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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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Agricultural Matters.

EXPERIMENT IN SUBSOILING.

From the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the month of June last, we clip the following article by Secretary Mohler. It is an experiment that should be thoroughly tested at the earliest possible moment:

A State experiment station is an excellent thing, yet in Kansas the soil and the climatic conditions vary so greatly from the Missouri river westward, that the results obtained at Manhattan from given methods of culture, however valuable there, are practically of but little value in many other portions of the State.

For this reason experiments should be conducted in many sections of the western half of Kansas, to determine the truth or falsity of certain theories which are believed to be true, yet have never been fully tested.

The theory to which I particularly refer at this time is that in reference to subsoiling. The theory is that deep subsoiling vastly improves the chances for a crop, either in a dry or wet season.

It is claimed that the loosening up of the subsoil to a depth of eighteen or twenty inches creates a sort of reservoir, into which water as it falls enters, and is there held in storage to supply plants with needed moisture in times of an extended drought.

This underground moisture is brought up to the roots of plants by the well-known principle of capillary attraction, and by an equally well-known principle, which leads the plant to extend its roots in the direction of moisture, the roots are induced to sink deeper into the soil than they otherwise would, and are thus brought into a better condition to resist drought.

Again, it is claimed that loosening up the subsoil to a great depth is highly advantageous in times of excessive rainfall, for the reason that by this means the superfluous water passes readily down into the subsoil, while otherwise it remains on the surface too long, and serious injury to the plant is often the result.

Here, then, are two well-defined, clear-cut propositions, which are both embodied in the theory of subsoiling; and both these propositions need verification by actual experiment before they can be accepted as actually true.

According to this theory subsoiling, while it may be attended with good results in any portion of the State, yet is especially helpful in the western half of Kansas, where crops more frequently suffer from insufficient rainfall than elsewhere in the State. By it, it is claimed, water falling at any season of the year is carried down into the deeply-loosened-up subsoil, which would otherwise run off on the surface, and the water is thus held as a reserve, to be drawn upon during an extended cessation of water-supply from the clouds.

Now we have been talking for many years about the wonderfully good results from subsoiling, and yet nothing has been done in a practical and thorough way. I suggest the propriety of stopping this talk, and going to work to demonstrate by well-conducted experiments the problem whether subsoiling actually does possess all the merit, or any part, which is claimed for it.

I suggest, therefore, that in every county, or in as many counties as possible in western Kansas, one or more farmers together secure a subsoil plow. (It costs only about \$12.) Let two or more strips of ground, about two rods in width, be plowed and subsoiled from sixteen to twenty inches deep across the field selected for the experiment; let the balance of the field be plowed the usual depth, and not subsoiled; let the surface cultivation previous to

seeding or planting the crop be the same on all that subsoiled, and on that not subsoiled.

Plant the field across the subsoiled strips so there can be no difference in the time or manner of planting. If corn, or any crop requiring cultivation, is planted, the farmer should be careful to give to the entire field exactly the same treatment.

The conductor of this experiment should provide for himself a book in which to record the difference, if any, in plant growth. This record should be taken about every ten days. A record also of the rainfall, and weather conditions generally, should be taken for each period of ten days. When the crop is fully matured, the difference in the yield and quality of the grain is to be carefully noted.

It is claimed that the beneficial results of one thorough subsoiling will be extended through a period of eight or ten years. If, therefore, the cost of one subsoiling be divided by eight, or the time in years, good results may be expected to follow. The cost for each year is but little.

It is believed that, in case the first season after the subsoiling is done is very dry, the crop on the subsoiled strips will be inferior to that on ground not subsoiled; but after plentiful rains have fallen, and the subsoil is thoroughly filled, then the subsoiled strips will produce the best results. If the results from subsoiling are as highly beneficial as those who advocate it believe, every acre under cultivation in the western half of Kansas should be subsoiled at the earliest possible moment; but before that expense is incurred, the facts should first be demonstrated beyond a doubt that such benefits actually do flow from deepening of loosened underground soil. I shall be glad to have farmers in the different sections of the State signify their willingness to engage in this experimental work. By several farmers joining together in the purchase of a subsoil plow, and also joining their team force, the cost to each one will be very little comparatively.

It is this reaching out after new thoughts, new methods, and the demonstration of their value by actual experiment, that makes farming interesting, and lifts it up on to a higher plane, where more brain and less muscle is required.

Experiments With Forage Plants.

Bulletin No. 18 of the Kansas Experiment Station at the Agricultural college is a very valuable publication. "What can we grow," it says, "which, taking one year with another, will yield us a sure and profitable forage crop? This question is one of vital importance to the Kansas farmer. It yet remains unanswered, though it has ever been uppermost in the thoughts of agriculturists; and it will yet take years of experience, experiments and interchange of views before an answer can be given. The problem is complicated in Kansas by the uncertainty of the rainfall, and by its unequal distribution. A crop which one year may give a satisfactory yield may utterly fail the next, and what is a success in the eastern part of the State will, for lack of rain, often prove a complete failure in the west. Confronted by such conditions, it is evident that to have a sure crop we must look mainly to those plants which are least affected by drought, and place less dependence on plants which require full rainfall for their development. Corn is the universal forage plant in the West, and in good seasons it is doubtful if any better can be grown; but for the greater part of Kansas it is too uncertain to be depended on to furnish the necessary forage. Owing to the drought during July and August, and finally to an uncommonly early killing frost Septem-

ber 12, the corn crop on the college farm in 1890 did not furnish more than one-third of the feed required to carry the herd through the winter. Had the season been like that of 1889, the crop would have been ample.

"With a view to finding something better suited to such precarious conditions, a large number of forage plants was tried the past season. The dry weather which so disastrously affected the general crop, in a certain sense, proved of value to these trials by rendering the test more crucial and thoroughgoing, and thus setting off the ability of the several crops to withstand drought with greater clearness than would have been possible in an ordinary season."

Fifteen pages of the bulletin are devoted to the results of experiments at length with the various forage plants, followed with the following summary as to the plants tried:

1. The non-saccharine sorghums are among our best drought-resisting plants, and among them are several sorts that will yield good crops of seed in dry seasons, and the seed will compare favorably with corn for feed.

2. Of several varieties of millet tested, German millet gave the best yield of hay, followed in order by Hungarian, common millet, broomcorn millet, and Golden Wonder.

3. Teosinte yields heavy crops of excellent forage, much relished by stock. The average of a three-years' test is a yield of 23.9 tons per acre.

4. Pearl millet has been a failure for three successive seasons, owing mainly to the apparent impossibility of getting a stand.

5. Spring vetches failed to produce a paying crop in 1890.

6. The Yellow lupine was a failure in 1890.

7. When roots of ensilage are not growing, Kansas stock melons can be grown and fed to advantage along with hay or other dry fodder. The yield is heavy, and the cost of culture and handling but slight.

8. Thousand-headed kale will give a fair yield of forage, but heavier crops of more palatable feed can be grown at the same cost.

9. Certain early varieties of the Japanese Soy bean promise to be of much value for this country as heavy producers of a highly nitrogenous feed.

10. *Coix lachryma* and *Panicum frumentaceum*, two Japanese forage plants, were failures here in 1890.

11. In a test during the past dry season of fourteen varieties of ensilage corn, only the following four kinds yielded more than twelve tons of ensilage per acre, viz.: Mosby's Prolific 14.39, Sheep's Tooth 12.92, Southern Horse Tooth 12.37, and Shoe Peg 12.15 tons per acre.

12. A verdict of "not proven" must be given in the trial of growing a mixture of corn and sorghum versus corn and sorghum growing singly, though there is some evidence in support of the theory that a mixture increases the yield.

Saving Corn Fodder.

The season is near at hand, and the corn is rapidly approaching the stage when the tops and leaves can be removed without injury to the grain and with vast benefit to the stock. John C. Edgar, in *Austin Statesman*, says that this corn fodder is one of the most valuable forage crops, without any labor, yet for the want of sense to save it, it is allowed to go to waste. Corn tops, if cut at the right time and well cured, excel any other form of roughness, except perhaps sheaf oats, as cow or horse feed. In fact, a horse will not only live, but thrive and do fairly hard work on fodder alone; while the quantity and quality of a cow's milk is greatly improved by its use.

The right time to cut tops is when the corn begins to harden and before

the leaves begin to fire. The stalk and leaves have then performed their functions to the grain and are of no more service to it, the filling out and hardening of the grain depending on the flow of the sap and sunshine.

The binding of corn tops is generally considered one of the meanest jobs on the farm, and involving a visit to the field before sun up, while the dew is on the grass. This is not necessary. The stalks may be cut at any time during the day and be bound with ease and comfort an hour afterwards, as a very slight wilting makes the stalk limber and tough. Immediately after binding they should be put in shocks of fifteen or twenty with butts down. In stacking care should be taken to keep the middle higher than the sides so that the stack will form a roof and shed the water. Always stack with the tops out, and if properly done not a bundle will be washed, no matter what weather may follow.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition to the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Fits From Pin Worms.

HAMLIN, N. Y., June 27.

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

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

Ho for Detroit--The G. A. R. National Encampment.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will sell tickets to Detroit for the G. A. R. National Encampment, at the rate of one lowest first-class fare for the round trip. Dates of sale will be as follows: From all stations in Kansas and Nebraska, July 30 to August 2, inclusive. From all stations in Colorado, Oklahoma or Indian Territory, July 29 to August 1, inclusive.

Return limits on these Tickets will be same as other lines.

For full particulars address T. J. Anderson, Asst. Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kansas, or apply to any Ticket Agent of the Rock Island system.

JNO. SEBASTIAN,
G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Ill.

At Manitou.

MANITOU SPRINGS, COLO., June 27.—[Special.]—Manitou is to the people what a sugar barrel is to the flies on a bright summer day—decidedly attractive. There is an absence of flies and an influx of people at Manitou that is refreshing. These June days are of the leafy June that poets prate of—cool mornings, warm enough at noontime to remind the outdoor wanderer that it is summer, and evenings full of moonlight and coolness.

The walks, drives and trails about Manitou are so numerous that old-timers of several seasons experience find some new beauties whenever they go out. The country is a paradise for the lively young woman or the brawny young man who delights in exploring expeditions.—Ex.

Manitou is best reached via the Union Pacific.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 22—F. M. Lall, Poland-China sale, Marshall, Mo.
SEPTEMBER 23—C. G. Sparks, Poland-China sale, Mt. Leonard, Mo.
SEPTEMBER 29-30—Robert Rounds, second annual sale of Poland-Chinas, Morganville, Kas.

Early Maturity.

The subject of early maturity is one that can be considered quite frequently by stockmen with good effect. The trouble with so many of our stock-raisers is their evident lack of consideration of this important feature of live stock husbandry. The stockmen who are most prosperous are the ones who carefully study the question of early maturity.

"The greatest possible gain in the shortest possible number of days," says the *Wisconsin Farmer*, "is the watchword of success in getting stock ready for the market. All figures that have been given to the world regarding the feeding of stock prove this beyond a doubt. It will not do to let stock run till at some period in their life, which varies with their owners' fancies, they are put up to fatten. When this course is pursued the animals are generally thin, gaunt and scrubby, and the transition from poverty to plenty is so sudden that it takes them a long time to show any increase in flesh. The time to begin to fatten is at the hour of birth. Never let the flesh that is born on a youngster, be it a calf, a pig, or a lamb, get off its bones; but keep it there. Augment it and better it by judicious feeding, until it leaves your yard the property of some one else. Your grain thus used will bring you a much higher price than you can get for it at the elevator. Crowd every young thing you have got along as fast as it will grow; err rather on the side of overfeeding than underfeeding, and do not be led away by hearing any primeval traditions about making stock hardy by letting them rough it. We know that this is a somewhat common belief among farmers, and just as certainly do we know that the principle is wrong, stock, lock and barrel. One of the most successful farmers we ever knew, and whose success, notwithstanding hard times, is still a subject of laudatory comment in the county in which he lived and died, used to purchase each spring some half-starved two-year-old heifers and turn them with a bull into a rich pasture. The following spring the calves were born in a certain rough pasture, which was each year devoted to the lot of heifers on hand, and a liberal ration of oil cake and cotton cake, fed to both cows and calves until October, when the whole band was taken to the farm-stead. The calves were taken from their mothers, shut up separate from them, and neither ever saw the outside world until driven to the shambles—the mothers at four years old, the calves at one. The produce sold much higher relatively, often actually, than the parent stock, and with this in view, it has not been hard for us to determine whether it is best to let stock "mature" or mature it ourselves.

"Pigs and lambs, as well as calves, should never know a hungry minute from the time they are born."

Grade Stallions at Fairs.

In the interest of improved stock, the *Wisconsin Farmer* strikes the key-note in stating that a great mistake is made by the managers of county fairs in offering prizes for grade stallions. The main object of such fairs is to encourage the breeding of good stock, and to stir up a healthy and lasting desire amongst farmers to continue in the good work. Nevertheless, in encouraging the keeping of grade stallions, by offering premiums, no matter how small, for them, fair managers are foolishly doing the agricultural community a great and gratuitous injury. It is a most excellent plan to give good premiums for grade geldings and mares, as this distinctly encourages a legitimate industry. A good grade gelding will always sell well, and the real value of a good grade mare cannot properly be set down in dollars and cents.

The using of a grade stallion generally in a community leads to a distinct loss to that community collectively of many hundreds of dollars each year. The reason is apparent to any one. No grad-

ing up can be done with a grade. The *Wisconsin Farmer* says that it is not tied to the apron strings of any particular breed or type; but it is first, last and all the time, collectively and individually, inside and outside, above and below, the champion of pure blood in the sire, and will not countenance any encouragement that may be given, no matter from what quarter it comes, to grade stallions kept for breeding purposes. The time is not far distant when farmers will see the folly of breeding to all kinds of grades. Everything that can be done to hasten this much to be desired era should be done, and all things, among which we most distinctly consider is the giving of prizes for grade stallions of breeding age, which will retard its coming should be left undone. County fair societies had better donate an *ecraseur* to every owner of a grade stallion than offer prizes for competition amongst these half-bred brutes.

Hog Cholera Symptoms.

Symptoms of hog cholera are described by the Iowa State Board of Health as follows:

The presence of the disease is indicated by a cold shivering, lasting from a few seconds to several hours; frequent sneezing, followed by a loss of appetite; rough appearance of the hair, drooping of the ears, stupidity, attempts to vomit, tendency to root the bedding, to lie down in dark and quiet places, dullness of the eye, often dim; sometimes swelling of the head, eruptions of the ears and other parts of the body, dizziness, laborious breathing, vitiated appetite for dung, dirty and salty substances, accumulation of mucus in inner corner of the eye, discharge from the nose, fetid and offensive odor of the discharges from the bowels, offensive exhalations; diarrheal discharges are semi-fluid of grayish green color and often mixed with blood. In many cases the skin on the belly between the hind legs, behind the ears and even on the nose has numerous red spots which toward the fatal termination turn purple. As the disease progresses the animal becomes sluggish, the head droops with the nose near the ground, but usually will be found lying down with the nose hid in the bedding. If there has been costiveness, about two days before death there will be offensive, fetid discharge; the voice becomes faint and hoarse; the animal is stupid, emaciation increases rapidly; the skin becomes dry, hard and very unclean, there is cold, clammy sweat, and death soon follows with convulsions, or gradually by exhaustion, without a struggle. In chronic diseases or those of long duration, the animal becomes weak, lies down most of the time, eats but little, and has the diarrhea. These cases may linger for weeks, scattering the poison of the disease in the discharge wherever they go.

Preventing Blind Staggers.

The prevention of blind staggers in swine is answered in the last issue of *Farm, Stock and Home*, by Theo. Louis, a practical authority on swine husbandry, as follows: Follow the laws of nature and you have the patent. Our observation leads us to think that in years when feed is high and scarce, the different diseases that hogs are subject to generally increase; the same in years of plenty. In years of scarcity much food is made use of, such as mouldy corn, meal and millstuff that have soured, and scanty pastures with coarse grasses are very injurious to younger hogs; while in years of plenty overfeeding of some one kind of grain is resorted to.

