distinct advantages, if promptly confirmed by the people:

First.—It gives the Board of Managers assurance of a definite and adequate sum of money with which to prosecute intelligently the work undertaken.

Second.—It requests the people of each county to proceed in their own way to raise the amount of money allotted to such county.

Third.—The prompt payment of 10 per cent. of the allotment will enable the Board of Managers to commence at once the needed collection of imperishable articles for the exhibit.

Fourth.—It is so flexible that counties can be organized by school districts or other governmental sub-divisions, and each locality be credited for good work in a good cause.

Fifth.—It is comprehensive, and so thoroughly represents every county and section of the State in electing a Board of Managers, that local control is impossible.

Our wheat and corn, our fruit and garden production, our live stock, our mines of coal, salt, lead, and zinc, the product of our mills and factories, and the results of our beneficent educational system, all combine in the appeal to let their merits and excellencies be made known to the world.

United effort by the earnest men and good women of the State is imperatively demanded by the necessities of the situation. Kansas must make its most versatile as well as the most interesting display of local production and natural resources at the great Exposition.

It is fondly hoped that the plan suggested by the convention will meet with the hearty approval and cordial support of the people. It is confidently believed that under its detailed operation every industrial and productive interest in the State, as well as every locality and special industry, will receive fair treatment and just consideration. But to make it a success it must have the active support and generous confidence of the people of the State, without regard to political differences, or local or sectional jealousies. Whenever the people of Kansas are united in a great cause, success is assured.

The record of Kansas, in peace and in war, is a proud one. It stirs the patriotic blood and begets high resolve. The stormy birth, the bloody baptism, the aggressive nature, the stalwart youth, and the glorious young manhood of the State, have made it historic. Its wonderful variety of production, the richness and vigor of its soil, the extent of its natural resources, its unsurpassed system of public education, its heroism in war, its activity in all peaceful pursuits, and its most marvelous material development, have made it the typical American commonwealth.

To the people of such a State we con-



fidently appeal for the co-operation necessary to make an exhibit at Chicago such as will once more attract the attention of the world, and confirm our position as one of the most progressive commonwealths in the Union.

Cordially submitted by  
THE WORLD'S FAIR CONVENTION,  
Through The Bureau of Promotion.  
MEMBERSHIP.

First Congressional District.—Capt. Wm. Fortescue, Leavenworth; Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; R. H. Crosby, Valley Falls.  
Second Congressional District.—C. F. Drake, Fort Scott; R. W. Hilliker, Kansas City; A. Henley, Douglas county.

Third Congressional District.—C. M. Turner, Chautauqua county; L. M. Pickering, Cherokee county; E. H. Brown, Crawford county.

Fourth Congressional District.—Levi Dumbauld, Lyon county; A. E. Case, Marion county; H. C. Speer, Shawnee county.

Fifth Congressional District.—Sidney G. Cook, Dickinson county; W. W. Caldwell, Cloud county; John K. Wright, Geary county.

Sixth Congressional District.—A. B. Montgomery, Goodland; J. W. Epperson, Burr Oak; James H. Reeder, Ellis county.

Seventh Congressional District.—A. W. Smith, McPherson county; A. J. Abbott, Finney county; T. A. Hubbard, Sumner county.

#### Gossip About Stock.

More common stock will be shipped out of Texas this year and more blooded stock will be shipped in, than during any two previous years.

Austin & Gray Bros., Emporia, Kas., have bought of A. A. Kitzmiller, Lexington, Ky., a two-year-old colt by Eilerslie Wilkes, dam by Red Wilkes, for \$2,500. This very promising colt has trotted quarters as a yearling, with very little handling, in 46 seconds.

L. H. Larrabee, Hutchinson, Kas., breeder of Light Brahmas and Wyandottes, in renewing his advertisement, says: "I have had more orders from that little 'ad' in the KANSAS FARMER than from two other places combined where I have it. Will know where to advertise next year."

Missouri has, according to government reports, 805,564 horses, Kansas following closely with 748,108. Nebraska has 558,297 and Iowa 1,095,300, being third in the entire list. The losses the past year were 18 per cent. in Iowa and Missouri, 16 in Kansas, and 2½ per cent. in Nebraska. The lowest rate of loss was in Arizona—1 per cent.

Mr. John Kemp, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine, called at the office a few days ago and reported his stock in excellent condition; pigs coming in good shape; seven sows already farrowed, and eight yet to hear from. He has enjoyed a very large trade during the past season, and has already booked quite a number of orders for spring pigs.

A correspondent of the Fort Worth Gazette says: Skinner & Tanner have bought of Thompson Bros. 1,500 three and four-year-old steers at \$17; of Miller & Johnson, 1,100 three and four-year-old steers at \$16, which are now being shipped to the Territory. Winfield Scott has bought of R. K. Wylie 2,500 steers, four-year-olds and upwards, at \$19; of Thomas Shaw, 500 steers, three-year-olds and upwards, at \$15.

In remitting for his advertisement, Mr. D. Trot, proprietor of Ash Grove herd of thoroughbred Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine, Abilene, Kas., says: "The KANSAS FARMER has done me lots of good. Sales have been excellent the past season. Have yet a few fall pigs of both sexes, ready for use, to spare. Am having good luck with spring pigs, all good, strong litters." He also adds: "Wheat looks well, still rain would help it. Somechinch bugs. Quite a number are trying Prof. Snow's 'annihilator'."

Secretary O. B. Stauffer writes us that the next annual meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will be held at Emporia, June 2, 3 and 4. The first day will be devoted to addresses, reading of papers and a question box, and the balance of the session to scoring and awarding expert certificates. A special invitation is extended to each and every breeder in the State to be present. Of course it is expected that every member will be there, as

it is to be a meeting of unusual importance. The outlook for the swine industry is very promising, and every Kansas breeder should make it a point to see that this meeting will prove a blessing to all who may attend.

The public sale of Short-horn cattle by W. A. and A. J. Powell, advertised in this paper, is one of more than ordinary interest. The Powells are not given to much blowing, but for the past few years they have (especially Mr. W. A. Powell) been showing at the fairs the kind of cattle they produce, and the result at the Missouri State Fair the past four years has been most flattering, having won all the herd prizes and six out of eight sweepstakes, besides a majority of class prizes. Cattle of that kind are what farmers need to improve with. See the advertisement and write for a catalogue.

M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., has just sent us his fifth annual catalogue of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Like the herd they represent, these annual catalogues continue to grow in size, beauty and value. As a breeder of these valuable cattle, Mr. Moore has a national reputation. Although Clover Hill herd was only established in 1882, it is now composed of some of the largest milk and butter record cows in the United States, viz.: Gerben, Empress Josephine 3d, and Parthena, whose butter record for seven consecutive days is 38 pounds 8½ ounces—the largest record of any cow of her age (6 years). See Mr. Moore's advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

Circular No 5 of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, containing a synopsis of the business transactions of the association for the year 1890, as well as the by-laws, rules of entry, and other matters of general interest, has been received at this office. At the last annual session, November 19, 1890, Vice President Leonard, in addressing the meeting said: "Notwithstanding the depression which extends to the whole cattle industry of our country, we feel that there is a better time coming, and that in the near future. The day is not far distant, it is even now at hand, when the breeding of meritorious Short-horns will be a grand paying industry. The 'battle of the breeds' which is being so hotly contested in our country has done away with the wholesale breeding of non-meritorious cattle, and to-day he is the best breeder who breeds the best, and we are ready to say 'well done good and faithful servant' to him who breeds the Short-horns that bear our banner to the front."

#### Ingersoll on California.

In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, the noted writer, says:

"The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryness is proverbial. The only complaint made is, that it is too nearly perfect. Residents bred in the Eastern States confess now and then that a rousing storm would give them a grateful sensation. But this sentiment meets with no favor from the man who has just fled from a superfluity of wetness and chilling gales. To him perpetual summer seems perpetual paradise, and to the invalid dreading the advance of disease the still and arid atmosphere is as the breath of life."

The most comfortable way to reach the Pacific coast is via the Santa Fe Route. Weekly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers at low rates. Apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., for folder.

Oregon, Washington, and the Northwest Pacific Coast.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far West for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman Sleeper, the only difference being that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for the ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

## THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Commenced Business 1859.

#### FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

Assets.....	\$107,150,809
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."

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

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

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

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

Keep your cows in good humor. It is said that a cross or worried cow gives milk lacking in richness, and a less amount, than when she is in a serene frame of mind.

#### Cheap Ride to California.

If it costs \$35 to buy a ticket to southern California via Santa Fe Route (quickest and shortest line), and in California you regain lost health or wealth, it's a cheap trip, isn't it?

The mascot in this case is the Santa Fe route.

#### Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,  
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,  
Topeka, Kas.

## Spring Edition, General Catalogue.

EVERYTHING YOU USE or WEAR, NOW READY.

We will mail a copy free to all our regular customers. From others we ask 6 cents to pay the postage. Send that amount with your request for a copy. As we furnish the book free you ought to be willing to pay postage to get it. You cannot afford to be without it. Even if you don't send orders to us, it will save you money as a guide to prices you should pay at home.

#### THE MONEY-SAVERS FOR THE PEOPLE

**H. R. EAGLE & CO.,**  
68 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE BIRDS OF SPRING

If they could be weary of their songs, would find, in our great stock, an almost infinite variety of new melodies. 40,000 kinds of our old music are still called for, and the new are more numerous than the old.

Cantatas.—THE JOLLY FARMERS. Sargent. [40 cts., \$3.60 doz.] New, bright, easy, and all jolly farmers and their friends will like it. HERBES OF '76 [61, or 60 doz.] Trowbridge, for 4th of July; and NEW FLOWER QUEEN [60 cts., \$5.40 doz.] Root, for flower time.

Sunday Schools like PRAISE IN SONG [40 cts., or \$4.20 doz.] Emerson; SONG WORSHIP [35 cts., or \$3.60 doz.] Emerson and Sherwin; NEW SPIRITUAL SONGS [35 cts., \$3.60 doz.] Tenny & Hoffman.

Choirs constantly send for our Octavo Music—8,000 numbers of Anthems, Sacred Selections, etc., 5 to 8 cts. each. Send for Lists.

Organists furnished with Voluntary and other music and players on Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos and all other instruments, supplied with appropriate music. Send for lists and information.

EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD FOR ALTO, BARI-TONE and BASS VOICES [61.50] is a new and superior method.

Any book mailed for retail price.

**OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, Boston.**  
**LYON & HEALY, Chicago.**

## SHORT-HORN, Jersey and Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE FOR SALE.

#### THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Offers to sell many fine breeding animals of the above named breeds. The Short-horns either have calves by their sides or are in calf to Imported ROYAL PIRATE (56492), one of the finest Cruickshank bulls in America. Among them are five splendid two-year-old heifers, Cruickshank tops.

The Jerseys are in milk.  
Two Aberdeen-Angus heifers are offered.

For further information, address  
**PROF. C. C. GEORGESON,**  
Manhattan, Kas.

## O. & M. OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

The Only Road Running a Passenger Train  
FROM  
**ST. LOUIS TO CINCINNATI.**

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

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

By the Ohio & Mississippi Railway  
THERE IS  
**NO CHANGE OF CARS**  
from St. Louis to Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other important points east.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## WE OFFER AGENTS Big Money in Exclusive Territory.

Our new patent Safes, sell at sight in city or country. New Agents first in field actually getting rich. One Agent in one day cleared \$38. So can you. Catalogue free. ALPINE SAFE CO., No. 363-371, CLARK ST., CINCINNATI, O.

**WEAK MEN** and **WOMEN** can quickly cure themselves of Wasting Vitality, Lost Manhood from youthful errors, etc., quietly at home. 64 page Book on All Private Diseases sent FREE (sealed). CURE GUARANTEED. 50 years' experience. Dr. D. H. LOWE, Winston, Conn.



## 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.

### Step By Step.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;  
But we build the ladder by which we rise  
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,  
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true:  
That a noble deed is a step toward God,  
Lifting the soul from the common clod  
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under feet;  
By what we have mastered of good and gain;  
By the pride deposited and the passion slain,  
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,  
When the morning calls us to life and light,  
But our hearts grow weary, and, ere the night,  
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray,  
And we think that we mount the air on wings  
Beyond the recall of sensual things,  
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for men;  
We may borrow the wings to find the way—  
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire and pray;  
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown  
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;  
But we build the ladder by which we rise  
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,  
And we mount to its summit round by round.

—Josiah Gilbert Holland.

### TEN MOTHERLESS GOSLINGS

Fostered by the Veritable "Mother Goose."

The children of Boston, as well as many who visit the famous capital of the old Bay State, are probably aware that directly opposite the great dry goods establishment of Jordan, Marsh & Co., on Washington street, is the entrance to a short thoroughfare known as Temple Place; but how many of them, we wonder, know that there is something of unusual interest to children about this little street, in the fact that for many years it was a portion of the old homestead where lived the feminine Homer of the nursery, dear old Mother Goose, whose charming old rhymes and jingles are the treasure-trove of childhood?

When Boston was but a small town, its famous Common and the site of its State house—which the genial "Autocrat" christened the "Hub of the Universe"—was nothing but rough and uncultivated pasture land, and Washington street a cow-path; when the successor to Cromwell, the second Charles, sat upon the English throne and ruled his loyal subjects on this side of the Atlantic, over in the little village of Charlestown, where now falls the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, was born, in the year 1665, a little daughter to William and Ann Foster, to whom they gave that grand, old, queenly name of Elizabeth.

In Charlestown the little Puritan maiden lived until she had grown up into a young woman of 27, and her fate came in the shape of a Boston wooer; no youthful, gay gallant, but a well-to-do, respectable widower of 55, laid siege to the heart of our fair heroine, and so successful did he prove that one woman in the world did what so many of her sex are accused of doing, and literally made a Goose of herself by becoming the wife of Isaac Goose, and settling down contentedly in her new home-nest on the farm which embraced the land now occupied in part by Temple Place.

On the wedding day, in 1692, Elizabeth Foster became Mother Goose in very truth, for there were ten little motherless goslings in her new home, to be brooded under those protecting wings. No wonder the dear soul sang in such moving strains of the "old woman who lived in a shoe," for, as the years went by, six more young geese of her very own were added to the flock, and then there were sixteen juvenile bipeds to nurse and tend through measles and mumps, to feed and clothe, to be petted and spanked.

Six years later she became a member of the Old South church, a connection which was only severed by death, for more than fifty years. Mother Goose had a neighbor who lived in a humble cottage only a few minutes walk from her home; a friend as well as neighbor, for they were members

of the same church. They must have often compared their experiences on the subject of babies, and deplored the perverse way the darlings had of doubling-up with colic, in spite of catnip and caraway, and the natural depravity of teeth that could not be induced to put in an appearance without making life a burden to baby and its devoted and long-suffering family. This neighbor, Mrs. Franklin (the site of whose home is now occupied by the Boston Post Milk street building), was also a second wife and a step-mother, and her small flock numbered seventeen. One cannot help wondering if—when the fifteenth little olive branch arrived, and, as we are told, was duly presented at the font within the walls of that famous old church—Mother Goose sat, with her numerous progeny, in the family pew, and witnessed the baptism of the little one who in future years would be known as Benjamin Franklin, "the first American to win European fame."

For eighteen years Mother Goose was a happy, busy wife and mother, and then, at the age of 45, she was left a widow, her husband having lived to be 73 years old. About two years passed by, when one day a young printer from the mother country landed in Boston. He at once proceeded to establish a modest little printing office in Pudding lane; is not that a delicious name for you? It is now known by the more euphonious title of Devonshire street. The printer's name was Thomas Fleet, and fleet he proved in love-making, as well as type-setting, for he soon won and wed the daughter and namesake of Mother Goose, the second fair Elizabeth. They were married by that noted divine of witchcraft infamy—the strange anomaly of classical learning and gross superstition—Cotton Mather, and went to live in Pudding lane, a happy trio, for Thomas Fleet, brave man, had taken home not only a bride but a mother-in-law.

After a time a little Fleet baby came, then another and another, till there was quite a little navy of Fleets, and commadore over the entire squadron, we may be sure, was the devoted mother-in-law. Who then was ever so happy as Mother Goose? She was the very ideal of a grandmother; with the old wooden rocking-chair, and a lapful of babies, what could she do but sing? Sing she did; some of her cradle lullabies were impromptu sparks of her own genius, and many were the rhymes that her dear mother had sung to her when a child, for the songs that mothers sing are never forgotten, but sing themselves over and over again in the hearts of the children, when the dear voice has been hushed for many a long year, and mother's babies are old, gray-haired men and women.

One day an idea entered the precious noddle of Mother Goose's enterprising son-in-law; a bright idea, too. If you doubt its brilliancy, ask the booksellers all over the country what they think about it; send one of those persistent newspaper reporters up to the North Pole to interview blessed old Santa Claus, and ask his opinion; and if he can make a calculation as to how many millions of volumes he has stowed away in that big pack of his, in the last century, as the result of that bright idea of the printer of Pudding lane. Mother Goose's songs were listened to as eagerly by the father as by his babies, each one as precious as the plum that little Jack Horner found in his Christmas pie. The dear old lady might sing now from morning till night, and all the Fleets, big and little, like Oliver Twist, would beg for "more." It came about, therefore, that, one fine day in 1719, when Mother Goose was 54 years old, she made her debut in the literary world. All her old rhymes wore a decorous suit of type, and the new book—fated to become famous—was displayed in the little printing office. On its title page might be read: "Songs For The Nursery: Or Mother Goose's Melodies. Printed by T. Fleet At His Printing House, Pudding Lane, 1719. Price Two Coppers." Then this wag of a printer, with all the irreverence of the typical son-in-law, embellished the title page with the picture of a goose with a very long neck, and a bill open to such an extent that one could almost hear it cackle.

It must have taken more than this saucy pictorial pun to ruffle the peaceful plumage of Mother Goose, for she survived this deluge of printer's ink for nearly forty years. One of the babies she sang to and cuddled was a little Thomas Fleet, Jr., who, years after, became a printer, like

his father, and published one of the earliest papers printed in Boston.

In 1757, Mother Goose passed away, at the good old age of 92. Four boys were then living who were to rule over the then unborn government of the United States: George Washington was a young man of 25; John Adams was but three years younger; Thomas Jefferson was a lad of 14, and James Madison was a young patriot of 6, to whom the thrilling tale of the cow that jumped over the moon was of more importance than the fate of nations.

In that little spot, sacred to the dead of long ago, the old Granary burying-ground on busy, bustling Tremont street, was Mother Goose laid away, with her husband, in the lot of the Goose family. There, too, rests the printer, Thomas Fleet, and his family, while not far away, neighbors in death as in life, are the graves of the parents of Benjamin Franklin.

A few of Mother Goose's personal effects still remain in the family of some of her descendants, and have been on exhibition in the loan collection of the Old South church. Among these articles may be mentioned a bonnet, watch and porringer, a few chairs, a chest of drawers, some spoons, and, best of all, the old arm-chair in which the dear old household saint sang her songs for all the babies of Christendom.—A. Lewis Wood, in Good House-keeping.

### The Oldest House in Washington.

Down at the foot of Seventeenth street, away from the usual route of the guide-book sight-seer, stands the oldest house in Washington. The moss had grown thick upon its humble roof long before quarrelling Congresses wrangled and disputed over the location of the future "Federal City," and when at last the dispute was ended, and a definite site selected, it was found that the unpretentious home and paternal acres of a sturdy old Scotchman, David Burns by name, occupied a large portion of the proposed situation.

The homestead itself was located almost upon the immediate bank of the Potomac, here a mile or more in width, and only a little distance away from the beautiful hill upon which the Observatory now stands—the hill upon which, it is related, Braddock's forces camped on their first night out from Alexandria, in that ill-starred march into the wilderness.—Milton T. Atkins, in New England Magazine.

### Sprechen Sie English?

Read the following pronunciation test before your teacher at school or college. To the one first sending the pastor a statement from his teacher that it was thus read through without a mistake, there will be presented an interesting volume. This test was prepared by Rev. Herrick Johnson, a noted Presbyterian minister of Chicago:

"The best cement often fails. How can you unite telegraphy and hydropathy, or gunwale and granary, or bellows and finance? A courtesy may go with a quadrille, but not duty with dynamite. However humble the homage you pay to the warrior, the commandant, the poetaster, the epicurean or the pedant, to Caucasian or Malay; you sacrifice to them; however exemplary and docile the approach, the result will give rise not to thoughts hymeneal but to thoughts of Bellal. You might as well hough horses with a stereoscope, or cure an invalid with camomile and quinine, or locate bronchitis in the abdomen, or call a gladiolus a callopie, or the number five at dice slice, or confound Bethany with Bethpage, or bedizen an ancient mamma, parent of the past, with witches from the Phillistines and a chrysoprase from Colosse, or with pomegranates and a queue."