Again, in time of drought, such as we passed through this spring, pools of stagnant, foul water are apt to be the only drinking places. There are no other causes to cause blind staggers, any more than any other disease that is not caused by heredity. All are the cause of injudicious feeding, or care, contracting colds, fevers and inflammation. If it were not that the duration of hog life was so short there would be no end to disease, not because the hog is subject to disease any more than any other animal, only he is subjected and expected to withstand any ill-treatment and eat any specific poison with impunity.

Why is it that during the long years that we fed and raised hogs that we had but two pigs sick with blind staggers? Set it down that indigestion is the leading cause.

Wholesome food makes healthy hogs and wholesome meats. If it pays to keep

hogs it pays better to keep them well. For instance, last year there were many soft ears of corn at the time of gathering; they now come out of the crib in a mouldy condition; we carefully select them out before feeding. Feeding them to the brood sows would instantly result in diarrhea through the entire herd of pigs. We are thinking of sending some of this corn to the experiment station to learn the true facts of the amount of poison one would be feeding. Prevention is better than a cure.

We omitted to say in the treaty on hogs sick with blind staggers, if salts and sulphur will not be sufficient to move the bowels, take a piece of boiled cold pork, split it toward the rind, and put from fifteen to twenty grains of calomel between and let him swallow it, and give two drachms of castor oil to purge.

Live Stock Husbandry.

Do you personally supervise your live stock, or do they shift for themselves?

Horses require especial care during the early days of summer, when they are not yet accustomed to heat. See that the collars and harness are well fitting, and kept clean wherever they come in contact with the skin. Never leave them on while resting during the noon hour. Attention to this may prevent annoying sores.

"Never before," says the *Western Agriculturist*, "has improved stock breeding been so important for the future supply of our home and foreign trade. Secure a full-blood male and make the start of one or two females and you will soon breed into a herd. The markets of the world demand increased supplies; will you help supply the high-priced foreign trade, or the cheap canning trade?"

The Hon. A. M. Garland, for many years President of the American Wool-Growers' Association, says: "It is evident that the time for recognizing mutton production as of equal importance with wool, in any but the most remote sections, is upon us. The necessity for keeping one breed of sheep for wool and another for meat no longer exists in our farming economy. Even from the ranches on our frontier comes a demand for larger sheep."

Some one has said that a good Jersey cow will make as many pounds of butter in a year as a good steer will make beef. Yes, and the cow will keep on doing that for ten or fifteen years; the butter is sold and the cow is left good as new, but the steer only grows for two or three years and is then sold; that is the end of him. Jersey butter sells at 25 to 75 cents per pound, and beef from 2½ to 7½, or 10 per cent. of the price of the butter.—*Western Agriculturist*.

The greater thriftiness of pigs from a sow that has borne one, two or three previous litters is partly due doubtless to the greater amount of milk she gives. There is probably as much proportional difference here as between a mature cow and a heifer with her first calf. Beside in the young sow the milk is not so rich, as part of what should go to make it is kept for the growth of the mother. It is possible to keep sows too long, but this is more frequently from their learning bad habits, becoming unruly or eating their young, than from failures to give full messes of milk, or to produce good litters of thrifty young. Old sows usually farrow more pigs than they did when young, and sometimes even farrow more than they have teats, in which case it is economy to kill the weaklings in excess.—*Rural World*.

The science of wool-growing is a subject which should be more generally studied and better understood. A French contemporary directs attention to the influence on the quality of the fleece of the food which the sheep eats, and dwells on the following four points: (1) To obtain the right quantity of good wool the sheep must be well fed; (2) If the sheep receive too much food, or food which is not sufficiently nutritive, the wool lacks strength, is destitute of grease, and becomes in consequence flabby, rough to touch, dry and harsh; (3) regularity in the distribution of the food is very important; faults in this matter affect the quality of the wool; (4) there is a difference of opinion about the action of certain foods on wool. All, however, agree in ascribing a marked influence to fertile pastures. The wool of sheep that enjoy such pasturage is abundant; the fiber is long and is characterized by its softness, whiteness, luster and strength. Sturm, who is a high authority on the

subject, has proved that all the foods which promote perspiration produce a fine wool.

The time of giving water should be carefully studied, is a point well taken by the *Texas Live Stock Journal*. At rest, the horse should receive water at least three times a day. When at work more frequently. The rule here should be to give in small quantities and often. There is a popular fallacy that if a horse is warm he should not be allowed to drink, many claiming that the first swallow of water founders the animal, or produces colic. This is erroneous. No matter how warm a horse may be, it is always entirely safe to allow him six to ten swallows of water. If this is given on going into the stable, he should be given at once a pound or two of hay and allowed to rest about an hour before feeding. If water be now offered him it will in many cases be refused, or at least he will drink but sparingly. The danger then is not in the first swallow of water, but is due to the excessive quantity that the animal will take when warm if not restrained.

The last bulletin from the Georgia Department of Agriculture makes the following recommendations regarding lock-jaw in horses and lice on stock: Many valuable horses are lost from sticking a nail in the foot and lockjaw ensuing. A simple but effective remedy is to fill the wound as soon as you can after drawing the nail with common writing ink. The same acid that rusts your steel pen will eat up the iron in the wound and cure the foot. If promptly treated the horse need not loose any time.... Lice are often very troublesome and destructive. Lice are produced and propagated by filth. Hence "keep everything clean," is a good farm maxim. But occasionally you will be troubled with these vermin. A weak solution of tobacco juice will generally destroy them. A strong solution will cure the scratches. This disease is caused from excess of ammonia in filthy stables. Clean the stables often or keep deeply covered with dry litter of any kind and you will not be troubled with scratches.

Like a Wounded Snake.

That drags its slow length along, convalescence after prostrating disease creeps on. Hasten it with the genial breeder of health and strength, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every function is regulated and rendered active by the great enabling medicine. Digestion, bilious secretion, the action of the bowels and kidneys, purity and richness of the blood, immunity from malarial attacks—all are insured by it.

A Wonderful Remedy.

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

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

Sea Bathing 1,000 Miles from the Sea.

AT GARFIELD BEACH.

The famous health resort, Garfield Beach, on Great Salt Lake, eighteen miles from Salt Lake City, is reached via the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," and is now open.

This is the only real sand beach on the Great Salt Lake, and is one of the finest bathing and pleasure resorts in the West.

For complete description of Garfield Beach and Great Salt Lake, send to E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, for copies of "Sights and Scenes in Utah," or "A Glimpse of Great Salt Lake."

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.

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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.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Address by the National Executive Committee of the People's party to the citizens of the United States.

The times that try men's souls are here once more. The descendants of the British Tories of 1776, and other European and American capitalists have bound our country with chains more galling and more dangerous than the political bonds that oppressed the colonies, because they are more subtle and more corrupting in their influences.

The Declaration of Independence from the arrogance of British politicians, must be supplanted by a declaration of independence from the frightful power of concentrated wealth.

The political independence which the fathers of the country secured through seven years of bloody war, is but a shallow sham unless our country can secure industrial independence.

The subtle power of money to oppress is greater than the ephemeral power of the wily politician. The tyrants of modern civilization do not bind their subjects with bonds of blood and iron as did the conquerors of the past—their weapon is corruption, forged by duplicity and riveted by ignorance.

The warriors of old, who sallied forth to prey upon their fellow men, to subjugate and exact tribute from them, did it like men and heroes, knowing that in case of failure their lives would pay the forfeit. To be a robber knight of modern civilization requires neither courage or heroism. Under our present system the most conscienceless schemer, the most unscrupulous corruptionist wields the greatest power and levies the most enormous tribute.

The British nobility tyrannized over the American colonies, and exacted taxation without representation, but the American people recognized the danger, because their defiance of the liberties of the colonies was so open and undisguised that all could see it.

The fact that our country is to-day an abject tributary province of British and other foreign oligarchs, is known and recognized by only a few, because the system that brought it about has been covered up by subsidized or ignorant newspapers and politicians, until but two remedies are left—the ballot or the bullet. We consider violence in settling disputes as unworthy of a civilized nation, and for this reason we have organized a party of

the people to overthrow once more the tyrants who have and are continuing to rob us of that to which they have no moral right.

The railroads of our country are capitalized at \$9,000,000,000, and it is a well-known fact that the great majority of their stock is held by people in England and other foreign countries, who have no more interest in the United States than the vampire has in its victim. Foreign capitalists own many of our mines, elevators, irrigation systems, and other property and probably billions of acres of our lands—one foreign combination alone, the Villard syndicates, controlling a land grant of 74,000 square miles, two and a third times as much land as is contained in all Ireland. At a reasonable estimate foreign capitalists have invested \$10,000,000,000 in our country. What value have they given us in return? They did not give us gold or silver because these metals have been carried abroad by the shipload and are mined here, not in Europe; they perform no labor to earn this monstrous sum, and we have given them at least value for value, for every ounce of goods we obtained from them.

The fact is they loaned us their credit, in the form of bank checks, drafts and notes, and they are paying these promises to pay, with the interest and dividends—the tribute they draw from our people. According to the census the wealth of the United States is about \$90,000,000,000. Money invested at 6 per cent., compound interest, will double in less than twelve years, so that our foreign masters in about thirty years will own more than the whole wealth of the United States to-day, allowing them only 6 per cent. on their holdings. But when it is considered that the Western Union Telegraph Company pays a dividend of 5 per cent. on about \$90,000,000 of capital stock, while its plant can be duplicated for \$15,000,000, making the interest about 30 per cent. on the actual investment, and that this applies to many corporations, the danger threatening the liberties of the American people, indicate the early destruction of the republic and the establishment of a moneyed oligarchy. It is a serious question, whether we have not reached that point now.

The cause of the evil is the policy pursued by our alleged statesmen, who have shown themselves to be the abject and willing tools of the capitalists who are getting rich on the interest of their debts, at the expense of the business, industrial and agricultural interests of the country. Money has been made artificially scarce by means so foul that it would do credit to the professional gambler and confidence man. The people are led to believe by a juggling of facts and figures that very little money is available to the government, while \$750,000,000 are loaned to favored banks or locked up in the treasury vaults under all manner of fraudulent pretenses. Let one illustration suffice: \$100,000,000 in gold are held to "redeem treasury notes (greenbacks) outstanding." This gold was borrowed by the government for that purpose twenty years ago, and not one dollar of it, judging from the treasury reports, has ever been called for. All this gold is hoarded still, though comparatively few of the notes are now in circulation. And during this score of years we have been taxed to pay interest on this enormous sum. This appears all the more ridiculously criminal when it is considered that the government issued bonds (paper notes bearing interest) to redeem greenbacks (paper notes bearing no interest) that, as experience has shown, nobody wanted redeemed.

During the Cleveland administration the idiotic policy of paying high premiums to redeem bonds not due was inaugurated. It was continued under the Harrison administration. About \$80,000,000 was given to the bondholders through this system unnecessarily. But now that about \$50,000,000 in bonds are due and might be redeemed at par, the Secretary of the Treasury, after consulting with Wall street, and of course the agents of European capitalists, intimates that there is no ready money for that purpose, though the treasury contains \$750,000,000. And the bankers are willing to take the bonds at 2 and some even at 1½ per cent., and the Secretary of the Treasury is extending them without warrant of law. They appreciate the fact that the release of \$50,000,000 of ready money would relieve the money market, break their corner and

ease the grip that unproductive capital has upon the people of the United States, through the enormous debts caused by the scarcity of ready money and the necessity of the people paying for land that is morally theirs, but was stolen by corporations "according to law." It is an infamy that American citizens must pay enormous prices to private corporations for the privilege of occupying any part of the public domain—the heritage of all the people. The advocates of corporate extortion claim that without the aid of land grants and other assistance the railroads would not have been built and the desert made to blossom as the rose. This may be true, but if the people furnished the means to build the roads the people should own them.

The monstrous burden of debt resting upon our people is made clear by the farm mortgage statistics, which so far, for reasons unknown, have only been furnished for Iowa and Alabama. In Iowa they aggregate about \$198,000,000, not counting those recorded previous to 1880—equal to \$104 per capita, or counting five to a family, \$520 to every family in the State. Adding other real estate mortgages would double this sum; and all other debts public, private and corporate, would certainly increase it six if not eight fold. As all debts, taxes, dividends, interest and other increase must be paid by productive labor, the burden falling on the producing classes is almost incredible. Is it a wonder that in our new country 33,000 families own over half of all the wealth, and that one-sixth of our wealth is owned by foreign money kings? Are we not rapidly approaching the condition of the tenant farmers of Ireland, who are impoverished by the rents paid to absentee landlords, as our country is being drained not only through rents, but dividends, interest and money paid for the purchase of our own lands to absentee bond and stockholders? How long will it be at this rate until our farmers are the tenants of absentee landlords, and most of the people are degraded to the level of serfs to concentrated wealth.

If the billions of dollars of bank and corporation paper, mortgages and other paper evidences of debt issued by individuals are good enough for the extortioners and the usurers, paper notes issued by all the people jointly, in the form of government notes, are better. The platform of the People's party demands that measure, but the money tories speak of "Cheap John money" and "establishing pawn shops" when the plan is proposed. They never consider that every dollar of the many billions of debt certificates held by them, have only individual backing, while notes issued by the government are secured by all the people in the land. Estimating all the debts in Iowa at only \$400,000,000 and the average interest at 7 per cent., this would represent a burden upon the people of that one State of \$28,000,000 a year. If the government loaned money at 2 per cent., limited in amount and on approved security, the interest would be only \$8,000,000. Twenty millions would remain in the pockets of the people of Iowa, and the \$3,000,000 they did pay, would not go to enrich lazy and designing speculators at home and abroad, but would be practically paid to themselves—the government. This applies to all the States, to many in a greater degree. Such a currency would be equal to first mortgages on real estate and have a more reliable basis than gold coin, of which there is not enough in all the world to do the business of the United States alone, because all the gold coin in the world could be stored in a fair-sized summer kitchen. This system would not permit any party, clique or corporation to control the currency. The volume would be entirely self-regulating, because if there was more money in circulation than the business of the country requires, those having borrowed money would return it to the treasury, while in case of scarcity those who could furnish security would draw money from the treasury. Unproductive capital could never draw a greater increase than 2 per cent.—the money now exacted as unjust usury would remain in the hands of the producers, and the foreign capitalists being unable to compete with the people represented in the government would be driven from the country, and industrial independence thus secured. The silly charge that it would be improper for the government to loan money to its members is refuted by existing facts. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury

show that the government has now on deposit in favored banks over \$25,000,000 without interest; that it loans national bankers nearly \$200,000,000 (at one time nearly \$400,000,000) at an interest rate called a tax, of 1 per cent.; that it has loaned the Pacific railroads \$64,000,000, which has now reached nearly \$130,000,000, and that many Senators and Congressmen who denounce loans to the people, favor the proposition to guarantee \$100,000,000 bonds of the Nicaragua Canal Company at 3 per cent. interest for one hundred years, aggregating \$400,000,000, not counting compound interest. It does not occur to some people that the government, if it is to furnish the means to build railroads, canals and other improvements, should own them, and that if it loans money to millionaires it might do the same thing for the rest of its citizens on better security and at a higher rate of interest.

But while the People's party considers an improvement of our monetary system the most pressing reform, it will not confine itself to that alone, any more than it will try to lift up one class of citizens at the expense of another. It demands equal and exact justice to all, even to the predatory classes.

Unscrupulous capitalists have oppressed the wage-workers, and they deserve not only the sympathy but the active co-operation of all humanitarians in their struggles against the encroachments of the gigantic combinations that treat them as chattels and grind unnecessary wealth out of their excessive toil.

Our telegraph lines, now controlled by designing stock gamblers, who manipulate the news for purposes of speculation, should be owned and controlled by the people and in the interest of the people, as is the postal system.

The People's party does not intend to stop at the reforms proposed in its platform. A progressive organization cannot stand still. The "logic of events" will cause it to advance with the times. And as public opinion is educated in the far-reaching reform measures now agitating the country, the People's party, as the means to bring them to practical fruition will march on to that victory, which is imperatively necessary to secure once more that freedom of action and independence from dictation and tribute that is the heritage of every human being.

In the name of liberty for which the fathers of the republic pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, we appeal to every earnest, honest and thinking human being to aid and assist us in this struggle for human rights and equality, by joining the party of the people.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, U. S. A.