### A Startling Revelation

To all owners of Horses. The "Complete Horse Book" tells all you want to know about the Horse. How to cure all his diseases without a doctor. Buy it and read it, and it will save you many a dollar. Sent for 10 cents, silver or stamps. Pioneer Buggy Co., Columbus, O.

Coffee is far more delicious when made with eggs than it is without. One egg to a teacupful of ground coffee is about the right proportion, for a rich extract, but less than this can be easily used, by adding a teacupful of cold water to a well-beaten egg, and using enough of this mixture to thoroughly wet the ground coffee. Beat an egg thoroughly, add two tablespoonfuls

## Dyspepsia

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

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

N. B. Be sure to get only

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

of cold milk; pour this mixture into a pint of boiling milk, let scald but not boil. Try this when you have no cream for breakfast coffee.

Spring is the season of the year when eggs are cheapest, and when we consider that there is as much nourishment contained in a pound of eggs as in a pound of beef, we should use them far more lavishly than we do.

Custard Pie—Is made far more delicious by making a custard of the well-beaten yolk of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of flour, a pinch of salt, and two teacupfuls of milk. Bake and add a meringue made of the whites of the eggs and sugar, and stand in the oven to slightly brown.

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On a journey by sea or land, procure Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a defense against traveler's nausea and climatic influences. Colic, cramps and dyspepsia don't stand the ghost of a chance against this paramount alternative and stomachic. Neither do malaria, kidney trouble, sick headache and biliousness.

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Medicine.

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must

contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as children's troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Boschee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine. ®

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## Tutt's Pills

are not "warranted to cure" all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz:

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.

For these they are not warranted infallible, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make a remedy. Price, 25c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



## The Young Folks.

### The Whistling Girl.

How oft a Puritan grandame,  
In the good old days gone by,  
Has raised her hand in warning,  
With an "Oh, for shame!" and "Fie  
On a giddy, whistling girl!  
Now, honest lads, take care;  
She'll come to no good end!  
Of all her wiles beware."

Upon the merry whistler  
All looked with knowing frown,  
And the proper, modest maidens  
Drew their lips in straight lines down.  
With sedate, becoming meekness  
Made their manners quaint and prim,  
As if to ape the visage  
Of the grandame, gray and grim.

So the naughty whistling girl  
Got fewer kisses then,  
And tho' they really wanted to,  
The superstitious men  
Remembered grandma's warning,  
And passed the charmer by  
With many a longing glance  
And heart-felt, secret sigh.

But now! Oh, my! It's different;  
The men don't leave her side;  
And a row of ghostly grandmas,  
All shocked and horrified,  
Couldn't stop the bird-like whistle  
Or drive the beau away.  
As they watch her lips entranced  
By the sweetness of her lay.

Ah, yes; it's greatly changed  
Since those days of witchery, when  
The words of grandma's warning  
Were heeded by the men;  
For whistling isn't written  
In our catalogue of sins;  
And now it's every time  
The whistling girl that wins!

—Boston Globe.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### Grandpa.

Grandpa is growing old. The snows of seventy-six winters have passed over his head, and the hair once so black, is now like frosted silver.

He is beginning to take a little rest now, getting ready for the eternal rest that comes to us all. He does not dread it, for he thinks of the joyous meeting with loved ones gone before. He looks at the beautiful clouds, and already, in imagination, sees beyond into that glorious kingdom belonging to Christ Jesus. He hears the music from a thousand harps, the sweet singing, and notes the peaceful waters and the flowers. That will be the place to rest.

Who can tell such interesting stories as Grandpa? And how he enjoys telling them to his grandchildren. Be good to him, boys and girls, for you will miss him more than you now realize, when he is gone.

His has been a busy and a useful life. Born in the old farm-house, he has spent his whole life on the old homestead, which was his father's and his grandfather's before him. He has made many improvements there, and as he looks out upon the old orchard, and sees the fields of waving grain, he murmurs aloud: "A farmer's life is the best of all."

Many dark clouds have passed over his life, but now the light of the setting sun will cheer him until the end.

"Grandpa! where are you? The cows are coming," cries a childish voice. At the sound, he starts up, gets his hat and cane, just as blue-eyed Nell, his favorite grandchild, comes through the door. Hand in hand they go down the walk, and the sweet smell of the old-fashioned pinks greet them as they pass along. Up through the shady lane come the patient cows, Bess and spotted Rose leading the way. And Grandpa, as he watches them and listens to the chickens, turkeys and the soft cooing of the pretty pigeons, as they flutter hither and thither, says again: "Ah! little Nell, a farmer's life is the best of all."

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Syracuse, Kas.

### Johnny's Great Head.

Miss Billy—"You must be very fond of reading, Johnny; I never see you without a book."

Johnny—"Yes'm."

Miss Billy—"What are you reading?"

Johnny—"I don't know, mum."

Miss Billy—"You don't know?"

Jonny—"No'm; I just hold the book, 'cause when ma sees me with a book she says to pa, 'Now, don't disturb that boy; don't you see how he studies? He'll make a great professor or something; let him alone and go and split the wood yourself.'"—Boston Courier.

Mamma (to her little boy). "Now, Bennie, if you'll be good and go to sleep, mamma 'll give you one of Dr. Ayer's nice sugar-coated Cathartic Pills, next time you need medicine." Bennie, smiling sweetly, dropped off to sleep at once.

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**One Hundred Dollars each**

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*Cyrus H. Curtis*

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All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders.  
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The next regular meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at the Board of Trade rooms, Knox building, Topeka, on Saturday, May 30. The program, handed us by the Secretary, contains the following subjects for discussion: (1) Raspberries, grapes and other small fruits; (2) Markets for fruits; (3) The display of fruits at the next State Fair. This should be made an interesting meeting, and every horticulturist in Shawnee county should make it a point to be present. This is the only way to build up a live, energetic, useful society of this kind. The meeting will be called promptly at 1 p. m.

Millions of American citizens, in their organized capacity as farmers, are earnestly and anxiously awaiting legislation that will relieve them from the depressing conditions that surround them. In all the twenty-four years of its existence the National Grange has ever been conservative, yet progressive, in its demands for legislation. The farmers of the country who hold allegiance to either the Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A. have not and do not ask special or class legislation for themselves alone, but they claim that the interests of agriculture are the interests of all other honest industries, that upon a prosperous and successful agriculture depends the prosperity and progress of our whole country.

A prominent minister of New York says that 30,000 girls in that city are working at less than living wages; the State Board of Health tells us that 10,000 children die in New York city every year for lack of nourishment, and the State Board of Lunacy reports that 7,000 young girls in New York State were examined in a single year for insanity, and the cause found to be insufficient food and clothing. And yet all this misery is under the very shadow of billions of dollars, millions of which is money worse than stolen from these very unfortunates. Plutocracy and politicians claim that this is all on account of "indolence and overproduction." Truly, the most shameful inhumanity is man's inhumanity to man.

In another column will be found an address to the people, suggesting a plan of organization necessary to enable Kansas to be represented in Chicago in 1893. The plan suggested is practical and fair, and should, we think, commend itself to the favorable consideration of the people. Citizens are asked to advance the money necessary to place the State in position to make the showing proposed. This must be done, and the necessary preliminary work carried on by private enterprise until the meeting of the Legislature, or Kansas must remain unrepresented at the World's Fair. And this we cannot afford as a business proposition, saying nothing of higher convictions. We therefore urge upon those whose duty it is to present this subject to the people of the several counties, to act promptly, and we bespeak for them the encouragement and support due earnest workers in a good cause.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH OUR CREDITORS.

So much confusion has arisen within the last year or two, concerning the relations of the Western people with their creditors in the Eastern States, that it is well for us occasionally to stop and consider what the truth is in the matter. In the first place, it has been announced a great many times in the columns of this and other farm papers that there has been at no time and there is not now any intention whatever upon the part of the farmers or of any class of citizens in any of these Western States, to repudiate a single dollar of their indebtedness. The trouble has not arisen from any disposition upon the part of the people to get rid of their obligations dishonestly. The confusion has come from a desire upon the part of speculators and politicians to make capital out of the situation. The people are acting but naturally; they find themselves overwhelmed with an indebtedness which they are absolutely unable in most cases to pay. A large number of debtors find it practically impossible to do more than to keep up the interest upon their loans and to pay their taxes, with other necessary demands which are made upon their substance. In that condition of things it is only natural that we should ask an extension of time or a reduction of the rates of interest, or both; and in doing that we will be following the example set by the government of the United States, by many of the State governments, and by a very large number of counties and cities and townships throughout the country. The government in time of trouble borrowed money upon very high rates of interest, going up to 7.30 for a large loan, and no rate was lower than 6 per cent. during the war. After the war was closed, the first effort of our public officers concerning our indebtedness was to fund it in long-time bonds, bearing lower rates of interest. It has been part of the party capital of politicians all along through the years since the surrender of Lee that the interest rates upon our indebtedness had been very much lowered. It has been an argument in favor of the policy of the ruling party that the indebtedness of the people had been scaled so as to make their burdens lighter. Was there anything dishonest in that proceeding? No one will assert the affirmative. Take the case of a State in similar circumstances. Many instances will be recalled by the readers of this where a large indebtedness had accumulated and the people found it burdensome. They asked and obtained an extension of time and a reduction of the rate of interest. Here in Kansas time and time again application has been made to the Legislature by counties and by cities and by townships to fund their indebtedness and to reduce the rates of interest. Were these proceedings dishonest? No one will take the affirmative. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company became embarrassed and reduced the rates of interest on their bonds from 7 per cent. and 6 per cent. to 4 per cent. The new bonds were accepted by a vote of a majority of the stockholders in place of the old ones, put upon the market, and the company reorganized. Was there anything dishonest about that? Nobody, except possibly a few of the stockholders, has been heard to assert anything of the kind. What, then, is there in the case of our Western people generally that takes them out of the list of honest debtors, when they ask to do what the government, the States and municipalities and corporations have done times without number? We ask only time to turn around. We know and so does all the world that interest rates are out of all proper proportion to the profits in any of the industrial pursuits. Interest rates as they appear upon the face of the papers, are exorbitantly high when compared with profits in industry and business. Yet, by reason of the contraction of our circulating medium since the war, interest rates, as well as taxes and all other classes of obligations upon the citizen, have been at least doubled, so that the burden upon the people is twice as great as it would be under normal conditions. That is to say, had the same conditions which prevailed when the indebtedness was contracted continued until the present time, the burden of the people's debts would be only half what it is now. It is for that reason that debtors find themselves in many cases wholly unable to extricate themselves from their