People's Party State Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the People's Party State Central committee of the State of Kansas is hereby called to meet at the Dutton house, Topeka, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, August 11, for the purpose of arranging for a vigorous carrying on of the respective county campaigns of 1891, and attending to such other business as may come before the meeting. The chairmen of the respective county committees of the People's party are earnestly requested to meet and advise with the State committee on this occasion. There is much work to be done to insure the election of a People's party ticket in each county, and a full attendance of members of the committee and of chairmen of county committees is urged and expected.

LEVI DUMBAULD,
 Chairman.

W. D. VINCENT,
 Secretary.
 Reform newspapers please copy.

Appointments for S. M. Scott.

Doniphan county—Highland, July 30; Troy, July 31.
 Russell—Russell, August 8.
 Ellis—Hays City, August 12.
 Trego—Wa Keeney, August 14.
 Gove—Grainfield, August 15.
 Logan—Winona, August 17.
 Wallace—Sharon Springs, August 19.
 Thomas—Colby, August 21.
 Sherman—Goodland, August 22.
 Sheridan—Hoxie, August 24.
 Graham—Hill City, August 26.
 Rooks—Plainville, August 28.
 Lincoln—Lincoln, August 29.
 Phillips—Phillipsburg, August 31.
 Norton—Norton, September 2.
 Decatur—Oberlin, September 4.
 Rawlins—Atwood, September 7.
 Cheyenne—St. Francis, September 8.

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

Gossip About Stock.

Some 200,000 head of cattle, it is said, will be held in Texas this fall to be fed on cotton seed.

E. A. Ward, of Sterling, has returned home from Old Mexico, where he disposed of a carload of blooded horses.

The receipts of cattle at the Kansas City stock yards from the 1st of last January to date have amounted to over 500,000 head, valued at more than \$20,000,000.

A correspondent of the Coldwater Enterprise, Comanche county, says that black-leg is playing havoc with the yearling cattle in the vicinity of Avilla, that county.

The Atchison Champion says that Ed Tallafarro, of Effingham, sold ninety-nine head of fat steers to a buyer who will ship them to Chicago. The cattle will average in weight 1,600 pounds, and a handsomer lot were never shipped out of the State.

The bulk of swine disposed of at the Kansas City stock yards in July of last year sold at \$3.45@3.47½ for the opening price, and sold around the same figures on the 15th. This July the opening for the bulk was \$4.45@4.57½, or \$1.00@1.10 higher than last July, and advanced to \$4.85@4.95 on the 15th.

The Irving Leader says that Hubbard & Morgan, whose stock ranch is a couple of miles north of Irving, have about 270 head of Arizona steers on grass and grain. These steers were weighed on May 11 and again on June 11, and they made an average gain of 127 pounds per head during that time.

An exchange says that next year will complete the first century of wool-growing in Australia, and in that time the export of wool has reached, from the smallest beginning, the enormous total of 1,200,000 bales, and is still increasing. Its money value is estimated at \$253,028,500, or \$47.50 per head of population.

The estimate of the wool crop of 1891, furnished for the Philadelphia Textile Association, and by the Department of Agriculture, places the amount as being 11,000,000 pounds short of the clip of 1890, which was 309,474,956 pounds. The report shows a shortage of 904,000 sheep as compared with 1890 report.

Geo. McKerrow, the noted sheep breeder of Sussex, Wis., has gone to Quebec to meet new importations which he hopes to return with early in August. While in Canada he expects to make selections from the best breeds there. Mr. McKerrow has secured more royal winners than any other breeder we know of.

S. R. Hill, live stock agent of the Union Pacific railroad, says that the cattle and hog interests of Kansas are largely on the increase in every particular. Not only are more cattle and hogs being raised, but they are of a better quality. The Union Pacific road alone, he says, brings into Kansas City on an average from 1,200 to 1,500 cattle per day, and they nearly all come from Kansas.

W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kas., says: "My Poland-China hogs and Short-horn cattle are doing extra well this year. I will suit a purchaser every time if he will tell me what he wants or I will not ship at all; no guessing about it. The pig crop in this part of Kansas is only about half a crop, owing to the scarcity of brood sows and the early litters dying during bad weather."

The Drovers' Telegram (Kansas City stock yards) says that for the seven days ending July 14, receipts were 28,038 cattle, 4,659 calves, 34,810 hogs and 8,185 sheep, showing a gain of 2,458 cattle and 2,039 hogs and loss of 38,057 hogs and 1,093 sheep over the same time of July, 1890. Compared with the similar period of July, 1889, there was a gain of 7,013 cattle and 5,129 sheep and a loss of 4,092 hogs.

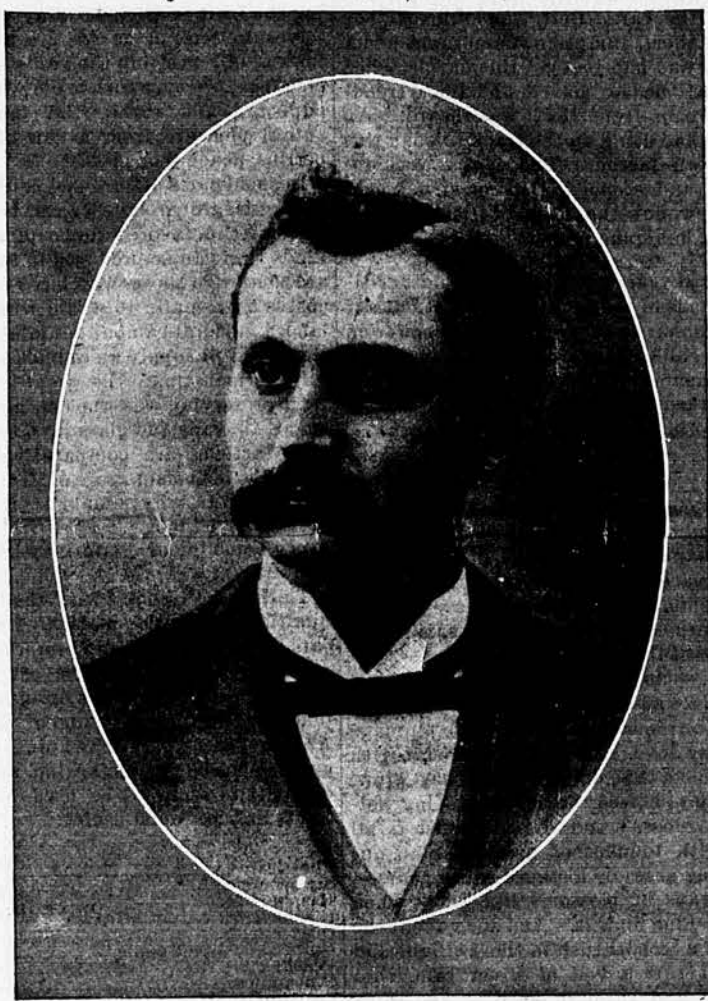
J. H. Morgan, Morganville, Kas., says: "My herd of Poland-Chinas is in about as good shape as any herd I ever saw. They are all easily kept, requiring but little feed, and grow—I should remark they did grow—tall and fat. All our Kansas boys are looking for pigs and they want good ones to feed the next crop to." Write to Mr. Morgan soon if you wish something good. Read his advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

It is interesting to note the increased popularity of the Holstein-Friesian cattle, that famous Holland breed. Mr. W. J. Hayes, of Ravenna, Ohio, has recently fitted up his elegant farm of 250 acres for

a home for seventy-five head of these cattle. The herd is largely made up of females. The farm is in charge of Mr. P. M. Harwood, formerly of Barre, Mass., who is thoroughly familiar with this breed. We wish these gentlemen success in their new departure in the cattle business.

The Drovers' Telegram says that a prominent shipper at Burr Oak, Kas., expressed the opinion that next year will witness the greatest movement of cattle this country has ever seen. Said he: "Everybody expects to feed cattle. Men who have never been known to have anything to do with live stock are buying and others are preparing to feed. If the corn crop turns out any ways near what is expected we will have a sea of cattle the like of which we have never seen."

Mr. C. Koehn, an old resident and highly-respected citizen of Jennings, Kas., went to his pasture Saturday last, July 26, to drive home the cattle, when he was attacked by his bull and terribly mangled. The bull left him on the ground unconscious and returned a second time and gored and pawed him. He managed to crawl to the house after a while, and Drs. Gilpin and Taylor were called and did all they could to relieve him, but he died



PROF. HENRY COON.
President of the National Business College of Kansas City.

twenty hours after the accident. He leaves a large family.

The Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower says that the Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado Wool Growers' Protective Association has been organized for mutual benefit and protection from sheep thieves. The officers elected for the first year are J. B. Dawson, President; F. D. Wight, First Vice President; J. A. Salazar, Second Vice President; Jerome Troy, Secretary, and E. D. Wight, Treasurer. A reward of \$1,200 will be paid by the association for the arrest, conviction and punishment of any one stealing sheep from a member of the society. A resolution was passed to petition the Legislatures of New Mexico and Colorado to pass a law requiring all sheep-raisers to keep their flocks free from scab; also requiring railroads at all shipping points to make and preserve a record of marks of all sheep shipped and name of shipper.

"The Iowa Agricultural college farm has just bought thirty sheep from the most noted breeders of the country. The flock comprises seven breeds—Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, and Southdowns, Cotswolds, Dickinson Merinos and Horned Dorsets. The station will experiment in breeding and feeding and also use them as class illustrations. Theoretical teaching is supplemented there now in the agricul-

FOR ONE CENT YOU CAN GET THE CELEBRATED \$45.25 "FOSTER" \$5.25 BUCCY HARNESS

Catalogue. You cannot spend a few moments to better advantage than in reading the description of the FOSTER VEHICLES and HARNESS and it will save you 50 per cent. on every purchase. A postal card to our address will secure for you this valuable book FREE.

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tural course with practical object lessons. The college has also sent to Europe for three breeds of horses to illustrate the live stock lectures, and give opportunity to experiment with different breeds. They have six distinct breeds of cattle there now and are experimenting in all directions with live stock. The first bulletin under the new directory is being sent out. That institution has turned several new leaves," says the Homestead. We should be glad to see Prof. Georgeson, in charge of the Kansas Agricultural college farm, take up the sheep question for the benefit of Kansas wool-growers.

A Brief Life Sketch of Henry Coon.

The president and founder of the National Business College of Kansas City, was born in the Mississippi valley, in eastern Iowa, January 1, 1858. He came to Missouri in 1880, and made a specialty of

every State in the Union, besides three foreign countries—England, Canada and Mexico.

Mr. Coon is an active member of the Baptist church, is prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, having been a delegate to the international convention held at Milwaukee, in 1883, and at San Francisco, in 1887.

Prof. Coon is an indefatigable worker, an expert in business technique and a successful teacher and manager. He is to be commended for establishing and successfully maintaining such an institution as the National, and any young man or woman who wishes a competency, or a life insurance policy that pays dividends through life, should not fail to secure the services of this school.—Grocer's Journal of Commerce.

The Standard School of Shorthand and Typewriting, 628 and 630 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., ranks the largest and most successful school in the State. One hundred and eleven of its past year's pupils holding responsible positions. Circulars free.

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

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

Comrades.

An excursion up the St. Clair river and Lake Huron would be refreshing after a six days session of the G. A. R. in Detroit. Call on the Union Pacific agent for rates.

G. A. R.

Veterans after the camp fire at Detroit can enjoy a trip to the famous Thousand Isles of Lake Erie—Put-in-Bay. See that your tickets read via the Union Pacific.

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

E. J. HOENSHEL, President, Holton, Kas.

Cheap Homes in Bee County, Texas.

We have divided 20,000 acres into small farms, which we are offering on easy terms. Will build houses for settlers when desired. Fine, healthy, mild climate. No cold winters. Within forty miles of coast at Aransas Pass. Land rich and adapted to cotton, corn, vegetables and fruits. Low taxes, no bonded debt. For maps, circulars and full information free, address Enterprise Land & Colonization Co., Beeville, Texas.

Quick and Comfortable Trip.

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

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

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

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

JNO. SEBASTIAN,

Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Manager.

Wilkes Colt, \$3,500.00.

E. H. Barnum, Maitland, Mo., writes: "I inclose you an order for Quinn's Ointment. The bottle I received some time since has saved a fine Wilkes Colt worth \$3,500. It is a grand remedy." For Cuts, Splints, Spavins, Wind-puffs and Bunches has no equal. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

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.

Midsummer.

Around the lovely valleys rise
The purple hills of Paradise.
O, softly on yon banks of haze
Her rosy face the summer lays.
Becalmed along the azure sky
The argosies of cloudland lie,
Whose shores, with many a shining rift,
Far off their pearl-white peaks uplift.

Through all the long midsummer day
The meadow sides are sweet with hay,
I took the coolest sheltered seat,
Just where the field and forest meet—
Where grow the pine trees tall and bland,
The ancient oaks, austere and grand,
And fringing roots and pebbles fret
The ripples of the rivulet.

I watch the mowers as they go
Through the tall grass, a white-sleeved row;
With even strokes their scythes they swing;
In tune their weary whetstones ring.
Behind the nimble youngsters run,
And toss the thick swaths in the sun.
The cattle graze; while warm and still
Slopes the broad pasture, basks the hill,
And bright, when summer breezes break,
The green wheat crinkles like a lake.

The butterfly and bumble-bee
Come to the pleasant woods with me;
Quickly before me runs the quail,
The chickens skulk behind the rail,
High up the lone wood-pigeon sits,
And the woodpecker pecks and flits;
Sweet woodland music sinks and swells,
The brooklet rings its tinkling bells.

The swarming insects drone and hum,
The partridge beats the throbbing drum,
The squirrel leaps among the boughs,
And chatters in his leafy house;
The oriole flashes by; and look—
Into the mirror of the brook,
Where the vain bluebird trims his coat,
Two tiny feathers fall and float.

As silently, as tenderly,
The dawn of peace descends on me,
O, this is peace; I have no need
Of friend to talk, or book to read;
A dear companion here abides;
Close to my thrilling heart he bides;
The holy silence is his voice,
I lie, and listen, and rejoice.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A STEPMOTHER.

Mr. Connard had lately married a second wife. His first wife had died about a year and a half before, and he had tried first one, then another, as housekeeper, and then Mrs. Ellis had come, with her practical, economical ways, and things began to brighten for Mr. Connard. He had a bright young girl of 13, and three boys younger than their sister. It had been an arduous task for Mr. Connard to look after them all, for he had been absorbed in his business, and his late wife had had the whole care of the growing children. He now felt how great a care it had been, and could he have had his good wife with them again he felt he would have been a less selfish man. When Mrs. Ellis had come and had everything settled and moving along smoothly, Mr. Connard (having always a keen sense for his own welfare) began to wonder why he may as well as not ask Mrs. Ellis to marry him. "But I'll wait a while," he thought, "and see how she manages the children, as they need a mother's care very much." A few months passed, the children were in school, and all seemed to be well content. One evening after a worrisome day with his business, Mr. Connard came home to find a well-cooked meal and Mrs. Ellis with a pleasant face, so he made up his mind, and asked Mrs. Ellis to take charge of his home permanently. He did not avow himself ready to die for her and all that, but simply told her he wanted a wife and some one to look after them all. She understood, and had the sense not to expect any rapturously expressed sentences from him; she needed a home, and was grateful to him for his respect for her, and resolved to do her best for the children. So they were married. One of the boys (the second) was of a headstrong nature and needed a firm hand to keep him in the straight and narrow way. Mr. Connard loved his children, but was spasmodical in his attention to them, and if anything went very wrong he was apt to fly into a temper and be very severe with them for the time being.

One morning Mrs. Connard had told Bert, the next oldest boy, he was to do some trifling errand at one of the neighbors, but he had not gone at once, and had then forgotten all about it and went off to school. Mrs. Connard resolved to have a talk with him, for she felt sure that was all that would be needed; but at the noon hour nothing was said because there was not much time, and after supper some

callers had come in, and when they had gone the boys had gone to bed. "Tomorrow is Saturday," thought Mrs. Connard, "and I'll have plenty of opportunities to talk with Bert, and I'll not mention it to Mr. Connard—it is such a small matter."

Next morning, as soon as breakfast was over, Bert went out, and he was not seen until about 10 o'clock, when he came along the street with two or three other boys, and told Roy, his younger brother, to go in and tell mother he was going out near the depot to play in the empty cars that stood on the track. As soon as Roy had told Mrs. Connard she started out to call Bert back. She called once, then again, but Bert did not seem to hear. Bert did hear, and said to his companions, "I'll not go back; she won't do anything to me; I'm not afraid of her." So they went on.

"What am I to do?" thought Mrs. Connard. "If I run after him, what will the neighbors say? And besides, I have never told him he must not go down there to play. If he was just my own boy now I should know exactly what to do." So she turned back, and was kept as busy as could be all the rest of the forenoon.

Bert and his playmates got to the car and climbed in and commenced playing with the marbles they had brought with them, when one rolled out of the door and under the car. Bert, the quickest boy among them, jumped out and crept under the car and had just got the marble, when—crash! the car moved, and a heartrending scream from Bert was heard. An engine had come up the track to push this car down farther. The engine was reversed and stopped. Horror-struck people drew out the form of Bert. Not a wound, but spine broken.

Several years after, even the most critical friends of the family could not but say Mrs. Connard had perfect obedience from all the children, and the other two boys give promise of growing up to be honorable and trustworthy men.

Emporia, Kas. COUNTRYWOMAN.

Four Perfect Days.

The gods fell into a dispute one day as to which of the four seasons was the favorite of mankind. Seeing no other way to bring peace from out the babble of tongues, Jove commanded that each season produce a masterpiece and present the same to a quorum of the gods.

First, spring evolved a day that shimmered like an opal through rosy mists and low-lying clouds, tinted like the plumage of a gray dove. And she bordered it with pale violets that deepened as they grew, until they showed the purple of King Solomon's robes. And she scattered it all over with touches of green, like an upspringing grass by loosened water courses, and sprays of blossoms, like snow when the sunshine finds it. And she gave it the voice of a woodthrush in the twilight and drew over it a veil of silver rain, shot through and through with broken rainbows and sunflashes.

Then summer brought a day of golden calm, about whose brow were languid poppies and blue cornflowers steeped in sunshine. And a veil-like haze on far hills enveloped it, and its voice was the noonday note of the cushat dove, hid deep in fields of snowy buckwheat. And the hum of its drowsy bees was like the lullaby song that mothers sing to their sleepy children, while above it, like a butterfly that poises above a yellow rose, was the infinite peace of a cloudless heaven.

Next, autumn poured a crystal goblet high with wine and placed it in the hands of a day that laughed like a beautiful woman and wore amethysts and topaz and great shining rubies at its throat. And the breath of this day made all the earth glad, so that it drank the wine of grapes and summoned the winds of heaven to smite their hearts for joy. And its voice was like the voice of silver bugles when brave men march to war or the mellow notes of trumpets when conquerors return unto their homes.

Lastly, winter laid at the feet of the gods a fair, dead day, whose loveliness was like the loveliness of a bride whom death hath taken. Its shroud was like the inner heart of milk-weed when rosy-fingered children first unfold it, and about its brows were wrapped frost lace finer than cobwebs in the light of a wan moon. A single diamond blazed upon its breast, and in its pale and quiet hands was loosely wreathed a strand of priceless pearls.

And the gods, being much together, were

bewildered with the masterpieces of each season's handiwork, and could make no choice. So they ordered that, while time endured, these perfect tests of seasonable weather should be perpetuated for the benefit of the sons and daughters of earth, and that somewhere within the round of the year should fall four absolutely perfect days.—Chicago Herald.

Fruit Canning.

Although the season for preserving fruits is pretty far advanced, yet a few words on the subject from an old lady who has tried to do her duty for many years in providing sweet luxury for her family may not be amiss.

While the larger fruits, such as pears and apples, may be kept sound without "preserving" for many months of the year, the smaller fruits must be prepared during the few weeks of midsummer in such a manner as to retain at least a small portion of their original flavor and taste.

In the dreary months of winter our palates often long for the pleasures enjoyed during the short summer time. We think of the berry bushes—how they were loaded with the sweet-tasting fruit. In imagination we sit among the dewy strawberry vines and feast to our hearts' content. Then, if we have been duly provident during the fruit season, we may pinch ourselves to remind us we are awake, and instead of regretting the vanished Barmecide feast, we may turn to our well-stocked cupboard and regale the family with actual pleasure from a can of delicious berries, peaches or plums.

In some parts of our vast country fruits cannot be grown, but Kansas is fortunate in being the favored home of nearly all kinds that can be produced in the temperate zone. To those who have to buy, the cost is but small; to those who have the land, a moderate amount of labor and forethought will supply an abundance.

In former times the great obstacle to fruit preserving was the enormous cost of sugar, tin cans and glass jars, but now all these articles are comparatively cheap. With the enormous crop of fruit Kansas has this year, why should there be a lack of much possible pleasure which nearly every home in our State may enjoy next winter.

To the careful housewife, the important question (after the matter of sugar and jars is settled) is, how to preserve and how much sugar to use. The old-fashioned way of "preserving" has gradually given place to the newer system of "canning." As either one-quart or two-quart cans are generally used, the following table of the quantity of sugar to be used in canning fruits may be found useful:

| | Ounces per quart. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Cherries..... | 6 |
| Strawberries..... | 9 |
| Raspberries..... | 4 |
| Blackberries..... | 7½ |
| Quince..... | 10 |
| Quince and sweet apple..... | 7 |
| Peaches..... | 4 |
| Pineapples..... | 6 |
| Crabapples..... | 8 |
| Green Gage plums..... | 8 |
| Pleplant..... | 11 |
| Pears..... | 4 to 6 |

It may be found inconvenient always to be precise with scales in measuring. To those who prefer not to bother in making actual weighing, it may be well to suggest that two tablespoonfuls of sugar will make a proper ounce for canning purposes. A gasoline stove will be found much preferable to a coal or wood stove to do the work with, both on account of comfort to the worker in avoiding heat for herself and in the fact that the boiling of the fruit can be regulated with greater ease. A porcelain or granite-lined kettle is the proper vessel to cook the fruit in, except for peaches and pears, which should be placed in the cans before cooking and the cans then placed in a kettle of boiling water until the process is completed.

Much trouble is often experienced by the most careful housekeeper in having many of the glass cans broken while filling with the hot fruit.

Rinse the cans with very warm water and set them in a pan or tray with a large cloth wet with hot water underneath them; dip the boiling fruit into the cans with a cup, and rarely will it happen that a can will break from the effect of the sudden heat. See that the can is at least one-third full of the juice before putting in much of the fruit; this will prevent "air bubbles" from forming down in the can, which would be liable to cause the fruit to spoil. When the cans are full take a long knife and pass the blade around the inside of the can to insure the egress of all air;

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

fill the cans to overflowing and then screw on cover tightly. After the fruit has become cool, try the covers again to see that they are perfectly tight, then set them away in a dark, dry closet. After a couple of weeks examine them carefully. If any are found fermenting, use them at once, or boil them again, using more sugar; but they will not be fit for "canning" a second time.

Many excellent and diligent housekeepers have "poor luck" in "putting up" fruit, and often neglect it entirely and say they can't do it right. When summer comes I always make up my mind that I can, and then I can.

AUNT SALLY FARMER.

Paths of Ancient Rivers.

Between Cape Mendocino and San Diego, on the Pacific coast of the United States, have been made out twenty submarine channels which are not, like the channels of the Atlantic coast, connected with any existing river valleys. They run in close to the shore, on the contrary, and abut against a bold coast, with mountains rising in some cases 3,000 feet within three to five miles of the shore. Prof. Joseph Le Conte suggests, as the only possible explanation, that the channels were produced by early rivers, whose places of emptying were changed by volcanic action near the close of the Pliocene epoch.

The phenomenal success of Ayer's Sarsaparilla started into existence a host of competitors. This, of course, was to be expected; but the effect has been to demonstrate the superior merits of Dr. Ayer's preparation by a constantly increasing demand for it.

If You Have

No appetite, indigestion, flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," loss of flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

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HIRES
ROOT BEER
THE GREAT DRINK
Package makes 5 gallons.
Delicious, sparkling, and
appetizing. Sold by all
dealers. FREE a beautiful
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sent to any one addressing
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BEECHAM'S PILLS
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ON A WEAK STOMACH.
25 Cents a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

CANCERS

SCROFULA AND TUMORS

Permanently cured, without the aid of the Knife or Plaster, or detention from business. Send for Proof, naming this paper. Consultation free.
DR. H. C. W. DESHLER, Specialist,
625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Young Folks.

August.

August, month when summer lies
Sleeping under sapphire skies;
Open all the windows wide,
Drink the orchard's fragrant tide—
Breath of grass at morning morn
Through the leafy vistas blown—
Hear the clinking of the scythe,
Sound mellifluous and blithe.
August, month when everywhere
Music floats upon the air
From the harps of minstrel gales
Playing down the hills and dales;
August, month when sleepy cows
Seek the shade of spreading boughs
Where the robin curls his head
Contemplating cherries red;
August, month of twilight when
Day half goes, and comes again;
August days are guards who keep
Watch while summer lies asleep.

Luck and Labor.

Luck, weakly wishing, idly lingers
For favoring fortune yet to smile;
Labor, at work with busy fingers,
Depends upon himself the while.

Luck lies abed in dreams to number
The coils of future riches vast!
Labor, arising from his slumber,
Earns pence that grow to pounds at last.

Luck ever sighs and says in sadness,
"Why does my ship come never in?"
Labor, all lightsome, sings in gladness,
"I'm sure success is time to win!"

Luck comes to poverty and sorrow,
To vain regret and lasting shame;
Labor has no'or to beg or borrow,
And gains at length each cherished aim.

—Golden Days.

Others may need new life in heaven—
Man, Nature, Art—made new, assume!
Man with new mind, old sense to leaven,
Nature—new light to clear old gloom,
Art that breaks bounds, gets soaring-room.

I shall pray: "Fugitive as precious—
Minutes which passed—return, remain!
Let earth's old life once more enmesh us,
You with old pleasure, me—old pain,
So we but meet nor part again!"

—Robert Browning.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

ROY'S ESCAPE.

Away out in what was once known as the Great American Desert, several years ago a family more venturesome than the rest, stopped their little herd of stock to rest by the side of a swift-running mountain stream, stretched a tent, and proceeded to build a house and make a farm and a home for themselves and their children. The nearest neighbors were six and eight miles away, as far as our friends knew. Early and late they had worked about a week, when one afternoon they were surprised to see a man, his wife and two rosy-cheeked little boys come walking into the camp. Surrounded on all sides by a roadless, trackless prairie, now level and smooth, now broken and rough, with great canons, covered with buffalo grass on the high lands and tall blue-stem along the streams, supposing themselves all alone, imagine their surprise and delight when visitors appeared.

The host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, at once proceeded to make the new-comers welcome as best they could, their only home at present being a tent.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner at once began to explain that on account of ill health in the East Mr. Gardiner had come West, and six months before had settled there and taken a claim, and before final proof could be made to the government, his wife and children must come to make his proof good. So a few days before she had come from her father's home in Illinois, where she had been staying during her husband's absence, and with her two little boys had begun a lonely life on the frontier.

Homesick and heartsick and lonely, in one of their long walks down the river they had spied the tent and soon seen its human habitants, and so had walked on and on until they had reached the home of Edward Murray and his family, who had given them a hearty welcome and made them feel that they were once more among friends.

The two women were delighted to find friends and neighbors, and they chatted pleasantly together. Both were brave-hearted, kind and sympathetic, and, after the mid-day meal had been disposed of, the day begun to wane all too soon, and with many promises to come again they left their new-found friends.

A few days after the pleasant visit of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, between sunset and dark, while Mrs. Murray was preparing the evening meal for her little family, something seemed to annoy the great large watch-dog. "What's the matter, Trusty?" she said; but Trusty only growled and started down toward the river uneasily. "I can't see anything. It must be the

coyotes; they howled dreadfully last night," said she. Again the dog barked vociferously, and Mrs. Murray peered out to ascertain if possible what was troubling Trusty, and she thought she could see something occasionally between the tall bunches of grass; so she started in pursuit, the dog bounding along beside her, and sure enough she spied little Roy Gardiner with a handful of wild flowers. The barking of the dog had frightened the child, and he started to run, and of course Mrs. Murray ran after him. It was a queer race between sundown and dark between a woman and a pretty little boy of four summers in a plaid gingham dress with a kilt skirt.

When she had caught him and asked so many questions all in a breath, all he would say was, "My papa shoot antelope." "Well," said Mrs. Murray, "but where is your mamma and little brother?" "Home," answered the little fellow. And not another word could he be persuaded to say.

As soon as they reached the tent, and Mr. Murray had come in from his stock, the best horse was saddled, and the farmer took the little boy on behind him and started to take the lost child home to the parents who, Mrs. Murray was quite sure, would be almost distracted.

It was a perilous journey in the dark over a country unknown to the man. He had no guide save a compass, no light but a handful of matches, for the one lantern must be left at home in the tent. It was after dark before the home of the child's father was reached, and little Roy was beginning to get sleepy.

The few neighbors had been aroused and had been searching for the boy, and dark coming on, had gathered at the house to await further instructions. Mrs. Gardiner was pacing back and forth in front of the little house, when she heard some one whistling.

"John," she said, "I hear some one coming on a horse. But they are whistling; they don't know the dreadful trouble we are in, or they wouldn't whistle that way."

"Hello!" said Mr. Murray.

"Have you seen anything of our little boy?" said Mr. Gardiner and his wife both at the same time.

In answer, Mr. Murray rode up to the door where the light streamed out full on the big black horse, and they saw their darling safe and sound.

Oh, how they both screamed and hugged him to their bosoms while they thanked the kind Father for his safe return.

"How did you ever come to lose the little fellow?" inquired Mr. Murray.

"Well, sir, I'll tell you how it happened," said Mr. Gardiner. "I was feeling a little better to-day, so I took my Winchester, and Roy, and thought I'd go for a walk and see if I couldn't see some antelope; and sure enough I did. It took me quite a while to slip around the hill for fear they would see us, but I got a fine chance at them. There were eight big fat beauties, and I shot a big one, and he dropped just where he stood. I was so delighted. But he was so large I couldn't do anything with him by myself, so I told Roy to stay by him till I ran home for the knives and mamma. I was afraid I couldn't find the antelope if I left it alone, but if Roy were there I could call to him or I could see his head above the grass. When we got back he was gone."

"Why, papa," said Roy, "it moved, and I was afraid it would get up, so I thought I would go with you."

"And just such a time as we have had seeking you," said his father.

"If we hadn't found him I don't believe I could have lived till morning," said Mrs. Gardiner, pale and sick with fright and fear; for the coyotes and large gray wolves were even then howling all around the door. The scent of the antelope's fresh blood had drawn them.

Mrs. Gardiner had the horns and face of the beautiful antelope carefully mounted. The horns, which were unusually fine, were brilliantly polished and hung, later on, in the family sitting-room as a trophy of the West, not that they needed anything to remind them of that day's experience.

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The card of admission received from Robt. W. Furnas, Secretary of the Nebraska State Fair and Exposition, is a perfect model of beauty, and, like their annual fair, none better in the land. A representative will be there as usual, for no one can be thoroughly in touch with the great resources of Nebraska unless he visits their State fair, to be held September 4 to 11.

We are gratified with the substantial encouragement given this paper by its patrons, and we propose to make the paper a useful and necessary adjunct for every member of the farmer's family. We are anxious to make each department of this paper, every month, well worth its subscription price for a whole year. We want every reader of the paper to do something at every opportunity to help extend the circulation and usefulness of the paper. Send us a list of any of your neighbors who are not now regular readers, and we will gladly send them a sample copy. Send for our premium offers for one or more subscribers, or write for terms to agents.

Press dispatches from Chicago, of the 27th inst., say that Prof. Harrington, the new chief of the National Weather Bureau, made an important announcement while here to-day on his first tour of inspection. "One of the changes being made in the bureau," he said, "is the arrangement of the local value of weather predictions by the appointment of twenty local forecasters. Heretofore the general forecasts from Washington have been practically the only ones. It is the purpose of the bureau to make itself of much greater value to the agricultural interests than ever before. It is its intention to appoint men of the highest ability, with the special duty of giving the most detailed possible local forecasts."