financial embarrassment. It is time that we all take to studying this matter, and to permit farmers and mechanics and people generally to apply to their own business conditions the same principles that are without question applied in business generally and in public affairs specially. Bankrupt laws were not made for the benefit of farmers, and it was a rare case indeed when a farmer was found ready to avail himself of any of the advantages flowing from a bankruptcy court. The farmer has been isolated in his work from necessity. Farmers are scattered about, here one, there one, every man upon a particular piece of land, each one taking care of his own business within his own limited sphere, letting all the rest of the world alone, taking no part in the general business affairs of men about him, satisfied with his lot, until finally he was overtaken by misfortunes that he did not bring upon himself, and now he finds that while railroading, and banking and manufacturing have all passed him long, long ago in the race of business, he is left not only behind, but burdened beyond his power to relieve with debt. He asks now that he may be permitted to apply to himself the same rules that are applied by other men and by other departments of work, without any charge of dishonesty or repudiation. Is the bankrupt a repudiator? Is the man who avails himself of benefits afforded by any lawful enactment to be charged with dishonesty for that reason? If not, then let it be understood that the debtors of this country are at liberty to present their claims for a reduction of interest rates and to an extension of time in which to pay their indebtedness, without losing their manhood and without properly subjecting themselves to any charge of dishonesty.

## THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Indications are that the national conference, which convenes at Cincinnati, on Tuesday, May 19, will prove one of the largest, most important and far-reaching in its results of any convention ever assembled on American soil. The call is broad-gauged, and invites delegates from all industrial organizations that favor the principles of the St. Louis platform, to meet, reason together, harmonize, and formulate some plan of future united political action, on the solid fundamental ideas of finance, transportation, labor and land.

The great importance as to the results of this conference is well understood, and so feared by the plutocratic power of the country that a desperate, systematic effort has been made for months, through the medium of the old war parties to renew the prejudices and keep the North and South from coming together and meeting upon one common platform. They will be at Cincinnati in disguise—wolves in sheep's clothing—and no device or scheme will be left untried to divide and disrupt us. How well they will succeed remains to be seen. The KANSAS FARMER has great confidence in the integrity, patriotism and wisdom of the rank and file which will compose this vast assembly, and believes that traitors and mischief-makers will be promptly relegated to the rear, "Americans placed on guard," and honor, patriotism, nerve, brain and statesmanship called to the front.

Pointedly and briefly, the overshadowing question before this conference is: Shall this great nation be ruled by money or manhood, the gold of Mammon or the brotherhood of humanity?

Brethren, both North and South, acquit yourselves like men.

The plan of the government issuing money at a low rate of interest upon landed security direct to the people, the same as it is now loaned to the national banks with their bonds for security, has rapidly grown in favor and has been approved by the various industrial organizations, after a full, fair and free discussion.

The garden needs more manure. This fact should always be kept in mind, and every bit of waste that is likely to have any value, mechanical or otherwise, as manure, should be added to the heap. It is wonderful what a lot of manure may be got together by those who keep this always before them.

After you have harrowed the garden fine, and the work has been apparently finished, harrow it again. The soil for a garden can not be made too fine, especially if small seeds are to be sown.

## CROPS IN FINE CONDITION.

Secretary Mohler's crop report, issued a few days ago, is quite encouraging. Notwithstanding the season is an unusually backward one, a more bountiful harvest was never promised at this season of the year.

Correspondents of the Board of Agriculture—numbering about 600, representing 103 of the 106 counties of the State—clearly indicate by their reports that our agricultural condition throughout the State is very satisfactory.

Rainfall generally throughout the State was abundant, in some places excessive, during the first half of April, retarding greatly all kinds of farm operations, especially the sowing of oats and the preparation of corn ground, planting, etc. The weather being warm during a large portion of the month, the growth of wheat and all kinds of grasses was unusually strong and vigorous, and fruit of every kind reached the first day of May without the least damage from frost.

## WINTER WHEAT.

The condition of winter wheat in the eastern half of the State is above the average. In some counties correspondents report the presence of chinch bugs and Hessian flies. Bugs are reported numerous in Butler, Chautauqua, Labette and Sumner counties. The eggs and larva of the Hessian fly are found in the early-sown wheat and are doing some damage, the extent of which is not great as yet. Further developments alone can determine the ultimate damage to the crop from this source.

In the western half of the State there is but little complaint of Hessian fly; the reason being that wheat for the most part in that section was sown late last fall in consequence of dry weather in the earlier part of the season.

In some central and many western counties, however, a considerable percentage of area was planted to wheat without plowing or cultivation of any kind whatever (being wheat stubble), and wheat sown in this way is, as a rule, in bad condition. The heavy snows in March and subsequent rains furnished too much water for the capacity of the soil, in its hardened and compact condition, to absorb at a sufficiently rapid rate.

This extreme moisture or surplus water forced to remain on the surface with the hot suns which followed, in the opinion of many of the correspondents is the real cause of the damaged condition of wheat in many sections of the State which has been attributed to other causes.

## SPRING WHEAT.

The area sown to spring wheat this year, as reported, is 2 per cent. less than that of a year ago, making the total area for the present year 173,507 acres, which added to the area now in winter wheat, 2,894,487 acres, as estimated a month ago, makes the aggregate wheat area (winter and spring) for the State 3,067,994 acres.

## OATS.

The area sown to oats this spring is 13 per cent. less than that of a year ago, a decrease of 159,559 acres, making the oat area for the State this year 1,067,812 acres.

## CORN.

In some of the southern counties from 80 to 90 per cent. of the corn was planted by the 1st day of May and its cultivation was commenced, while in some of the northern counties only 3 per cent. is reported as having been planted at that date. Correspondents report that 37 per cent. of the area to be devoted to corn in the State was planted by May 1.

## SUMMARY.

The following is the summary of crop conditions for the State as furnished by the correspondents: Winter wheat, compared with full average, 99 per cent. Spring wheat, compared with full average, 98 per cent. Rye, compared with full average, 97 per cent. Tame grasses, compared with full average, 103 per cent. Fruit, compared with full average, 105 per cent.

## RAINFALL, BUGS AND HESSIAN FLY.

The rainfall during the month of April was abundant in nearly every county in the State. In some of the western and a few of the central counties rain is needed, but crops have not as yet suffered.

The warm weather of April was favorable to the propagation of chinch bugs, and some counties speak of them as numerous; but the excellent condition of the soil and the weather as well as highly favorable to a vigorous growth of the wheat plant, and no damage has as yet been done by them.

The Hessian fly is still an unknown factor in determining the wheat problem in our State, but enough is known to warrant some anxiety as to the extent of damage that may ultimately come to the crop from that source.



## SNOW'S REPORT ON WHEAT PESTS.

At the present time the wheat pest subject is one of great anxiety among the farmers; therefore Prof. Snow's report regarding the matter will be of intense interest to all readers of the KANSAS FARMER. He says:

"A March, the coldest in fifteen years, a rainfall an inch above the average, and an April in which the rainfall was 2.96 inches above the April average, twenty-four years record, would lead one, according to commonly accepted notions of climatic influences on the appearance of the chinch bug, to expect a comparative or complete immunity from the bugs at the present time. The fact is, however, that in that portion of the State comprised between the meridians of 95 and 99 degrees and between the 38th parallel and the southern boundary line of the State the chinch bug is out in full force. It has rarely if ever been more abundantly distributed over this part of the State at this time of the year. The counties infected are Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood, Woodson, Wilson, Montgomery, Butler, Cowley, Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner. Pushing north along the 98th meridian, the bug is found in Rice, Lincoln, Cloud, Jewell and Republic counties. In the west, Barton, Pratt, Kiowa, Ford, Stafford and Ellis report the presence of the pest. In fine, we have reports of the presence of the chinch bug from at least one-half the counties in the State, and yet this does not mean an assured great injury to Kansas crops. The chinch bug may always be found generally distributed all over the State.

"The bugs now in the wheat fields are a remnant of last fall's brood, which hibernated. The females have been for the past three weeks engaged in laying their eggs, and the young will soon be hatched. Indeed, a few reports of young bugs have already been received. The eggs are very susceptible to the influence of climate conditions, and if we have heavy rains between now and May 20 the crop of young bugs will be much ensmallled. The young are of a reddish color, and lack fully-developed wings. They will, at first, after hatching, suck the sap from the roots, appearing later above ground on the leaves of the corn.

"Active measures must be resorted to to keep the pests down. Much hope is placed in the outcome of the workings of the 'new remedy,' namely, the attempt to spread artificially a contagious disease among the bugs. The experiments of the early spring in the laboratory indicate the activity of the contagion, and if the co-operation of the farmers, by sending in large numbers of live, healthy bugs may be relied on, the station will be prepared to scatter infected bugs all over the State. Much difficulty has been met with in obtaining live bugs for experimenting, although at present bugs are being sent in in large numbers. Live healthy bugs are needed all the time.

"So far this spring over 200 lots of infected bugs have been sent out. Reports of the field experiments have not yet begun to come in. Infected bugs and instructions for using them will be sent on applications accompanied by live, healthy bugs to any Kansas farmer free of charge. Address F. H. Snow, Lawrence, Kas.

## AS TO THE HESSIAN FLY.

"Several reports showing the presence of the Hessian fly have been received; among others from Sumner, Labette, Butler, Geary, McPherson, Marion and Douglas counties, showing a general distribution. But I think that no serious apprehension need be felt for the safety of the wheat crop because of the fly, although a correspondent at Inman, McPherson county, reports the destruction of a forty-acre field of wheat by the larvae of the fly. As an aid to the farmers unacquainted with the life history of the Hessian fly, the account of the habits and characteristics of the fly, taken from the third report of the United States Entomological Commission, may be of value.

"To these recommendations of the national commission I would add another based upon suggestions received from correspondents and my own observations, namely, to reduce to a minimum the amount of volunteer wheat. This serves as a convenient place of deposit for the eggs of the summer brood fly which thereby through a possible third brood may communicate the pest to the later-sown wheat of the regular crop. This reduction can be made by changing the

wheat lands at least as often as once in two years. I also strongly recommend late planting. The danger of having the wheat winter-killed is not to be compared, in Kansas, with that of the possible infesting of it by the fly, because of early planting. If the planting is postponed until after the August brood of flies has laid its eggs, the field will escape being infested. I am aware that Prof. Forbes, the well-known Illinois entomologist, thinks that the early-sown grain will be better off as regards liability to injury by the Hessian fly than late-sown. Concerning this he says: 'In the early-sown grain, the larvae transform and the flies emerge before its growth is arrested by the season's cold to rally, by tillering, against the damage done. Late-sown wheat, on the other hand, if attacked by the fly, is certain to be seriously damaged, because it has no opportunity to recuperate, and whether attacked by the fly or not, is extremely likely to be killed by the winter. It is not an uncommon thing in southern Illinois, in seasons not specially remarkable for severity, for 50 per cent. or more of the winter wheat to be winter-killed as a consequence of the late date at which it was sown in the hope of protecting it against the fly.'

"However, Kansas experience has been otherwise, and until further observations confirm for Kansas what Prof. Forbes holds confirm for Illinois, we may continue to raise wheat successfully from late-sown fields.

"It is difficult to attempt to say in advance anything concerning the likelihood of injury from a given brood of flies. Often when the winter wheat shows many 'flaxseeds' and suggests the probability of serious damage in the coming May, the enemies of the fly prove strong and numerous enough to keep it in check, or the wheat, under favorable conditions, gets so good a start that the attacks of the fly are successfully withstood and a good crop is had. These 'unfavorable conditions' are partly natural and partly dependent on the wheat-grower. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the efficacy of good farming, i. e., clean cultivation and draining intelligently done, in fighting the Hessian fly. If water is allowed to stand in the wheat field, so that the first hot sun will scorch it, the wheat in this field will succumb to the attack of one-half as many bugs as the wheat in the adjoining well-drained field will stand. If the wheat is drilled in on stubble ground or upon uncultivated corn ground, the grower will be surprised to find his wheat far less resisting to the attacks of the fly than his neighbors' wheat put into well-cultivated, clean ground.

"Prof. Cook, the Michigan economic entomologist, says in this connection: 'The best cure for this evil (the attack of the Hessian fly) I believe to be such practice as will put the wheat ahead. Sow the most vigorous varieties, sow early, manure heavily, and expect the crop to become so vigorous in the fall that it will tiller, and the fresh shoots will remedy the evil. And the same vigor will tend to fortify against the spring attack, for, as all recognize, the strong among all organisms are best fitted to endure shocks and resist diseases.' Prof. Cook's admonition to Michigan wheat-growers to plant early is evidently wise, as so far north the danger of winter-killing is real.

"The Hessian fly is even wholly unnecessary to insure a poor crop if careless farming is indulged in.

## TWO MINOR INSECTS.

"The report from Russell county concerning the presence of a small green bug in the wheat fields, and the subsequent investigation by Secretary Mohler and myself has been fully exploited in the newspapers. There is no new information about the bug or its alleged damage to the wheat to offer. I do not believe it will prove consequential in crop injury.

"Several specimens of a small flower beetle, *Anthicus ephippium*, have been sent in by farmers discovering it in their wheat and oat fields. This beetle has not been known to do serious harm to crops, and I doubt that it is really the cause of the reported injuries. It is a brown beetle, not more than one-sixteenth of an inch long, with head and thorax narrower than the hind body."

Mr. Snow has given valuable information in the above; also advice and suggestions that will be well for farmers to pay particular attention to and profit by. His recommendations in regard to volunteer wheat and rotation of crops are certainly

very pertinent. As regards early or late planting, to escape the possible infesting by the fly, we would suggest that the results be carefully watched and reported. And we wish to here emphasize what Mr. Snow says in regard to clean cultivation. Truly, too much stress cannot be laid upon the efficacy of good, clean, intelligent farming. This is what the KANSAS FARMER has always energetically taught and urged, and we have good reason to believe that but very few of our readers can be classed among those guilty of shiftless farming. However, the fact that such a class does exist shows conclusively that energized efforts are needed all along the line to reach and instruct them in the great and ennobling field of agriculture.

## REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The following resolutions, passed by the Republican League at its late session at Cincinnati, will prove interesting reading to all students of political economy, and should be carefully read and re-read by all who wish to learn the position that the Republican party will occupy in the great coming campaign of 1892:

We indorse the wise, statesmanlike, courageous and patriotic course of the administration of President Harrison. Its conduct of both domestic and foreign affairs has been such as to command the thorough respect and hearty admiration of every true citizen. Its attitude in dealing with alien residents and giving to them the protection accorded to American citizens and no more, is just, and should commend itself to the civilized world.

We oppose any attempt to debate the currency and coin of the country, but insist upon such legitimate increase of our circulating medium and such maintenance of the double standard as will fairly satisfy the increasing necessities of trade and commerce.

Loyal and intelligent Republicans will not seek to destroy vested interests, nor to cripple any legitimate enterprise, but they demand that the best thought of the Republican party shall be concentrated on the formulation of such legislation as will protect the people from any exactions of the usurer, from oppressions of monopolies, or from extortion and demands of public carriers.

Recent events have made more apparent than ever the necessity for exercising the sovereign right inherent in our nation, as in all others, to use discrimination in the admission of foreigners as residents in this country. We therefore recommend such changes in our laws as will effectually prohibit the immigration of paupers and criminals and of peoples so alien from us in their ideas and habits of thought that they cannot be assimilated in the body politic.

We reaffirm our belief in, and devotion to, the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted and certified as counted. Denial of such right should result in decrease of representation in Congress and in the electoral college.

We recognize the Republican press of the country as a great and indispensable force in the advocacy and promotion of Republican principles, and commend to every believer in Republicanism the duty of lending his influence and efforts to the extension of the benefits of this potent agency.

In commenting upon these interesting resolutions the *National Economist*, official organ of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, says:

They disclose the plutocratic tendency and unyielding devotion to the money power which own and control that party. They demand a high protective tariff, a single gold standard of money, no increase of currency, a recognition of the assumed vested rights of corporations, trusts and monopolies, the repeal of the immigration laws and the enactment of a force bill. These demands constitute an aggregate of abominations that should prove the destruction of any political party indorsing them. While these propositions are not given in just so many words, they are plainly indorsed between the lines. This league is controlled by the leading politicians in the Republican party, and these resolutions may be considered as the slogan for the next campaign. In fact it is given out as a definite interpretation of the position of the Republican party. It contains not a single grain of comfort for the Alliance, as it antagonizes every demand of the order. It is a challenge to the Alliance and a direct refusal to accede to any of its reform measures. It is a bold, reckless stand for nearly everything objectionable in politics and an open declaration against the interests and demands of the people. Such resolutions at this time should teach every one that the Republican party is no longer an exponent of the common people, and has forgotten the teachings of Lincoln, Stevens and Wade.

## Milo Maize vs. Jerusalem Corn.

J. F. Lee, of Cage, Butler county, Kas., claims that milo maize is even superior to Jerusalem corn. Here is what he says in the *Kansas City Star*: "I raise milo maize and I think from what I can find out about Jerusalem corn that it will stand as much drouth and yield a great deal more grain and fodder, which is eaten by stock with a relish. The grain will fatten equally as well as Indian corn. Last year was very dry here, so dry that corn was very nearly an entire failure; but my milo maize in the same field, yielded 156 bushels of heads per acre. I had one and two-thirds acres milo maize planted in rows, east and west, and about fifteen acres of corn on the north side of it, and while the corn was fired to the top the milo maize was green to the ground. Not a blade seemed to suffer. I cut it after several severe frosts and the fodder was still as green as ever. The seeds will not

drop off like those of Jerusalem corn. You can put it in shocks and leave it all winter, or until you get ready to thresh it. My corn yielded about ten bushels per acre, and, making a very low estimate, the milo maize fifty bushels per acre, threshed. Any stock that will eat Indian corn will eat milo maize."

## Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for week ending May 8, 1891.

The rainfall has been deficient in all parts of the State, large portions of which received practically none. Forty-six per cent. of the rain this week fell in the counties east of the Republican and north of the Kaw; 31 per cent. south of the Kaw and east of the Walnut; 21 per cent. south of the Smoky Hill and between the 90th meridian and the Walnut; the remaining 2 per cent. being thinly scattered. Frost on the mornings of the 6th and 7th.

The sunshine has been normal in the eastern portions of the State, but deficient in the western; while the mean temperature is 2.1° below the average for the first week in May.

The excessive rainfall of the first part of April and the high temperature of the last part pushed all vegetation forward with an unusual rapidity; the winds of the past few days have dried out the surface soil, so that now the cereals and other plants whose roots during the wet weather sought only the surface soils are beginning to feel the need of rain, and, unless it comes soon, will suffer until their roots penetrate to the moisture below. Rain is needed in all portions, it is much needed in the western half of the State.

In Clark county the ground is getting too dry to plow; the listing of cane, Kafir corn and milo maize had to stop; some wheat fields turning yellow; corn and cane coming up nicely, but will suffer for rain if it does not come soon.

In Comanche heavy dews on the 2d and 5th, together with the cloudy weather, have kept the wheat from being damaged by the severe drought.

In Kearney the past week has been remarkable for cloudiness for this section. One report of injury to wheat, but no cause assigned; the first cutting of alfalfa will be made a week or ten days earlier than last year.

In Lane cloudy, cool weather, with some moisture, but not enough to do any good; must have rain soon to help the wheat, other crops growing slowly.

In Pratt all crops need rain, but listed corn in particular.

In Stafford the wheat is suffering for want of rain; oats are looking well; the cool weather has been favorable to the wheat.

In Norton the surface of the ground is a little baked, but the crops are not suffering; no bugs in our wheat.