The bulk of the wheat produced in Kansas this year will come from central and western Kansas, and so far as the quality and the grade is concerned, it was never better. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, grain buyers are evidently trying to make the entire Kansas product this year grade lower than ever before, because in the flooded districts some wheat was damaged. The *KANSAS FARMER* believes there is no merit in the claim that our wheat should grade lower. It is simply the action of the bears to lower the price, knowing that we have an unusually large crop to move. Owing to wet weather during harvest, the farmers have the bulk of the crop in the stack, and by the time the grain has gone through the "sweat" the bad effects of wet weather will have been obliterated. Kansas wheat is all right, and a lower grade all wrong. If farmers will insist on the Kansas inspection rules as published in the *FARMER* of July 1, they need suffer no hardship in having their grain wrongly graded.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

McKINNEY, TEXAS, July 26, 1891.

DEAR FARMER:—Beginning the 11th inst. at Moundsville, near Wheeling, West Virginia, I have been among the people on the south side of the Ohio river and in northern Texas. My meetings have all been well attended, and the interest is about equal to what was witnessed in Kansas in the early part of last year. One noticeable feature is the presence of persons of opposing views at all the meetings. The interest in what we are doing is very general among all classes. At Lexington, Kentucky, professional men were out in considerable numbers—lawyers, bankers, preachers, physicians and teachers. Then, we had farmers, mechanics, day laborers, and all sorts of workers. There has not been one interruption at any of the meetings thus far, not a drunk man present, nor any coarse behavior. People have been uniformly courteous and hospitable. This applies to all classes and to persons of all shades of political belief. Men who served in the rebel armies are particularly obliging. They say to me—"Tell the old 'Yanks' when you go home that we are friends now, and if they want any proof of it to come down among us and see for themselves." In all the committees of arrangement, reception, program, etc., the army is represented. It would be impossible for any people to receive a stranger more kindly than we Northern men are received in the South.

The politicians are the only persons who do not welcome cheerfully. In Kentucky and in Texas Republicans are glad to have us here because they know that we are making gains continually from the ranks of their ancient enemy, but Democrats who fight for the party regard us as Republican emissaries sent among them to recruit for the Northern armies. In a joint debate with Attorney General Hardin, of Kentucky, at Frankfort, that gentleman frankly told me that he looked upon this new invasion of Kentucky as a deliberate attempt to destroy Democratic ascendancy in that State in the interest of Republicanism. While he was ready to extend to us personally a Kentucky welcome, as politicians he would greatly prefer that we should stay at home and let the people of Kentucky look after their own affairs in their own way. He was quite as hard on us because of our alleged connections with the Republican party as our Kansas Republicans in Kansas were last year because of our supposed connection with the Democrat party. We are pounced upon and hammered by the predominant party, whatever it is, in the particular locality which we visit. Being attacked by all parties as emissaries of other parties, we are subjected to merciless castigations wherever we go by the active politicians of the party whose membership is most numerous at the place and time. But whatever annoyance results from that is amply set off by the welcome extended to us by the general public, and we are more than paid for all sorts of inconveniences by the constant and rapid increase of recruits in the People's army. The tide is flowing toward us with regular and increasing volume. It is wonderful how men are breaking away from the restraints which have held them. Our presence inspires courage among the doubting people who are thirsting for food which is better, more palatable, and more nutritious than the barren husks of party politics. Farming in the famous "blue grass region" of Kentucky and on these magnificent plains of fertile soil in Texas is no more profitable than it is with us. As in Kansas, most of the people have abundance to eat and wear, but when their necessary expenses are paid, they have little or nothing left to pay on the principal of their debts. And debts are crowding all of us in about the same way. I find here that many of the best farms are mortgaged at high rates of interest. Texas is blessed with bountiful crops; so is Kentucky; but prices are falling. There is no prospect of relief, and the people are fast making up their minds much of their trouble comes from our financial methods. The cotton-grower mortgages his crop in advance to raise funds to market it. This is an old custom, and it is growing more disastrous every year. It was out of that custom that the "sub-treasury plan" grew. Democrats offer two remedies—free coinage of silver and a reduction of the tariff, but the people are studying these matters for themselves, and they can see but little

benefit to come from either of those sources. That does not reach the core of the trouble. At most, free coinage of silver would yield no more than about \$60,000,000 annually, and that much is needed to supply the necessary increase of money to accommodate the increase of population and business. And as to reduction of tariff duties, while that would save something, the saving would be in dribblets—a cent on a pair of socks, 5 cents on a hat, 15 cents on a coat, and so on, scattered in dribblets throughout the year, coming in such an irregular way and in such small amounts, that while the aggregate might be considerable, it would not be kept apart and applied on debts. And the core of this great trouble is our debts. The more I travel the more widespread I find this burden of indebtedness.

The people are moving everywhere. Party ties are weakening on all hands. Throughout the Southern States political camp-meetings are being held. All of Kentucky is aroused. The Alliance is growing rapidly and members are working like beavers. In Kentucky large meetings are in progress. Within two miles of this place, last week—all week, every day and night, a camp-meeting was in progress. Twenty-one beaves and as many hogs and sheep were slaughtered and barbecued to feed the multitudes. Most of the speakers were from Northern States. This week a like meeting will be had in Hopkins county, near Sulphur Springs. Other similar meetings are going on in other parts of the State. Nothing like it ever occurred anywhere except in Kansas last year. The uprising is altogether beyond precedent. And it is everywhere. If it continues at present rate of progress, we will all be surprised at the results.

W. A. P.

"ARE OF ONE FAMILY."

In the light of recent events, it appears that at last the partisan leaders have got together, fully realizing that the farmers' movement was not a political annex to either of the old parties.

The Democrat editors and bosses met in Topeka this week and made their last will and testament or farewell address and bravely stated they would not have any fusion in theirs, notwithstanding the amusing fact that no one had asked them to fuse. And the Republican press had generally published the fact that all that was left of the Kansas Democracy was the editors and their bosses. The result of this last rally of the remnants of the Democrat party gives great joy to the *Daily Capital*, the official organ of the Republican party, which says: "The *Capital* congratulates its esteemed contemporaries of the Democratic press for their address issued yesterday from Topeka. They are done with the third party, and there is no such word in the bright lexicon of Kansas Democracy as 'fusion.' In opposition to the calamity foe, Democrats and Republicans are of one family in Kansas."

The *Capital* then gives brief interviews with the different remaining landmarks of the Democracy, and they are now ready to strike hands (they don't believe in fusion) with the Republicans to knock out the farmers' movement.

It seems that both Democrats and Republicans have at last had a sudden awakening, *a la* Ingalls, and now apparently realize for the first time that the masses of the people propose to have a new deal, and these old party champions of obsolete ideas are out of date, have become a back number, and are to be placed on the shelf as a relic of antiquity, because they have failed to redeem their promises to the people and are altogether out of touch with the masses and legitimate business interests of the country. Political parties are supposed to be a public necessity, but when they get out of sight of the people and business interests that they should benefit, decay is inevitable.

Now if they will only get together on resubmission, this happy family will be forever united until death, which is not far distant. And surely there will be no rest for these valiant partisans until death, because they have proclaimed that they are a unit hereafter to try to down this farmers' movement, and thus they sound their own death knell.

Prof. I. D. Graham, Secretary of the Kansas State Agricultural college, will visit the irrigation districts of Colorado and prepare a series of articles for the *KANSAS FARMER*. He possibly may have

something to add to what has already been given regarding the surplus grasshopper crop of that State.

SENTIMENTS OF PARTISAN HENCHMEN.

To show the depraved condition of a class of readers who accept as a fact everything that they read in their political papers, we republish the following correspondence of the *Daily Capital*, of last Sunday, as a frightful example of weakness of a man (?) who cannot think for himself, but re-echoes the malicious statements of papers which purposely misrepresent and vilify Senator Peffer for the express purpose of influencing weak and narrow-minded brothers like Mr. Hutchinson:

ONE FARMER WHOSE BLOOD IS UP.

To the Editor of the *Capital*:—As I am a farmer here in Kansas, I do not like to have my State lied about and degraded as Peffer has been doing, and I think it is the duty of every farmer here in Kansas to write to the papers and denounce him as a liar before the world, and then if he does not stop it I think it would be a good plan to rotten egg him when he goes through the State making speeches, but not waste any good ones on him, as one dog is worth more to the farmer since the McKinley bill passed than Peffer will ever be to the State of Kansas. Yours respectfully,
Greenleaf, Kas. J. J. HUTCHINSON.

Along last fall and winter, most any one might have believed the farmers generally had their blood up. One notable result was the election of a United States Senator. Isn't it now pretty late for the *Capital* to find one farmer whose blood is up? However, the fact that his blood is up, is not what makes his grist acceptable at the *Capital* mill, but the fact that he is "ferminist" Peffer.

The sentiments contained in the correspondent's lines are indeed noble—almost as much so as some of the editorial matter with which the *Capital* has regaled its readers nearly every Sunday of late. His allusion to rotten eggs, and the value of dogs since the passage of the McKinley bill, are elevating. It will be news to most people to learn that the McKinley bill has affected the value of dogs. As it would likely prove unprofitable for Bro. Hutchinson to attempt to rotten egg the Senator in the kind of audiences he would likely address in Kansas, he had better throw his rotten eggs through the columns of the *Capital*, where that article is appreciated, and dispose of his dogs while the McKinley bill is in force. No better opportunity will likely present itself.

FARMERS, HOLD YOUR WHEAT.

A great deal of excitement has been created of late, especially among speculators, over the rumor that there was a movement among the farmers of the country to hold the present wheat crop for better prices. The position of the *KANSAS FARMER* against rushing the new wheat to market immediately after harvest is well understood. It is now an established fact that the world's supply of wheat is unusually short, and that American wheat will be in great demand to supply the deficiency. While this is true, Kansas is blessed with one of the most bountiful wheat yields in her history; and the question now is, will the producers receive the benefit of their toil, or will they, as usual, become the prey and victims of scheming speculators, and only, if quite, receive the cost of production.

Our farmers are greatly in debt and sadly in need of money, which makes them almost defenseless against the manipulations of grain gamblers, who calculate on their poverty forcing them to sacrifice the product of their land and labor. Now the question arises, "What are we going to do about it?" Do we propose to continue this condition of affairs, or will we, like business men, stand together, shoulder to shoulder, and have something to say as to what the product of our toll shall bring? A circular is now out urging farmers to hold their wheat, which is a very valuable document, containing a vast amount of information regarding the wheat product of the world, and the world's market for it. The circular is quite lengthy, but we will try and find room for its salient points in our next issue. It expresses the very positive opinion that the price of wheat must go up, and rightly urges the farmers to hold their surplus. These circulars are sent out from St. Paul, with the assistance and unqualified approval of the Alliance Bureau of Information, and will reach a million farmers within a few days. In the meantime, farmers, hold your wheat.

CAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN WOOL.

Hagey Bros., of St. Louis, under date of July 15, write regarding the cause of the decline in wool as follows:

During the agitation of the tariff bill in Congress, all foreign countries, believing and feeling that it would pass, sold American woolen mills, speculators and buyers of goods, all the wool and goods they would purchase on long time. When these foreign countries filled up the American buyers, they then cut prices and made additional sales on longer time. Not then being satisfied, they consigned wool and woolen goods in immense quantities to American commission houses as long as they would advance on them, and when advances were refused they then continued to consign without any advance, thinking the passage of the McKinley tariff bill would so enhance values of wool and woolen goods in America as to guarantee them a handsome profit in the future. While most of the raw wools shipped under above conditions have been disposed of, yet the goods are still on hand and are now coming in competition with American-made goods from wools at figures of to-day for the raw material, and it will take at least one year more to dispose of the heavy surplus of woolen goods alone, to say nothing of continued imports. Technicalities in the wool clause of the tariff bill enable speculators to buy Australian wools in the London market, ship them to America and mix them with low, unmerchantable territory wools, and manufacture an article of goods cheaper to the consumer and of more profit to the manufacturer than the same goods can be made from home-grown wools.

Actual transactions will show that more foreign wools have been bought for America since the passage of the tariff bill than at any former same length of time. The London sales, opening June 2, show actual purchases of over 15,000 bales for America alone and further purchases at private sale since.

Cotton governs wool in the matter of prices, and while early in the season the estimate of the crop of 1890 was 7,500,000 bales, yet the actual crop was proven to be 1,000,000 bales more—the heaviest crop of cotton since the war. Prospects for the cotton crop of 1891 are as favorable as for 1890, and with the surplus of 1890 and the promise of 1891, what hope is there for higher prices than prevail to-day for wool or cotton or wool and cotton products? Continued agitation and stringency in the money markets of the United States prevents the manufacturer and speculator from borrowing even at a ruinous high rate of interest, consequently the manufacturer contracts for goods before he buys the wool, and the speculator, in his nervous uncertainty, buys and sells at cost or a fraction of profit, and lives on hope. The enormous increase in American flocks during the past two years is marvelous, yet not near equal to the home demand.

In this connection we give a few extracts from a recent communication in the *Texas Live Stock Journal*, by Wm. L. Black, one of the best informed wool-growers of that State, who says:

Wherever you go the same question is asked: "What is the matter with wool?" and the only satisfaction that can be had from the wool buyer is that he has no orders to buy. Now, why is not this the case with cotton? Are not the two products on a par with each other as far as they relate to trade?

Why is it then that cotton can be sold any day of the year at its quoted value, and not wool?

If the law of supply and demand has anything to do with the matter, wool should be the more salable of the two, because we only produce about one-half the amount of wool our manufacturers require, while we export a very large surplus of cotton in order to dispose of the crop.

That a change must be made is evident to my mind, or we may as well stop raising wool altogether, for we cannot rely upon getting the cost of production.

What are we getting for it now? No one knows because the business is generally made on "private terms," which, in itself, implies the price is so low the seller is ashamed to publish it.

To be frank, I don't think the present clip will pay the grower for the cost of producing it, and if this is the case what ground have we to hope that the Ameri-

can wool product will be increased another year.

Upon the other hand, if our wool trade was governed by proper rules and regulations, as our cotton trade is, the growers would receive for their product every cent that the law of supply and demand permitted; there would be no more "private terms," but everything would be open and above board, and it would be but a short season before we could be independent of foreign countries, and have a large surplus of wool to export.

NEW FEATURES.

The management of the KANSAS FARMER are constantly on the alert for anything new or valuable that will make this paper more interesting and useful to its readers. We have made arrangements with Mamie M. Bruner to conduct in our Young Folks department a column or so devoted especially to the pupils of Kansas district schools.

The plan, which will be outlined more fully hereafter, is unique and interesting, and will do much to aid the teacher as well as instruct the pupil, and make their work in school all the more profitable.

An outline of the plan has been submitted to several of our best educators, who indorse this feature of the paper quite highly. We begin the publication of this new feature of the Young Folks department about September 1.

GET READY FOR THE FAIRS.

Kansas will this year produce many choice specimens from the field, orchard, and garden that will do credit to the State when on exhibition, and we hope that every patriotic citizen of the State will take pride in carefully preparing worthy specimens for local as well as the State Fair, and from these specimens from the different sections of the State we will be able to make a display at the World's Fair that will be highly attractive, and that will show that Kansas products are not only varied but unexcelled by any other agricultural State.

The State Fair to be held at Topeka, September 14-19, offers some large premiums for both county and individual displays that should bring out the best from the abundance produced this season. Get a premium list now and prepare to exhibit some product of the farm this year.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.

The FARMER has received a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America, from the Secretary, M. A. Cooper, Washington, Pa. This association was organized on March 31, 1891.

The preamble of this association to promote the interests of this comparatively new breed in this country states that fine breeding in all departments of live stock has become an established precedent, and an essential principle of success to the stock-raiser whose aim and desire is to accomplish the best possible results by careful selection for breeding of the fittest and nearest typical animals of his flock, by proper mating and close observation of results, is enabled to keep true and possibly improve his strain of stock.

In order to do this systematically, so that all interested in breeding of this same strain of stock may act in unison, arises the necessity of standard rule of uniformity, which must be strictly adhered to. Hence the origin and adoption of a Register, in which the pedigrees of all breeding animals will be faithfully recorded, thus establishing a standard of breeding and assurance of purity and improvement in the strain.

Therefore, we, members of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America, being organized, (having as our object the pure strain breeding of the "English Dorset Sheep," and aiming to improve the same on American soil), do adopt the foregoing preface, and for a more perfect organization and easier discharge of duties, do establish and endorse a constitution and rules of entry [which may be had on application].