In Rush the fly continues its depredations, and unless its work is ended soon will get the larger share of the crop; all other crops doing well.

In Sumner wheat is fast heading out.

In Sedgwick wheat scratched in on ground not plowed is suffering slightly from drought, wheat on plowed ground is reported all right.

In Ottawa the ground is greatly in need of rain; some complaint of chinch bug and fly; fine prospect for all fruits.

In Nemaha the growth of vegetables has been noticeably checked by the low temperature.

In Wilson rye is in full head; slight frost 6th.

In Dickinson, ground dry and hard on top; some pieces of wheat turning yellow, but no material damage yet.

T. B. JENNINGS,

Signal Corps, Ass't Director.

## TOPEKA WEATHER REPORT

For week ending Saturday, May 9, 1891. Furnished by the United States Signal Service. T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
May 3.....	67.5 47.4	.....
" 4.....	70.8 49.4	.....
" 5.....	64.6 45.2	.....
" 6.....	67.0 36.8	.....
" 7.....	73.9 36.9	.....
" 8.....	78.2 45.4	.....
" 9.....	83.1 57.2	.....

Change the feed often—if you can give better feed each time. But if the feed is good, no change is needed. Don't forget the salt, and let the cows judge as to the quantity they want. That is, give them access to salt every day instead of putting a fixed amount in their feed.



## Horticulture.

### SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

By G. C. Brackett, and read before the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held at Topeka, December 2, 3 and 4, 1890.

**MR. PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS:**—Again we assemble as laborers in the delightful fields of horticulture—some as specialists in the culture of orchards, small fruits, forests, and flowers, while some are culturists in all these branches.

The people of this great State are watching and waiting to receive the benefits of our deliberations. How great, then, are the responsibilities which we assume by endeavoring to guide the masses engaged in the development of one of the largest as well as most important resources of our commonwealth; and in this relation of the society to the people of the State, I cannot refrain from urging upon each and every member to guard well their every utterance in discussions, essays and reports, that only facts or conclusions may be disseminated which are based upon reasonable and well-considered evidence, as we are striving to promote an art that has for its purpose the greatest of benefits to the human family, ennobling, elevating, and refining; and a man who does not desire to be surrounded by such influences has not risen to the plane of Christian principles, or a higher civilization than characterizes degraded, groveling barbarism. Then bear in mind, with sober reflection, the duties of the hour, fully sensible of the purposes of our mission.

The past season has been one of a peculiar character, not only in the quantity and character of the products of the land, but also in the fickleness of our markets, the low prices paid at times during the season hardly covering the cost of the product of some classes; and the depredations of insects and fungi agencies have still more reduced the profits.

The investigations and experiments in the line of protection for the fruit and tree from insects and fungi attacks have led to the most gratifying results. No longer need we take the leavings of insect depredators, or endure the injury to our crops, trees or vines from fungus attacks. The apple worm, curculios, gougers, and tree cricket, which have some seasons ruined quite one-half of the crops of apples, peaches, plums and pears, and the many species defoliating the tree, are now brought under control of the culturist. Grape-rot, scab, and even the dreaded—because fatal—pear-leaf blight, can now be prevented from doing harm by means placed at command of every grower of these fruits. This relief is the result of experiments and investigations by scientists connected with the agricultural experiment stations. Most of the remedies are applied by methods of spraying the trees, plants, vines and fruit with liquid compositions known as insecticides and fungicides; and furthermore, it has become an evident fact that a good spraying machine is fully as important an implement to the fruit-grower as a plow, harrow or cultivator.

Thus, when discouragement and threatening ruin to our favorite industry stared us in the face, a bright future opens up to us, and no longer need insects or fungi rob us of our earnings; but with these remedies properly applied, the products of our orchards, vineyards and gardens may be restored to that primitive beauty and great excellence which characterized Kansas fruits in their earliest days, when that great gold medal was awarded to a competitive display at Philadelphia in 1876, as "an exhibit unsurpassed in excellence and beauty."

Another remarkable and unexpected event of the season, but which adds great encouragement to our orchardists, is in the turn of the trade in apples from Western to Eastern markets, whereby almost the entire crop in 1890 has been bought up by Eastern men for the demands of Chicago, New York, Cincinnati and Baltimore. A demand which the past year's evidence indicates may be a common occurrence in the future, for the successive failures of the apple crop for several years past in the heretofore noted fruit regions of western New York and Michigan are regarded by some of the most intelligent Eastern fruit-growers as an evidence that the future supply for the United States will be grown in the Missouri river valley and westward. In such evidence we should find great encouragement to direct our efforts to a most

thorough care and management of our plantations.

With this brief allusion to the present promises of Kansas horticulture, I will pass to a statement of what has been accomplished by the board, and events occurring since our last assembling. The only one for the year was held at Paola, at the close of the annual meeting for 1889. All members were present excepting the Vice President. All standing committees for the year of 1890 were appointed, as will be published in the next report. These committees were selected, one from each fruit district—northern, central and southern—with a view to securing reports under the varying influences of locality in culture, adaptation and climate, and each one becomes a chairman of a committee of his own choosing in each district, and not of a single locality.

The following letter was laid on my table at Paola at the close of the last annual meeting, by some one unknown to me:

PAOLA, KAS., December 4, 1889.

I was very much pleased with the exercises at the hall to-night of the Horticultural Society. Success to you. We are from the cold clime of Minnesota, where the wild prairie chickens are born with stockings on. Allow me to suggest to you that you increase your orchards. Southern Minnesota wants annually over 30,000 barrels of apples. They are now shipped from Michigan and New York. Some of their apples are hard enough to kill bears with. Such rich, juicy, mellow apples as we find here would certainly find a welcome market in Minnesota. Interest your fruit-growers, and canvass southern Minnesota early next fall with samples of your fruit, and you can dispose of from 30,000 to 50,000 barrels for cash, and we will be glad to get fruit we can eat. The Greenings we have in our cellars now are too hard to use without cooking. Give us apples, and not bullets. This industry should be stimulated into a reality, and your great lines made to compete for this freight, which can be made cheaper than from Michigan, and you can lay your apples at our doors in Minnesota 25 cents per barrel cheaper than can be done from any other market in the world. A word to the wise is sufficient.

This letter suggests an important matter for your consideration—the placing of Kansas fruit in the best markets, and the question of reasonable rates of transportation. There are no good reasons for such discrimination as is made by transportation companies, either as expressage or freights. Apples can be carried just as cheaply as corn or wheat, and can be shipped in an ordinary box car safely excepting in seasons of extremes of heat and cold. But the bulk of the crop never is moved in such seasons.

There is another point connected with our industry which also works injustice to those engaged in it, and is based upon fallacious estimation, namely, the assessing the valuation of fruit farms above that of agricultural farms. The purpose for which lands are used does not always determine their value, as a good grain farm includes lands that would be good fruit lands; and such as will furnish the highest profits in the domestic grasses, as clover, timothy, etc., are such as will produce the best of fruits. Yet men are assessed often at nearly double the valuation simply because of their selection of fruit as a crop to grow on them. In short, the character of crop to which the land is devoted should have no influence on their assessment, for the natural productive character of the land is generally identical. We as a people are too tame under discriminations, and hence suffer injustice. An equitable administration would right these wrongs. But justice often can only be obtained in no other way than by persistent and resolute action.

#### NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

Two more societies have been added to the State list, viz.: The Quaker Valley Horticultural Society, of Cherokee county, and the Ford County Horticultural Society. Of the first, J. A. Carter, Galena, is Secretary; of the second, officers are unknown.

#### OBITUARY NOTICES.

Since our last annual meeting, P. Barry, of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., has yielded to the inevitable shaft of death. Mr. Barry may well be said to have been one of the most thoroughly practical and intelligent horticulturists of the United States. His knowledge was complete in every branch of the industry, and in many respects he was the peer of the eminently esteemed Marshall P. Wilder, Warder, and Downing. Verily, the great men in horticulture are passing away; and who, I ask, of the younger class can fill their places? Of the fathers, I may say, of American horticulture, a very few remain: Berckmans, Lyon,

## LUNG DISEASES

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"The merits of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cannot be over-estimated. It allays inflammation and soreness of the throat and lungs and cures a cough when all other medicines fail. I speak from an extended experience with those affections and their remedies."—H. L. Smith, City Editor "Helena World," Helena, Ark.

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they ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening the muscular system, restoring long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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Hexamer and Thomas about complete the list; and their noble heads are already silvered o'er with age, and soon their man-tles will fall, and they will pass away honored and esteemed by all men. But their memory and beneficent works will be passed down the line of generations yet unborn.

#### Insecticides, How Made.

##### LONDON PURPLE.

**Formula.**—One pound London purple to 100 gallons of water. [Recommended by F. Wellhouse.]

Should be well agitated while using, as the purple inclines to settle at the bottom of the tank. This is used for the suppression of such classes of insects as feed upon the foliage, stems, and attack the fruit (It should not be used on plum and peach trees, as it injures the foliage), and the young of which hatch from eggs deposited upon the leaves and external portions of the fruit. All experiments, properly conducted, confirm its reliability to prevent the injury of the codlin moth (apple worm), tent caterpillar, canker worm, tarnish plant bug and leaf-roller.

##### PARIS GREEN.

**Formula.**—One pound Paris green to 350 gallons of water. [Recommended by Prof. L. H. Bailey, Experiment Station, Cornell University, New York.]

Like London purple, should be agitated while using. This may be used for all purposes for which London purple is recommended, but its cost is more expensive. It is considered the best substance for spraying cherry, peach and plum trees, to prevent injury from attacks of curculios.

[Note.—The two preceding solutions kill the insects by being taken into the stomach with the food they eat.]

##### KEROSENE EMULSION.

**Formula.**—Two gallons kerosene, 67 per cent.; one-half pound common or whale-oil soap and one gallon water, 33 per cent. [Recommended by Prof. C. L. Marlatt, Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.]

**Preparation.**—Heat the solution of soap, and add it boiling hot to the kerosene;

churn the mixture by means of a force pump and spraying nozzle for five or ten minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream, which thickens upon cooling, and should adhere without oiliness when placed upon the surface of glass. Dilute before using, one part of emulsion with nine parts of cold water. The above formula makes three gallons of emulsion, and when properly diluted thirty gallons of wash. This substance kills the insects by a contact with their bodies, and is intended to reach such species as draw their nourishment from internal parts of fruits and plants through a beak or snout.