The *National Provisioner*, of New York, states that the movement of beef cattle from California to the Kansas City and Chicago markets is giving the butchers of the Golden Gate State much concern. California has always required many more beef cattle than were raised within her own borders, and the plains of Nevada were drawn upon to supply the deficiency.

Now Nevada cattle are in strong demand in the Oregon and Washington markets, and the drafts from these sections are likely to reduce the supply to such a degree that California must look elsewhere for a large portion of her needs in this line. As a result, there seems no doubt but that prices will rule exceedingly high on the entire Pacific slope before winter.

Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The weather-crop bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the National Weather Bureau (central office, Washburn college), for the week ending July 24, shows that the week was a good one for general purposes, and the harvest is practically over, except for flax, and it is in progress in the south. The rye crop is proving exceptionally good; the wheat and oats, generally, are very good; flax in the central counties is giving good promise; corn has made a rapid growth during the week, and is now generally in tassel, with much of it earing.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Allen—Rainfall, 1.42; grass heavy; flax fair; oats and flax being threshed and marketed; oats, 20 cents; flax, 75 to 80 cents; potatoes, 80 cents; corn fine.

Chautauque—Wheat and oats in the stack, being threshed; wheat better than anticipated; grass excellent; corn average; pastures good; rain, .18.

Cherokee—Flax yield not as good as expected, being marketed; rain, 1.46.

Dickinson—Busy threshing; wheat averaging fifteen bushels; ideal corn weather, and indications point to a large crop; rain, .50.

Ford—Rain, 1.00.

Gove—Rain, 0.22.

Greeley—Rain, 1.21.

Brown—Wheat in stack; oats being stacked; corn needs rain; rain, .12.

Johnson—Wheat mostly in stack, or threshed; oats the lightest for years; corn doing well, but the weeds beat everything else; rain, .48.

Kearny—Corn, millet and other late crops doing excellently; rain, 1.50.

Kingman—Corn is nearly all eared; threshing in progress; rain, 1.75.

Lane—Good week for everything; harvesting progressing finely; rain, .58.

Leavenworth—Corn greatly improved; hay crop best for years; rain, .61.

Lyon—Corn making a good growth; oats yielding forty to sixty-three bushels per acre; rain, 1.15.

Nemaha—Corn making splendid growth, some in silk; rain, 1.06.

Ness—Harvest practically over; threshing has commenced; corn needs rain.

Norton—Corn fine, growing rapidly; harvesting done, except oats; rain, .41.

Ottawa—Wheat mostly stacked; oats harvest not completed, some damaged by rust; clean corn is the best crop for years; rain, .90.

Pawnee—Much damage in northern part of county by hail on 18th; some wheat has been threshed and tested fifty-eight pounds to the bushel; rain, 1.59.

Phillips—Weather fine for growing corn, and millet; rain, 1.10.

Pratt—Harvest mostly over; plows preparing ground for sowing; will be much larger acreage put in this fall; rain, 1.25.

Riley—Corn crop in thriving condition; oats and wheat all in shock and mostly in stack; rain, 1.13.

Rush—Corn growing finely; plowing for wheat commenced; rain, .51.

Stafford—A little too much rain for threshing purposes; rain, 1.45.

Shawnee—Two and seventy-six one-hundredths inches of rain this week has stopped work.

Trego—Harvesting about done; oats very heavy; rye heavy; sorghum and the millos doing well; an abundance of feed in prospect, with a heavy crop of hay yet to secure.

Wilson—Wheat all cut and mostly in stack; flax cutting in full blast; corn promises a good crop; rain, 1.22.

Woodson—Late-planted corn O. K.; oats splendid; rain, .53.

Hon. B. W. Perkins, ex-Congressman from Kansas, writes to the *American Economist*, answering the query, "Why I am a protectionist," as follows: "I am a protectionist because I am an American. We should have free trade among ourselves because we honor one flag and are citizens of a common country. But the man who builds no houses here, who pays no taxes here, who employs no labor here who does nothing to contribute to our

growth and to our prosperity, but who lives abroad beyond the oceans, whence he desires to bring his products, either farm or manufactured, into this great American market in competition with ours—he should pay for the privilege; and when he has paid for the privilege we will cover the money into the Treasury of the United States, and with it we will cancel our obligations and carry on the concerns of government. And I would do this in the name of patriotism and my country because I believe it right."

Letter From Texas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As I lived in the Northern States, principally in Kansas, until the last year, on coming South I was struck with the differences in the same species of products. On traveling from north to south, from a cold to a warm temperature, one can plainly see that the climate gives both animals and plants peculiar characteristics. This is not only true of the lower animals and plants, but also of the human family. If I were to describe in detail the differences that climate and latitude produce upon the ideas, disposition, habits, appearance, and both mental and physical systems of mankind, it would take many pages.

The planting season in southern Texas begins in January. By planting northern seeds, crops can be harvested in the early part of the summer; but by planting local seed which have been indigenous for at least fifty years, it will take the entire season to mature. The struggle for existence is innate with the whole organic world. The existence of nearly all plants are perpetuated by the seed, hence it is necessary that the seed should mature. Where the seasons are short, the time for growing and maturing is correspondingly short. If seed corn is brought from Manitoba to southern Texas, and planted as early as the season will permit, the corn will be ripe in the early part of June, while old, native corn will sometimes not ripen till November. If Southern corn is planted in Manitoba, it will be killed by frost before it tassels. The same is true with all kinds of plants.

This particular place here is a fine grape country. Grapes of an early ripening variety are ready for market in May and June. Watermelons by millions are shipped in June. After closely observing the productions of both the northern and southern parts of the United States, and the possibilities of the two sections, one is driven to the conclusion that better commercial facilities and more intimate communications are needed between the North and South. One section supplies most admirably what the other wants. Those who believe that southern Texas is a barren country, productive of nothing but long-horned cattle and droughts, have been badly misinformed. It bids fair to make one of the best agricultural sections in the world, especially for grapes, small fruits and garden truck.

If any one desires any information concerning this State, or is desirous of emigrating toward the South, I will answer any question he may ask, if he will enclose a stamp for postage. I have traveled nearly all over the State.

Beeville, Texas.

F. J. MAIER.

"Kansas can eat not only white bread and butter this year, but she can spread on thick layers of jam, jelly, marmalade and preserves," says the *Hutchinson News*. To this the *Kansas City Journal* responds: "That's what she can, and, moreover, she can eat them on a bang up new table, with the finest kind of a spread and in dishes simply out of sight. It may as well be understood right now that Kansas does not propose to take a back seat for any of her sisters this fall. She's got the stuff to buy all the good things she wants, and she doesn't care who knows it."

Silos and Ensilage are engaging the attention of our most prominent and progressive farmers, and are acknowledged by all to be very profitable. The Appleton Manufacturing Co., whose attractive advertisement appears in our paper, are headquarters for Ensilage Cutters and Carriers, Tread Sweep and Tread Powers for running them.

When is it? August 3 to 8, 1891.

Where is it? Detroit, Michigan.

What is it? Twenty-fifth National Encampment, G. A. R.

How do you get there? Union Pacific agents will tell you.

Horticulture.

WASTE PLACES.

By a member, and read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

In many of the densely populated countries of the old world every foot of ground is utilized, and waste places, such as we know them, do not exist; but in our own newer, happier country, where land is abundant, only the choicest portions are used and many corners are left for the mullein and burdock.

To the farmer it is often a serious question what to do with the rough bits of land which he has not time to make tillable. These unused odds and ends are not only so much waste material, but the weeds collecting form unsightly blotches that greatly detract from the beauty of the whole, to say nothing of the seed house formed for next year's weed crop.

Any talent, any material is wasted when not put to its best possible use. A quarter section of alfalfa on a Western prairie would be profitable and useful, but a twenty-five foot lot planted so would be a sad waste. Many small crops might be grown on such a space to add to the family comfort and nothing is wasted which adds to our comfort, convenience or happiness.

The land which does not yield the greatest amount of which it is capable, whether it be for pleasure or for profit, is partially wasted. A few years ago several fruit-growers in this vicinity felled their peach trees for fire-wood. The trees had not yielded for several years and the orchard land was considered a waste. However, the next season, when a partial crop was gathered, the peach farmers regretted their haste.

A few spots there are in this fair world of ours which are unfit for any use till the hand of genius alters them to his will. Land and soil are manufactured, hills are torn down, rock are pulverized, and the whole surface altered to suit man's growing needs.

In the garden and lawn waste places have no excuse for existing. A few bare or weedy blotches mars a garden past curing.

Two bare spots beneath evergreens and overhanging shrubs are unsightly wastes. Myrtle and ground ivy will cover these spots with their graceful green, but they are such industrious growers that the gardener may regret placing them where anything may be crowded out. Such places make an excellent fernery, and who does not admire the delicate tracery of the fern leaf?

A bare angle by the house or outbuildings may be covered by any trailing ivy and require no time or care.

There are many garden flowers, too, that take care of themselves. Peonies, old-fashioned garden pinks and sweet williams come up year after year and bloom as sweetly as in the days of our grandmothers.

A bed of hardy bulbs will bloom in spite of neglect. Snowballs, lilacs and many hardy shrubs will adorn a neglected corner.

Last summer we had a variety of flowers in our garden, among them a large bed of petunias. As the dry season came on we carried water to the pansies and geraniums, with little success, till the cistern showed signs of exhaustion, but our petunias bloomed all summer in heartless serenity, unconscious of the suffering in the plant world about them. A practical neighbor remarked that she had never seen anything try so hard to "show off" as our petunias.

I remember passing daily, on my way to school, a large brick residence, with a couple of acres in the lawn, one corner of which reached up over a rocky hillside. The trim and well-kept yard was filled with stately forest trees, evergreens and rare plants, but the rocky corner was the prettiest thing of all. There was nothing unusual there, only some ivy and ferns; but it was beauty itself. As we daily climbed the hill of science—no figurative hill, I assure you—we always paused to rest by the rustic corner.

After filling the waste corners in your farm and garden, remember those more desolate wastes in the lives of the people about you. A kind word or cheery smile may fit into a wasted corner of the heart and make it full to overflowing.

The old Scotch saying—"Be always stickin' in a tree; it will a' be growin' while you are sleepin'," finds a counterpart in human life. A kind word is a seed

that buds, blossoms and bears fruit while the endless ages roll.

I have seen a thoughtless girl or boy make daily inroads on the generosity and patience of family friends without returning a tithe of their quota, and then wonder why others were not so cheerful and light-hearted as they.

Life for an individual is not what he himself makes it, and the oft-quoted lines—

"Whether good or whether ill
Depends on how we take it,"
should not be construed to mean such. Life is what we as individuals and our friends make it for us. We may live out our allotted time, whether our neighbors be harsh or just, whether our hearts ache with pain or throb with pleasure, just as your fruitless pear tree lives on from year to year, but think of the barrenness, the uselessness of that life, be it human or plant, which yields no luscious fruit.

"Out of life's gardens, so gorgeous with flowers,
Seed we may gather to beautify ours;
While from our own little plot we may share
Something to render our neighbors more fair."

Such fruit and flowers are not less worthy the consideration of a body like this than those displayed on yonder table.

None of us, even the most worldly, are entirely satisfied with material prosperity. There must be an inward growing as well, or it all avaleth nothing.

These sayings are trite, but the truth in them is as new to our hearts as it has been to other hearts since the days when the earth was new.

Preparing Fruit for Market.

A correspondent to the *National Fruit Journal* gives some very sound advice in the following:

There is nothing of more importance to the fruit-grower, in order to realize the best prices for his products, than to bring it to market in "good shape." This does not apply particularly to the crating, or boxing, or even picking of his fruit, but involves the various work connected with the business through all the stages and transformations of the berry, from the time that it was a plant until the luscious fruit lies temptingly displayed in the market. To prepare fruit properly for the buyer, as Byron would say, "To begin at the beginning."

A great many fruit-growers, however, are painstaking enough in raising a good crop, but their patience ceases to be a virtue at this point, and the consequence is they never sell good fruit. The secret of their failure is that they garble it when they prepare it for market. When the fruit is picked artificial means must be resorted to, and the result depends upon the nature of the means. Nature can grow and fructify, bud, bloom and bear, displaying its richness while on the parent stem to every advantage; but when it is torn from its surroundings and thrust ruthlessly into a box, no matter whether stems, dried leaves or berries are uppermost, it can do nothing but hide its beauty under the rubbish. It is just as easy, and far more profitable, to pick the berries and leave the litter where it belongs. When the box is well filled a few touches will arrange the top berries right-side-up. There need be no attempt at "topping off" with the largest berries. Only turn them face up. Nature is ashamed of nothing it produces.

Use new and clean boxes for all kinds of berries. Never refill an old box. In order to show off fruit to the best advantage it must have clean and sweet surroundings; and the box must be as fresh as the berries. The stale odor of a box which has gone the rounds of grower, grocer and consumer, is an unmistakable sign that it has passed through a campaign sufficiently harassing to rob it of its early freshness. Don't urge the buyer to return the boxes.

It ought to be unnecessary to mention the heathenish practice of bringing berries (especially raspberries) to market jammed into a two-gallon pail. The custom belongs to an age before the printing press and berry box were invented. It happens, however, and this accounts for some of the soft berries offered for sale, which, we are told, were picked after a shower. No box should under any circumstances hold more than a quart, and red raspberries should be marketed in pint boxes.

Care in preparing fruit for market does not apply to berries alone but to every product of the farmer and fruit-grower. It is not enough that you raise a fine article, it must be offered for sale in that condition as well. If apples are shaken

DOCTORS RECOMMEND

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in preference to any other preparation designed for the cure of colds and coughs, because it is safe, palatable, and always efficacious.

"After an extensive practice of nearly one-third of a century, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is my cure for recent colds and coughs. I prescribe it, and believe it to be the very best expectorant now offered to the people. Ayer's medicines are constantly increasing in popularity."—Dr. John C. Levis, Druggist, West Bridgewater, Pa.

For croup and whooping cough, take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Instead of picked from the trees, shoveled into last year's potato-sacks, and brought to market in the hardest-bottomed wagon and over the roughest road, you will discover what fearfully ruinous prices apples can be sold for.

Western Kansas Fruit.

Fruit-raising in western Kansas promises to be a profitable industry, as the adaptability of the soil and climate for that purpose is beyond dispute. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that fruit trees grow as thrifty, come into bearing as early, as in any portion of our country, beside being free from tree pests, which proves such a nuisance in most of the State. An enterprising editor of one of our exchanges in western Kansas recently visited the Worrell fruit farm, in Finney county, and writes encouragingly, as follows:

Of course fruit-raising is an infant industry in western Kansas. Many thousands of fruit trees have been planted which will come into bearing in a year or two; but there are many orchards now in almost full bearing. The trees planted embrace every variety of fruit growing in this latitude—there is no exception. And for quality and quantity and richness of flavor western Kansas fruit can not be surpassed.

The early settlers in this part of the State who took time by the forelock and planted a few fruit trees are now reaping returns for their forethought, and are being amply repaid for the time, energy and expense incurred.

There is probably a notable exception in fruit farming in western Kansas. We refer to Squire Worrell's fruit farm near Garden City. Mr. Worrell was one of the early settlers. He has demonstrated what patience, toil and energy can do—no enterprise is successful without these characteristics. It was no chance with Mr. Worrell. He planned deliberately with the hope of success which he is now realizing. The preliminaries to successful fruit-raising were admirably arranged, as the exterior view of the farm indicates.

Mr. Worrell followed in the buffalo's track, and the echo of the Indian war-whoop was still reverberating over the noiseless plains—ever and anon the plaintive wail of the coyote's howl disturbed the monotonous silence.

Weary and foot-sore, as he dropped his bandana bundle from his walking-stick, and sat down, he mentally said he would take this place, and forthwith set about to enter the land, and soon was occupying a rude house with his family.

Tuesday of last week we visited this farm through the courtesy and kindness of Mims & Keep, of the Garden City *Impress*. Garden City is noted for its luxuriant growth of shade trees, and the dense foliage which envelops the town marks it in great contrast to the bald, bleak barrenness of the prairie generally; but as we approached the farm and were within the shadows of the towering trees which mark the borders of the place, we felt as though we had been suddenly transported to the elysian fields—that a paradise had suddenly opened before us, a panorama as it were, and all else surrounding it were in primitive nature.

Worrell's place is well skirted with trees which may be designated timber. On the south side of the farm is a row of cottonwoods, a row of poplars, with an inner row of evergreen trees. The four sides of the farm are skirted with two and three rows of forest trees, with inner rows running crosswise, the trees being close together and affording an excellent wind-break. In fact, Mr. Worrell says the wind never disturbs his trees, as the heavily loaded trees amply testify.

Two hundred acres are embraced in this farm. It is nearly all set to fruit, though many of the trees are not bearing yet.

He has fifty-five acres in apple trees, many of which are in full bearing. Between the fruit trees are many lines of small fruit, of which he raises great abundance. It is well to note here, that in the interim, Mr. Worrell has raised considerable small fruit, vegetables and farm products, which found other than a local market; and while the fruit was coming in he was making his labor profitable. He has 2,500 peach trees and he estimates his peach crop at 10,000 bushels. Last year his peach yield was only 1,910 bushels. This season he is selling the early crop at \$1.20 per box of three pecks. He is in receipt of a carload of "knock-down" crates, and will compete with other markets.

The fruit trees are heavily loaded, and especially the peach trees, many of the limbs breaking down with the weight. The peaches are large and highly flavored. No borers have ever infested his peach trees, an exception to peach-growing. The grapes, plums and other fruit promise a large crop.

The carefully estimated yield of the peach crop in the vicinity of Garden City is 20,000 bushels, the county poor farm, adjoining Worrell's will have about 4,000 bushels, which leaves 6,000 bushels to be marketed by other raisers.

Mr. Worrell has had the advantage of irrigation for his fruit farm, small ditches running through his land, which has greatly facilitated the growth of the trees and hastened the fruit product.

A sign board, bearing the words, "No visitors allowed on this farm," at the farm entrance, did not deter us from going right in, as we were not on a predatory venture; and we write this to show what can be done in fruit-raising in this part of the State, and to encourage those who have planted fruit on a smaller scale.

Gray county has many acres planted in fruit trees. The industry is yet in its infancy in this county, but there will be a considerable number of peaches, perhaps enough to supply the home consumption.

Wilkes Colt, \$3,500.00.

E. H. Barnum, Maitland, Mo., writes: "I inclose you an order for Quinn's Ointment. The bottle I received some time since has saved a fine Wilkes Colt worth \$3,500. It is a grand remedy." For Cuts, Sprains, Spavins, Wind-puffs and Bunions has no equal. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

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

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Poultry. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 8 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

The Wormon Elders' Book on General Hygiene, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crouch, 228 Grand St., New York.

In the Dairy.

IMPURE MILK.

Henry Stewart, in a late issue of the *Practical Farmer*, says that "when a scientific man attempts to investigate the various forms of minute life which go under the name of microbes, or germs of disease and diseased conditions of organic matter, he chooses a fluid that is sweet or that contains albuminous matter. He finds such a fluid the best for his purpose, because these organisms grow and increase in it with the greatest rapidity, as weeds do in a rich, moist warm soil.

"Milk is precisely such a fluid, and it is found to be a very hot-bed for the growth of these various organisms. Mildews, molds, the germs of various diseases, those which produce fermentation, acidity and those poisonous substances found in decomposing organic matters, and known as ptomaines, all thrive to a most remarkable extent in milk. Fevers of various kinds, smallpox, consumption and other diseases are all conveyed by milk, and thousands of deaths have been traced directly to these faults—a very insufficient term—in milk. Besides these, there are numerous faults which cause injury to the products of milk, as butter and cheese, spoiling the flavor and producing early decay, and rendering them unfit for food, and a source of much loss to the producers.

"Some of these faults are due to the food, some to the uncleanness of the cow and the milker, others to impure water, but most are the result of infection by organic germs through the atmosphere, which produce molds or mildews, acidity and fermentation, which decompose the solid matters of the milk and so changes its character as to confer disagreeable flavors or odors to it or lead to early putrefaction.

"The food has a large influence upon the quality of the milk. Any strongly-flavored substance is almost sure to affect the milk and communicate its own taste or odor to it. Rank weeds, such as ragweed, or the common goose-foot and others, which have an abundant essential oil in their leaves, and even oily food, as linseed, all have this result, because the oils of the food are absorbed directly into the blood without change by digestion, and of course thence pass into the milk. Thus, turnips convey their strong flavor to the milk and the wild onions and garlic, now frequent in pastures, have the same effect. This is so often the cause of faults in the milk that every one concerned should carefully inspect the pastures and root out all these ill weeds or plow them under and seed down fresh fields.

"The skin absorbs bad odors, and if not in a healthy condition, especially at the season when the hair is shed, will fail to excrete the impurities of the blood which should pass off in perspiration, and this causes the most serious taints. The floating curds which trouble the cheese-maker and cause the cheese to become huffed and give off foul gases are thus caused, as well as by the impurities in the water drunk by the cows. No doubt the fevers, typhoid and others, which are communicated by impure milk are thus conveyed, for it is reasonable to believe that if impure water will produce these diseases, the milk tainted by impure water will have the same result. The cow herself escapes injury, because the poison passes off through the milk. This is the case in that specific fever known as milk sickness, in which the cow escapes, while the calf or the persons who drink the milk or eat the butter take the disease, which is so often fatal. So with the still more fatal anthrax, which poisons the milk while the cow is unaffected by it. Drainage of pastures and a supply of pure water

are thus peremptory to avoid these evil results.

"Pure air is indispensable for pure milk. Milk has been known to be made unfit for use, and butter to be spoiled by the odor acquired from a mess of decayed turnips in a cellar under a cow stable. The air breathed into the lungs of course comes into contact with the blood which passes through the abundant blood vessels in these organs, and any impurity of the air is thus taken into the blood and goes from thence to the milk.

"The air, too, which comes into contact with the milk in the dairy is crowded with minute organisms, which are floating everywhere, and which, falling into it, at once germinate and grow and increase with great rapidity. These produce the same results in milk as they do in the blood of an animal. In their growth they decompose a part of the milk, and leave a waste product which is ill-flavored and often poisonous. At least some are known to do this. The red fungus sometimes appearing upon the cream in damp, unventilated cellars and milk-houses gives a bitter taste to the milk, and this bitterness is acquired by the butter. Another cause of bitterness in milk and butter is said to be a minute germ, a bacterium which has been found by Dr. Roland Thaxter, of Connecticut, in bitter cream, and this bitterness is unquestionably due to the products of the decomposition which is produced by this parasite, which exists abundantly in the air, and is thus communicated to the milk. Much more might be written on this subject, which is exceedingly important to dairymen, but enough has been said to show the necessity of giving the closest attention to cleanliness and perfect purity.

The Food of Support.

After a two years' trial with a small herd of cows, consisting of two Holsteins, two Ayrshires and two Jerseys, the Maine Experiment Station reports that the expense of feeding a Holstein animal averaging 1,200 pounds in weight is only \$11 per year more than the cost of feeding a Jersey animal averaging in weight only about 900 pounds; or, in other words, the expense of feeding the heavier animals has been only about 18 per cent. more than that of maintaining the lighter animals, whereas the Holsteins exceed the Jerseys in weight about 33 per cent. This is equivalent to saying that the quantity of food has not been in proportion to the weight of the animals, and it may be suggested by some one that this fact places the larger cows at a disadvantage as compared with the smaller. It should be remarked, however, that the Holsteins have eaten on an average a third more grain than the Jerseys, and hay has been fed to them according to their appetites. It is a well-recognized fact that the food of an animal does not increase in proportion to the increase in weight, or, in other words, a small cow requires a larger maintenance ration in proportion to her weight than a large cow, consequently the food required for a given production would be relatively less in the case of the heavier animal. It is perfectly reasonable that this should be so. The large cow gives off less heat for each pound of live weight than the small cow, for the reason that two cows weighing 600 pounds each would have more surface exposed to the air than one cow weighing 1,200 pounds. The loss of heat will be somewhat in proportion to the exposed surface, and so the two small cows would require more food as fuel than one large one.

The peculiar enervating effect of summer weather is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which "makes the weak strong."

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



In Hard or Soft Water

this Soap works so well, that

Women want NO OTHER.

Barb-wire Cuts.

Apply Phénol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt.

Better late than never. For man and all animals.

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Association of Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Poultry Association of Kansas will hold its next show at Topeka, December 16 to 23, and a grand turn-out is expected.

The breeders of Kansas are preparing themselves to entertain the American Poultry Association in great shape.

The poultry "cranks" are expecting a new poultry house on the fair grounds this fall; so everybody come, we will have room enough for you and your chickens. Poultry is just "booming" in Kansas—has gained more than half in the past three years.

The Secretary of the association wishes every one that takes any interest in poultry to send his name to him and also names of his neighbors that raise fancy poultry, so that he can send them a premium list, and such other printed matter as we may have.

J. P. LUCAS, Secretary.
Topeka, Kas.

Keep Only the Pullets.

Although there are many widely different breeds of fowls adapted more or less to the varied wants of the farmer, there are a few general rules for their management which are applicable to all; and many errors are made by most farmers, among which is the common custom of keeping hens until they become too old for profit. Such good authority as the *Husbandman* says that a hen of any breed will lay only about half as many eggs the second year as the first after she commences laying. All fowls kept by a farmer after they are two years old are kept at a loss, so far as money is concerned. When a whole flock is allowed to run without killing off the old ones and replacing them with pullets, disease is sure to attack them. They become liable to gapes, cholera, etc., after they become aged. If the practice of keeping only pullets is once followed, no farmer will ever abandon it.

Then, again, the chemistry of food and feeding has long ago developed the fact that the two-year-old fowl is far superior in some of the intrinsic values of food. The young fowl is far from being as digestible as one fully matured, and the matured, well-fed is far more nutritious and of much better flavor than the younger. Of course, it must be understood they should always be properly cooked.

Buckwheat as Poultry Food.

In writing upon the subject of buckwheat as food for poultry, H. H. Flick has the following to say in the *Advance and Journal*, which we commend to the careful consideration of our readers who are interested in the raising of poultry:

"Poultry, as well as any other of our domestic animals, require a variety of foods. In their natural state they obtain a large variety of vegetable as well as animal food. Various seeds mature and ripen at different times of the year and are eaten in their season by the fowls in a state of nature; and even domesticated fowls when allowed the range of a farm during the summer obtain a large and varied assortment of foods. But when confined in a city lot or during winter on the farm, a variety of grains and other food must be supplied if we wish to obtain the best results. I am of the opinion that corn is fed too largely on account of its universal use and distribution in our land. It is too fattening and not a good egg-producer. I have found buckwheat an excellent grain to feed to chickens when laying. A flock of hens liberally supplied with buckwheat along with other food, always has the effect of increased egg-production, and as a flesh-former it is excellent food for growing stock during the fall months.

"It is a crop that is easily produced and if properly handled produces good profits.

"During the last two seasons I have raised enormous crops of the new variety of Japanese buckwheat. I regard this as one of the most valuable acquisitions in the way of new and valuable grains, as it produces from fifty to sixty bushels of fine grain to the acre, and it also has the reputation of producing more honey than the common variety. Nothing can be grown on the farm that will produce better results than several acres or more of Japanese buckwheat, as since our city cousins have found out that buckwheat cakes and honey are such good eating there is a constant demand for the flour at good prices, and it contains the very material for egg-production.

"Thus far there has been a large demand for seed of this variety and all report from two to three times the amount raised per acre when compared with other kinds. When we therefore consider its value as an egg-producer along with wheat and corn we are forced to the conclusion that it should be largely used as food for our feathered stock. If your hens don't want to lay satisfactorily try a few sacks of buckwheat for a change and note the results."

A faded and discolored beard is untidy and a misfortune. It may be prevented by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, a never failing remedy.

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.

CURB.—I have a four-year-old horse that sprung a curb about four weeks ago. I removed the inflammation with cold water, then applied a blister, but he does not get over his lameness. What can I do for him?
J. K.

Eskridge, Kas.
Answer.—Have him shod behind with three-quarter-inch heel-calks and no toe-calks, then apply your blister. Repeat it in one month if not well.

ENLARGED KNEE.—I have a fine spring colt that has injured its knee. When about two weeks old a soft puff raised just below the joint, but now the cord is swelled above and it appears to be getting hard. He was not lame until a few days ago, when he seemed to be stiff in that leg. I have bathed it with arnica, and about three weeks ago I stuck the point of a knife into it, but only a bloody substance came out. What can be done to remove it?
Humboldt, Kas.

Answer.—Make an ointment as follows: Take of powdered cantharides 40 grains, lard 1 ounce, mix hot; then take of iodine crystals 1 drachm, lard 1 ounce, mix cold. Now mix the two thoroughly together and use enough of the mixture to rub well into the enlargement as a blister. Tie the colt to keep its nose away from it, and next day rub on a little lard. Grease the blistered surface every other day till smooth, then repeat the blister. If there should be a slight enlargement left, the colt will be likely to outgrow it in time.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., received gold medal at World's Exposition. Read advertisement.

Nearly every one of our readers will have use for the marking and calling card outfit advertised in another column by the Times, of Clay Center, Kas. Every family needs such an outfit, and can secure a first-class article very cheap from a first-class Kansas institution.

Our Chicago manager recently visited the famous Elgin nurseries, Elgin, Ill., owned by the E. H. Ricker Co. They report that advertising in the KANSAS FARMER last season was highly satisfactory; that their business was better last season than ever before, and that their stock is now in a fine condition.

A wagon wheel that cannot rot or tire loose, a straight skein that will not grind or bind, an axle that does not spring or break, all neat, compact and handsome, weather and climate proof, are to be found on the McCallum wagons, manufactured by the McCallum Steel Wheel Wagon Co., Elgin, Ill. Notice their advertisement in another column and write them for descriptive circular.

"Ayer's Preserve Book" contains all the latest and most approved recipes for canning and preserving fruit, and for making jellies, jams, marmalades, sweet and sour pickles, catsups, etc. Written expressly for Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. by a celebrated authority on culinary matters. Every recipe tested and proven to be the best of its kind. Send a 2-cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

When in Louisville, Ky., our Chicago manager called at the office of the Bryant & Stratton Business college, and was entertained by Mr. Enos Spencer, who has for the past six years had charge of this well-known school. Mr. Spencer reported the growth of the college, which seems almost phenomenal. He reports good business, and states that the indications for attendance during the coming season are encouraging. This college bears a first-class reputation and is well conducted.

With the most skilled teachers and all the advantages of a carefully regulated and refined home, the New England Conservatory of Music, founded by the late Dr. Eben Tourjee, is undoubtedly the most liberally equipped and best in the country. Its graduates are found in all the principal cities and towns of the Union, filling

positions as teachers in institutions of learning, and vocalists and organists in churches. Mr. Carl Faelten, the director, is well known at home and abroad as an accomplished musician and teacher, and under his care the coming year promises to be one of the most successful in its history.

The Brass & Iron Works Co., of Post-torio, Ohio, have recently licensed certain patents for the manufacture of well-drilling machinery, and are adding that business to their already extensive works. The machines that they are putting out are of first-class workmanship and well adapted for all kinds of well-drilling purposes. One of their leading machines is the Ideal, another the Standard. It would be well for those interested to get their catalogue, giving full explanation. The Brass & Iron Works Co. is favored by sufficient capital and every facility for producing best work. The present Secretary of the National Treasury, the Hon. Chas. Foster, is the company's President. They are making enlargements and improvements with a view of doubling their capacity, and they have been wise in interesting themselves in well machinery, as there is a growing demand for such machinery. See their advertisement in another column.



FOSTER'S LADIES' PHAETON.

A very attractive vehicle and one that has become quite popular is the Foster Ladies' Phaeton, manufactured by the Foster Buggy and Cart Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. This firm has created somewhat of a stir in the carriage and harness business by denouncing the pools and trust combinations. They have established one of the largest buggy and cart emporiums in the world—always the first on the field with something new and a fast-selling novelty. Their celebrated \$45.25 buggies and \$5.35 harness are surprising and catching the eye of every one by their superior qualities and astonishing low price. A postal card to their address will secure for you a large illustrated catalogue free.

Found It as Recommended.