**Means of Application, and Time Therefor.**—All of the foregoing substances can be applied best with some kind of a spraying machine, and for orchards should be worked by horse power, by means of a sprocket-wheel attachment; first, because it is an easy, rapid, and most effectual way. A successful result can only be obtained through a complete reduction of the liquid into a fine and continuous spray, covering all parts of the tree, plant or fruit sought to be protected, and only a horse-power force will accomplish it.

Time for application varies with the different species of insects. The tarnish plant bug makes its appearance first, and before the blossom buds open, and often cuts its way into the swollen but unopened bud. From this the necessity is seen for an early spraying, as the greatest damage to the fruit crop, by this species, is in its attacks upon the blossom buds.

The leaf-roller and tent caterpillar begin their depredations upon the first growth of leaves, and are most easily destroyed at that time. The canker worm may be sprayed at any time after the full-grown leaf is made. Spraying for the apple worm (codlin moth) should begin as soon as the blossoms drop, and given two or three applications at intervals of a week or ten days thereafter. These sprayings will be apt to destroy any and all other species named which may have escaped from the first applications.

Fret not your life away because your hair is gray, while young, as you can stop all grayness and can beautify the hair with Hall's Hair Renewer and be happy.



## The Poultry Yard.

### Does Poultry Pay the Farmer?

By M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Kas., and read before the Summer County Farmers' Institute, April 1, 1891.

In a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture on the depression in agriculture, its causes and possible remedies, Secretary Rusk says: "More attention must be given by our Western farmer to the raising, for his own use, everything that may be utilized by himself and his household." It costs, west of the Mississippi, from 10 to 20 cents, according to location, to carry 30 cents' worth of corn to market—say sixty pounds, to Chicago. In other words, the farming class throughout the West, on an average, pay the value of one bushel of corn to carry the other to market. If the farmer would produce such a commodity as would take away the great cost of transportation, he would then reap a profit on the production which now goes for freight charges. Suppose he gives more time and attention to the production of fowls and eggs. For 30 cents he can send about \$4 worth of eggs to the same market his corn goes to, and in fowls \$6 to \$7 worth, and here he secures what he pays out to transport his corn to insure to his own benefit at least, in the profits which accrue therefrom. It is a fact that farmers, as a class, do not give any especial attention to poultry-raising, ignoring it as of no great importance, and on the other hand, rather beneath their dignity as men; when, if they would investigate, they would find that there is more actual profit in a flock of one hundred hens, properly handled, than in fifty acres of corn, at an average price. Now, such inattention to this branch of farm industry cannot be any fault of the poultry; for even with this neglect careful statistics show that the annual value of the egg product of the United States is greater than that of the silver mines. In this country, it is safe to say, there are over 150,000,000 of matured fowls, worth from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. These fowls produce annually above six hundred million dozen of eggs, worth not less than \$100,000,000; and there must be about the same amount for market poultry of various ages.

But farmers neglect their poultry. Many have no shelter provided, or at least very poor. If they ever had a chicken coop, the hinges are off now, the weatherboards loose, and the roof badly dilapidated. No lack of ventilation there. No lack of roup, either. Some get better shelter in the barns, some take shelter in open sheds, behind and upon straw stacks, under the house, and, worst of all, in the trees. It is not far from the truth to say, that to-day we are losing many thousands of dollars in our Western States through this neglect. Now, when our farmers have made some efforts to cure the defects referred to above, then it will be high time to tell him that probably millions of dollars are lost to the United States by the farmers, simply from a failure to introduce thoroughbred males among their stock of poultry. The market product of the poultry-yard from broilers and rich eggs might be doubled by a proper selection of males.

A woman who kept one hundred hens last year, and carefully recorded the result, reports that the number of eggs produced was 16,800. She sold them for prices ranging from 12 to 28 cents a dozen, averaging 19 cents, which brought her \$366. The cost of keeping the fowls through the year was \$70, leaving a net profit of \$196, or a net profit on each hen of \$1.96, exceeding any agricultural production. How often do the Western farmers have a failure in crops, either total, or partial? Almost every other year. This would not apply so often in poultry-keeping, when carefully managed. In poultry, if you want eggs, select the Leghorns, Minorcas or Spanish. If for market, you want the Brahma, Plymouth Rock or Wyandottes. If you have a good market, and select eggs as your business, leave it to those who believe in poultry as food to maintain that side of the question. Trust companies, banks and similar institutions expect us to entrust our money to their tender mercies at 4 to 6 per cent. interest per annum. We are expected to leave a dollar with them a whole year to earn us 4 to 6 cents, and a hundred dollars a year to make \$4 to \$6. This may do for people shut up in the city, who have only room enough to eat and sleep in, and the



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streets for their recreation; but it won't do for the farmer. What will a dollar buy that will do more for us and bring us more income than the dollar itself? It will buy four ordinary hens, and \$25 will buy one hundred hens. What are these ordinary hens, that we should invest in them? They are savings banks, and they pay us all that they earn, instead of paying us but 6 cents at the end of the year, and keeping the rest of it in the bank. With the hen we do not have to wait twelve months for the interest on our money; not at all. We may invest in them to-day, and to-morrow the first dividend be disclosed. The interest starts from the first. A 25-cent hen will lay enough eggs in a week to offset the interest on a dollar in the bank a whole year. Six eggs are at least 6 cents. Four hens will lay enough eggs in a week to pay the interest on \$5 for a year. A hundred hens may be made worth as much to us in a week as \$100 in the bank three hundred and sixty-five days. How much, then, should we obtain from one hundred hens in three hundred and sixty-five days? At least twice their value. Seventy-five dollars net from \$25, in the same length of time that \$25 would earn us \$1.50 in the bank.

The poultry business is peculiarly adapted to all classes of society. The old hen is a general favorite all over the land. She is ever ready to do a good turn for craving humanity. At the bedside of the sick we find her and her products sought for. In the luxurious halls of state, when the high grand official wishes to entertain his friends at a royal feast, we find her ever present. In the banquet hall of the wealthy she is prominent, and at the breakfast table of the poor widow she is not unknown. She is a general favorite, and her eggs are sought for, both by epicure and gourmand, by the sick and the well, by the rich and the poor.

If you decide, from what you have heard or read, that you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute instead.

The continual squealer never thrives. He is hungry for more food or else wants a change. A pig will squeal with hunger standing with his nose over a trough full of feed—the food is against his appetite.

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HUNDREDS OF THEM.

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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, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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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."

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## The Veterinarian.

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

**LUMP ON MULE'S JAW.**—I have a valuable mule colt, twenty-four days old, that has a hard bony lump on the outside of the lower jaw. I think it is growing, but it is not sore and does not hurt the mule. I am not sure that it was not there at birth. Please advise me through the KANSAS FARMER. W. H. C. La Fontaine, Kas.

**Answer.**—We do not advise you to use any heroic treatment for the removal of the lump at present. Bathe it twice a day for ten days with spirits of camphor 1 part, and soft water 2 parts, and then let it rest three weeks and see if you still think it continues to grow. If it does so, write us again and describe fully.

**LAME COLT.**—I have a three-year-old colt that when a sucking colt had his hind pastern joint thrown out of place. It was replaced and seemed to get along all right, except that he was a little lame for awhile. About a month ago he became quite lame in the same joint. It has not swelled any, but he limps and touches his toe first and then eases down to the natural position. What can I do for him? Auburn, Kas. G. R. G.

**Answer.**—Apparent lameness in the fetlock joint is often only a symptom of weakness in some other part, and in the case of your horse we would examine the hock joint before applying treatment elsewhere. Look for an enlargement upon the inside of the hock. Does the lameness grow better or worse after traveling a short distance? If you can be certain as to its locality apply a blister of cerate of cantharides. Rub it in well and then tie the animal's head up. In twenty-four hours grease it and turn the horse in a box-stall.

**PAPILLOMA.**—I had a yearling heifer that became covered with warts around the neck last spring. I applied kerosene, but they kept on growing until some of them were as large as a man's hand. Finally the large ones began to suppurate and the heifer grew so thin in flesh that I shot her to put her out of her misery. Now I have five yearlings that have the same kind of warts starting on them. I used caustic potash on them and cut the large ones off, one of which I will send you. What can I do to cure them? Glasco, Kas. L. B.

**Answer.**—Through the kindness of Dr. N. S. Mayo, of the State Agricultural college, we have obtained a microscopical examination of the specimen sent us and find it a Papilloma—ordinary wart. Some animals seem to inherit a predisposition to these abnormal growths. They are more commonly found on young animals than on old ones. The best way to remove them is with the knife, cutting well out into the surrounding parts so that none of the wart will be left and then burn the wound with a hot iron or touch it with lunar caustic.

**RHEUMATISM.**—I have a six-year-old horse that I bought a year ago very thin in flesh. He soon began to improve, and did well until after harvest, when he began to get stiff in his hind quarters and was lame, sometimes in one leg, and sometimes in the other. In winter, when feeding on straw, he got beards in his mouth and his tongue swelled and got raw. It is healed up, but the swelling is not all gone. He has had plenty of grain, but does not thrive. He has done no work for over seven months. I have fed him some condition powders. A. W. Page, Kas.

**Answer.**—We think from the symptoms given that your horse is affected with rheumatism. Give him once a week, for three weeks, 1½ pints of raw linseed oil. Feed liberally on oats and bran mash, and twice a day in feed give him one of the following powders: Bicarbonate of potassium, 5 ounces; powdered colchicum seed, 3 ounces; powdered nuxvomica, 2 ounces. Mix and make into twenty-four powders. If his mouth is sore swab it out three times a day with some of the

following wash: Powdered borax, 1 ounce; honey, 1 ounce; soft water, 1 pint. The probability is that some of the beards have become encysted in his tongue and can only be removed with the scalpel and forceps, rather a delicate operation, even for an expert.

**STREAK OF BULGE.**—I have a three-year-old Cleveland Bay mare, half Texas, that has a small streak of bulge on each side of her nose. It is four or five inches long and seems hard. Can you tell me what will remove it without leaving a scar? I believe she has sound teeth. Some call it the effects of distemper. Some say it is "big-head." It has been there for two years. F. W. Lyndon, Kas.