Wm. H. Watson, of Colorado City, Col., says of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure: "Send me three packages Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure for the inclosed \$1.50. I tried your Hog Cholera Cure, and found it all that you recommended it to do." Farmers, now is the time to buy it, so as to have it in your barn. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

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

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

You need not return at once, but visit Sandusky or Cleveland, after attending the G. A. R. Encampment at Detroit, Mich. Go via the Union Pacific.

Rally Round the Flag

at the G. A. R. Encampment, Detroit, and then go to Put-in-Bay, the Thousand Isles of Lake Erie. Call on Union Pacific agents.

G. A. R.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets to the Encampment at Detroit, Mich., at rate of one lowest first-class fare for the round trip.

Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 50 cents, U. S. Stamps, I will send any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One pack goes makes ONE GALLON BEST TONIC KNOWN. Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEO. G. STER. FINE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Offer.

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

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

Atonic Dyspepsia.

Atonic dyspepsia is simply nervous prostration of the stomach. There is not usually much pain, but a feeling of great weight, and sometimes faintness after each meal, followed by sour eructations and belching of gas. The bowels may be regular and appetite good, but the weakened stomach, which should be in constant movement after a meal, lies dormant, allowing the food to soon decompose instead of digesting. This is a very common form of dyspepsia among the mentally overworked class whose nervous systems become depressed by long continued strains and sedentary habits. If there is a remedy in the whole range of medicinal preparations that is in every particular adapted to this form of dyspepsia, that remedy is Pe-ru-na. It not only acts as an appetizer, but it imparts to the stomach the vigor to properly digest the food by awakening the peristaltic movements of the digestive organs.

For a complete lecture on this subject send for a copy of The Family Physician No. 3, which will be sent free to any address on application, by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

July 27, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 2,204 cattle and 382 calves. Shipping steers, \$3 25a4 35; cows, \$1 75a2 50; bulls, \$1 50a2 10; heifers, \$2 00a2 25; Texas steers, \$2 35a3 25; Texas cows, \$1 50a2 10; Texas heifers, \$1 25a1 35; Indian steers, \$3 10a2 30; Indian cows, \$2 15; Colorado steers, \$3 70; Colorado feeders, \$3 00; stockers and feeders, \$3 20a4 05.
HOGS—Receipts 1,965. Range of packers, \$5 15a5 45; bulk of sales, \$5 25a5 40.
SHEEP—Receipts 612. Dull. Lambs, \$5 40.
HORSES—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a 175; good, \$100a125. Mares, extra, \$125a145; good, \$70a90. Drivers, extra, \$140a200; good, \$75a120.
MULES—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$80a70; 14 1/2 hands, \$70a75; 15 hands, \$100a110; 15 1/2 hands, medium, \$105a125.

Chicago.

July 27, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 14,000. Market steady to higher. Prime to extra native steers, none; top prices, \$5 70a6 00; common and medium, \$4 75a 5 50; Texans, \$2 50a3 75; rangers, \$3 25a5 40; native cows, \$2 50a3 25.
HOGS—Receipts 20,000. Market steady. Rough and common, \$4 70a4 90; mixed and packers, \$5 00a5 40; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5 45a5 75; prime light, \$5 60a5 80.
SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market active. Native ewes, \$3 00a4 05; mixed and wethers, \$4 75a 5 20; Texans, \$4 00a4 40; Westerns, \$4 50a4 60; lambs, \$4 00a5 40.
St. Louis. July 27, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 4,400. Market steady. Good to choice native steers, \$4 50a6 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 40a3 35.
HOGS—Receipts 1,500. Market steady. Fair to choice heavy, \$5 10a5 65; mixed grades, \$5 10a 5 65; light, fair to best, \$5 10a5 65.
SHEEP—Receipts 1,800. Market firm. Good to choice, \$3 00a4 30.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

July 27, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts for past 48 hours 39,000 bushels. By sample on track: No 2 hard, 70 1/2c; No 3 hard, 77 1/2c; No 2 red, 80 1/2c; No 3 red, 78 1/2c.
CORN—Receipts for past 48 hours 20,500 bushels. By sample on track: No 2 mixed, 56c; No 3 mixed, 55c; No 2 white mixed, 60c.
OATS—Receipts for past 48 hours, 20,500 bushels. By sample on track: No 2 mixed, spot, 29c; No 3 mixed, 28c; No 2 red and black, 29c asked; No 2 white mixed, 31c.
RYE—Receipts for past 48 hours, 2,000 bushels. By sample on track: No 2, 61 1/2c, and No 3, 56c.
FLAXSEED—We quote crushing at 90c per bushel on the basis of pure.
CASTOR BEANS—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 50a1 55 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.
HAY—Receipts for past 48 hours 210 tons.

Market very dull and weak: We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$6 00; good to choice, \$5 00a5 50; prime, \$2 75a3 50; common, \$2 00a2 50.

Chicago.

July 27, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 332,000 bushels. No 2 spring, 62 1/2c; No 3 spring, 56a56 1/2c; No 2 red, 61 1/2c.
CORN—Receipts 251,000 bushels. No 2, 64a 64 1/2c.
OATS—Receipts 158,000 bushels. No 2, 37c; No 2 white, 38 1/2a40c; No 3 white, 38a38 1/2c.
RYE—Receipts 36,000 bushels. No 2, 69 1/2c.
SEEDS—No 1 flaxseed, \$1 02 1/2; prime timothy, \$1 23a1 24.

St. Louis.

July 27, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 239,000 bushels. No 2 red, cash, 85 1/2c.
CORN—Receipts 117,000 bushels. No 2 cash, 50c.
OATS—Receipts 81,000 bushels. No 2 cash, 20 1/2c.
RYE—Receipts 1,000 bushels. No 2, 62c.
HAY—Prairie, \$8 00a8 50; timothy, \$9 50a10 50.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

July 25, 1891.
Receipts 22,020 pounds. Locally, the market was quiet; but a fair movement on outside account—to mills. Prices unchanged.
Early in week a better feeling developed, the demand having quickened and trade having increased in volume; values showed more strength, yet were not quotably higher, nor even firm, as the offerings were in excess of the inquiry. Later, however, trade was dragging again, and market generally weak. Round lots were placed occasionally direct to mills, there being a demand from worsted manufacturers for delaine and long staple; but otherwise little could be sold save at much lower prices—short and heavy particularly hard to move. Stock is quite liberal in receivers' hands. Kansas, Western and Northwestern sold more freely than heretofore, but stocks of these kinds are quite large and generally held for a better market.
Kansas and Nebraska: Medium light bright, 20a21c; coarse, 17a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. O. H. BROWN & NORTON

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

TREES AND PLANTS

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

SHIP YOUR BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, CALVES, WOOL, HAY, POTATOES.

[INCORPORATED.] Green & Dried Fruits, to
DURAND COMMISSION COMPANY,
184 S. Water St., Chicago.
Drop us a postal for Stereol, Tags, etc. Liberal advances on consignments. Quick sales, prompt returns.

HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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

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

Do You Ship Stock?

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



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



We are talking of that favorite line

Santa Fe Route.

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

F. O. GAY,
General Freight Agent, Topeka, Kas.

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

"Farmers' Trust" Wheat!

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

WALTER N. ALLEN, Meriden, Kas.

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

KANSAS FAIRS FOR 1891.

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

Kansas State Fair Association, E. G. Moon, Secretary, Topeka, September 14-19.
Allen County Agricultural Society, C. L. Whitaker, Iowa.
Anderson County Fair Association, M. L. White, Garnett, August 25-28.
Atchison County Agricultural Society, Frank Royce, Atchison.
Barber County Driving Park and Agricultural Association, W. F. Smith, Kiowa, September 9-11.
Bourbon County Fair Association, J. C. Letcher, Fort Scott.
Brown County Exposition, M. L. Geulich, Hiawatha.
Chase County Agricultural Association, H. F. Gillett, Cottonwood Falls, August 19-21.
Cherokee County Agricultural Society, S. H. Kenworthy, Columbus, October 6-9.
Cheyenne County Agricultural Association, C. E. Dennison, Saint Francis, September 24-26.
Clay County Fair Association, M. S. Tousey, Clay Center.
Coffey County Fair Association, J. E. Woodford, Burlington, September 21-23.
Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, W. J. Kennedy, Winfield, September 1-4.
Crawford County Agricultural Society, Geo. E. Cole, Girard, September 1-4.
The Central Kansas Fair Association, Geo. Burroughs, Hope, September 15-18.
Abilene Fair Association, Geo. A. Rogers, Abilene, September 21-25.
Doniphan County Fair Association, A. R. Graves, Troy.
Ellis County Agricultural Society, C. W. Miller, Hays City.
Finney County Agricultural Society, C. A. Brown, Garden City.
Ford County Agricultural Association, John Goodwine, Dodge City.
Franklin County Agricultural Society, E. M. Sheldon, Ottawa, September 23 to October 2.
Graham County Agricultural and Horticultural Association, M. L. Wallace, Hill City, September 24-26.
Grant County Agricultural Society, F. B. Brown, Ulysses, October 7-8.
Harper County Mechanical and Agricultural Society, J. St. Clair Gray, Anthony.
Harvey County Fair Association, P. M. Holington, Newton.
The Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, J. W. Shrader, Oskaloosa, September 8-10.
Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, G. W. Scott, Edgerton, September 22-25.
Lincoln County Fair Association, W. M. Smith, Lincoln, No fair.
Linn County Fair, E. F. Campbell, Mound City, September 15-19.
Lacygne District Fair Association, Jno. H. Carmell, Lacygne.
Logan County Agricultural Society, H. L. Allen, Russell Springs.
Marion County Agricultural Society, W. H. Morgan, Peabody, August 26-28.
The Frankfort Mechanical and Agricultural Association, J. M. Lane, Frankfort, September 15-18.
McPherson County Fair Association, A. F. Waugh, McPherson.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, D. M. Ferguson, Paola.
Mitchell County Agricultural Society, A. D. Moon, Beloit.
Cawker City District Fair Association, Chas. W. Wolbert, Cawker City.
Montgomery County Agricultural Society, W. H. McCord, Independence, September 8-11.
Morris County Exposition Co., J. W. Mercer, Council Grove, September 15-18.
Nemaha County Fair Association, C. H. Stewart, Seneca, September 22-25.
Sabatha District Fair Association, H. R. Fulton, Sabatha, September 8-11.
Neosho County Fair Association, H. Lodge, Erie, October 6-9.
Norton County Agricultural Association, F. S. Hazelton, Norton.
Osage County Fair Association, C. E. Filley, Burlingame, September 22-25.
Osborne County Fair Association, Chas. E. Carter, Osborne.
Ottawa County Agricultural Society, A. C. Jackman, Minneapolis, September 15-18.
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, O. E. Johnson, Phillipsburg, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Pottawatomie and Wabunsee County Fair Association, J. S. Sanner, Wamego, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Hutchinson Fair Association, Ewing Sturm, Hutchinson.
Republic County Agricultural and Stock Growers' Association, I. O. Savage, Belleville.
Rooks County Fair Association, I. N. Pepper, Stockton, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.
Plainville Agricultural Society, D. E. Mickey, Plainville.
Rush County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Lloyd McNeeme, LaCrosse, Sept. 24-26.
Saline County Agricultural and Horticultural and Mechanical Association, H. B. Wallace, Salina.
Southern Kansas Fair Association, W. P. McNair, Wichita, Sept. 23 to Oct. 3.
Sherman County Agricultural Society, Wm. Walker, Jr., Goodland, Sept. 8-11.
Smith County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, H. H. Reed, Smith Centre, No fair.
The Sumner County Fair Association, Charles E. Flandro, Wellington, August 25-29.
Wilson County Agricultural Association, J. Holdren, Fredonia, Sept. 1-4.
Neosho Valley District Fair Association, W. W. Wilson, Neosho Falls.
Wyandotte County Industrial Society, C. H. Carpenter, Kansas City.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1891.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Dalley, in Wildcat tp., one sorrel mare, 8 years old, branded CW on right shoulder; valued at \$40.
MARE—By same, one black mare, 3 years old, branded CW on right shoulder; valued at \$50.
Scott county—L. L. Bingaman, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by A. R. Linsley, in Kystone tp., June 25, 1891, one brown filly, 2 years old, black mane and tail, weight 750 pounds.
FILLY—By same, one brown filly, 1 year old, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, hind feet white, weight 600 pounds; two animals valued at \$70.
Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by G. Gorman, in Liberty tp., June 12, 1891, one bay mare mule, 14 hands high, 2 years old; valued at \$10.
Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jacob Shutt, in Peabody tp., P. O. Peabody, June 20, 1891, one dark bay mare, 18½ hands high, scar across breast; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1891.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.
11 HOGS—Taken up by F. A. Wells, in Milton tp., P. O. Florence, June 20, 1891, eleven hogs—seven sows, three barrows and one boar; valued at \$35.
Neosho county—T. W. Reynolds, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by R. E. Morgan, near Kimball, one black mare, 8 years old, branded L on left shoulder, bar on left hip, blaze in forehead.
MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, star in forehead, 15 hands high, 4 years old.
FILLY—By same, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, blaze in forehead, light mane and tail.
Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by G. W. Campbell, three miles northeast of Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence, June 20, 1891, one medium-sized mouse colored horse pony, white in face and on nose, shoes on front feet; valued at \$25.
Pawnee county—James F. Whitney, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. A. Thompson, in Pleasant Ridge tp., May 31, 1891, one bay mare, white hind foot; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1891.

Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by T. J. Hughes, in Windsor tp., P. O. Torrence, June 23, 1891, one sorrel mare, blind in one eye, brand similar to box on left shoulder; valued at \$40.
McPherson county—W. A. Morris, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by C. J. Haason, in New Gottland tp., one light bay horse, 15 hands high, weight about 1,000 pounds, small white strip in forehead, three white feet; valued at \$15.
Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by D. T. Spruon, in Mission tp., one bay horse, 3 years old, four white feet, white spot in forehead, white on nose, small white in ear; valued at \$10.
Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. E. Briggs, in Dragon tp., May 13, 1891, one bay horse pony, white stripe on nose; valued at \$40.

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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.

Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Assets..... | \$107,150,309 |
| Liabilities (4 per cent. basis)..... | 84,329,235 |
| Surplus..... | \$22,821,074 |
| Ratio of Assets to Liabilities..... | 127 per cent. |
| Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities..... | 27 per cent. |

LIBERALITY.

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

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

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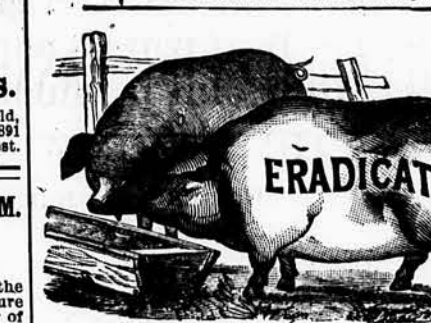
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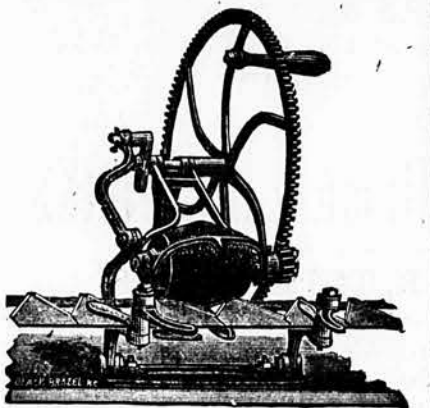
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Publication Notice.

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

THE above named Martha L. Campbell will take notice that she has been sued in the above entitled cause, and that the above named plaintiff's petition was filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, State of Kansas, on the 21st day of July, 1891; that unless she answer said petition on or before the 3d day of September, 1891, the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered against her for the sum of \$520, with interest from July 10, 1890, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and decree of foreclosure of mortgage as prayed for therein will be made upon real estate described as lot number 158 on Liberty street, in Vesta's addition to the city of Topeka, in said county of Shawnee and State of Kansas. S. M. GARDENHIRE, Clerk of Circuit Court, Shawnee county, Kansas. By E. M. COCKRELL, Deputy. S. L. SHABROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SEEDS

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This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

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There are eighty trains daily, and an Electric Motor Car every five minutes, which connects to the City Hall by cable and elevated cars. Connections are quicker and more direct to the business center than from three-fourths of the city itself.

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