**Answer.**—We must admit that you have a "small streak of bulge" on us this time. Please tell us on what part of the face the enlargement is located. Is it of bone formation? Is there any discharge from the nostrils? Does it cause the mare any inconvenience in eating? Write again and describe more fully.

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## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

**Kansas City.** May 11, 1891.  
**CATTLE.**—Receipts very good; range cattle in better supply than any previous time this season, but grassers were dull and lower; general stockers and feeders slow. Representative sales: Shipping steers, \$4 60a5 65; cows, \$2 25a4 50; bulls, \$3 40a4 00; heifers, \$3 65a2 75; Texas steers, \$3 25a4 15; stockers and feeders, \$2 35a4 00.  
**HOGS.**—Dull and lower market. Range of packers' hogs, \$4 20a4 75; bulk of sales, \$4 50a 4 60.  
**SHEEP.**—But few in and sold quickly. Representative sales at \$2 75a5 00.

**Chicago.** May 11, 1891.  
**CATTLE.**—Receipts 15,000. Market lower. Prime to fancy steers, \$5 00a8 15; common to good steers, \$4 75a5 35; Texans, \$3 25a4 45; butcher cows, \$3 75a3 80.  
**HOGS.**—Receipts 35,000. Market lower. Rough and common, \$4 25a4 50; packers and mixed, \$4 70a4 85; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4 85a4 95; light, \$4 25a4 60.  
**SHEEP.**—Receipts 10,000. Market steady. Natives, \$5 75; Texans, \$5 00a5 37½; Westerns, \$5 55a5 65.

**St. Louis.** May 11, 1891.  
**CATTLE.**—Receipts 3,000. Market lower. Good to fancy native steers, \$5 00a5 70; fair to good natives, \$4 00a5 00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3 80a4 60.  
**HOGS.**—Receipts 4,000. Market lower. Fair to choice heavy, \$4 60a4 85; mixed grades, \$4 25a4 80; light, fair to best, \$4 60a4 75.  
**SHEEP.**—Receipts 8,000. Market steady. Good to choice, clipped, \$3 70a5 30.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

**Kansas City.** May 11, 1891.  
**WHEAT.**—Receipts for 48 hours 16,500 bushels. No. 2 hard, 94c; No. 3 hard, 91c; No. 2 red, 95½c, and No. 3 red, 92½c.  
**CORN.**—Receipts for 48 hours 32,500 bushels. Dull and lower market. No. 2 mixed, 56c; No. 3 mixed, 55½c; No. 2 white mixed, 60c.  
**OATS.**—Receipts for 48 hours 9,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 49½c; No. 3 mixed, 49c; No. 2 red, 49½c; No. 2 white mixed, 51½c.  
**RYE.**—Receipts for past 48 hours 1,000 bushels. Dull but steady market. No. 2, 82c, and No. 3, 78c.

**FLAXSEED.**—But little coming in; market dull. We quote crushing at \$1 00a1 10 per bushel upon the basis of pure; sowing at \$1 50 per bushel; sack, 10a20c.  
**CASTOR BEANS.**—No receipts; prices nominal. We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 30 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less; sowing, \$2 00 per bushel.  
**HAY.**—Receipts for the past 48 hours 450 tons. Sales slow and values weak. We quote: Prairie fancy, \$14 00; good to choice, \$12 50a13 00; prime, \$10 00a11 00; common, \$4 50a5 00. Timothy, good to choice, \$14 00.

**Chicago.** May 11, 1891.  
**WHEAT.**—Receipts 34,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1 02; No. 3 spring, 95a97c; No. 2 red, \$1 02a1 04.  
**CORN.**—Receipts 322,000 bushels. No. 2, 63½c. OATS—Receipts 238,000 bushels. No. 2, 50c; No. 2 white, 51½a52½c; No. 3 white, 50½a51½c.  
**RYE.**—Receipts 6,000 bushels. No. 2, 85c.  
**BARLEY.**—Receipts 12,000 bushels. No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 72a75c; No. 4, 72c.

**St. Louis.** May 11, 1891.  
**WHEAT.**—Receipts 40,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, \$1 01a1 02.  
**CORN.**—Receipts 162,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 58a59c.  
**OATS.**—Receipts 53,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 52½c.  
**HAY.**—Choice to fancy prairie, \$13 00a13 50; choice to fancy timothy, \$14 00a18 00.

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503 Beard Building, Kansas City, Mo.



## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1891.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by F. Martin, in Reading tp., April 4, 1891, one br wn or bay horse, 4 years old, no marks or brand; valued at \$40.  
Marshall county—James Montgomery, clk.  
HORSE—Taken up by Sidney Walter, in Marysville tp., March 28, 1891, one dark brown horse, 6 or 7 years old, one hind foot white; valued at \$55.

FOR WEEK ENDING, MAY 6, 1891.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.  
MULE—Taken up by J. W. Bowersock, in Caney tp., P. O. Havana, April 20, 1891, one bay mare mule, 2 years old, short mane and tail, stripes across withers; valued at \$40.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by Geo. D. Back, P. O. Baxter Springs, April 13, 1891, one dark bay or brown horse, about 14½ hands high, collar marks, white spot in forehead, thin tail, about 12 years old; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1891.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.  
COLT—Taken up by John L. Calvert, in Center tp., P. O. Dorrance, April 7, 1891, one light bay horse colt, 12 hands high, star in forehead, both front feet white and right hind leg white about half way to knee; valued at \$15.

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

\$5 A DAY SURE. \$2.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

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

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

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, 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—I 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 \$15 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 papers. Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

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## TESTIMONIALS:

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

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY, DEALER IN DRUGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, MORGANVILLE, KAN., April 19, 1890.  
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.—Gents:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 85c. I have sold Haas' and Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and I have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$300 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

MERIDEN PARK HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS, F. A. TRIPP, PROPRIETOR, MERIDEN, KAN., December 15, 1890.

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

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Stolen, from my stable on North Summit street, Arkansas City, Kas., May 1, 1891, one gray mare, 9 to 10 years old, shod all round, two black collar scars on each side of neck, has small wen or wart on edge of jaw-bone on left side answers to name of Daisy, a harness bridle or scar on back that will get sore very easy, is weak in hock-joint—breaks down going slow or stopping, is about 16 hands high. One bright bay mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail, white spot about the size of a dollar on left side, very small white spot on nostril and little white on one hind foot next to hoof, about 16 hands high.

I will pay the above reward for the return of the horses or any information leading to their recovery.

H. B. OLAPP, Arkansas City, Kas.

Also, stolen from Henry Brown, one black team, mare and gelding. The horse has one white hind foot and scar on the other hind foot. Mr. Brown offers \$50 reward for the return of horses.

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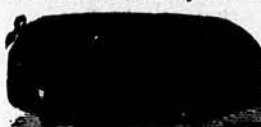
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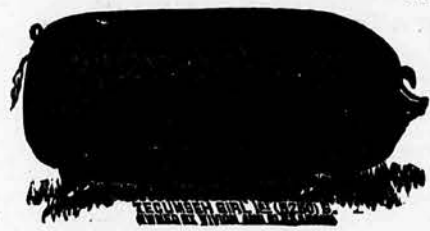


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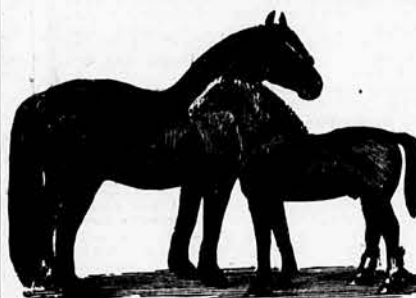
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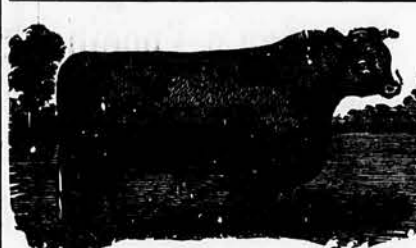


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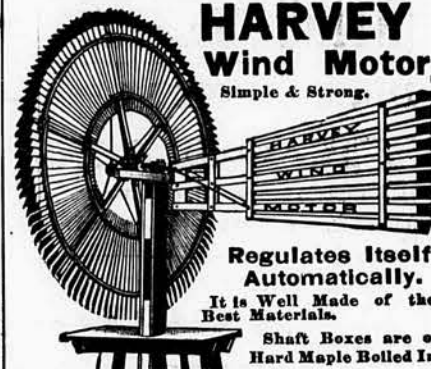
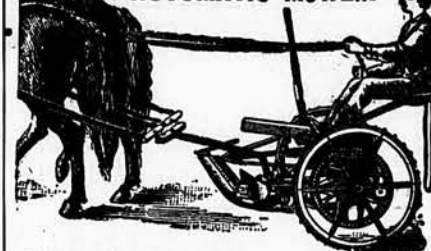
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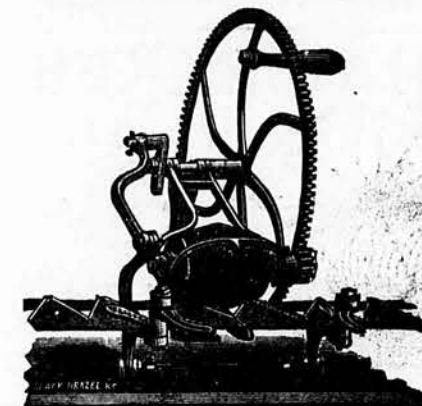
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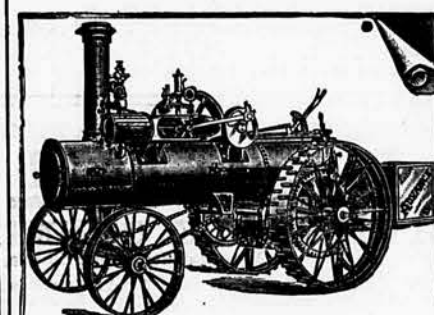
  
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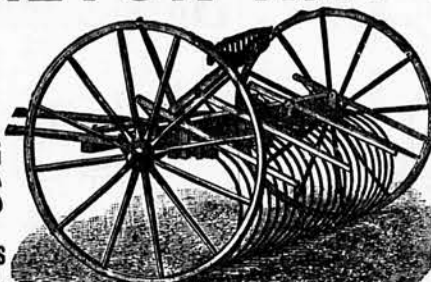
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