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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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POULTRY.

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

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

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Agricultural Matters.

HOT WINDS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It seems very much like a boy rolling a log up hill for me to write in opposition to a principle which appears to be agreed upon by professors in colleges, much better versed in meteorology, of course, than myself. I shall, however, make the attempt. It seems to be settled (fact or otherwise) among Kansas scholars that, on account of the rapid radiation of heat from the earth's surface, the hot winds cannot be influenced by distance or time, but must originate entirely where they exist, or near there.

Let us see where this theory will lead us. If it be true of the so-called hot wind, it must also apply with equal force to any ordinary changes in atmospheric temperature. That is to say—any and all changes in the temperature of our atmosphere must originate where they exist, or near there. Then it follows that it can make little or no difference with our atmosphere whether it come from the north or south, east or west, a warm or a cold climate. If a wind moving from a warm climate to a cooler one radiates its heat so rapidly, then it must at each hour have parted with its surplus heat of, say twelve hours before, and only possess that which the sun would naturally give in the locality where it exists. It will make no difference whether it blows twelve hours or twelve days from the same direction. Indeed we would have scarcely any sudden changes in our atmosphere, except as there happened to be a greater or a less amount of moisture on the ground, or as the rays of the sun were or were not obscured by clouds. I challenge a successful contradiction of the above statements. It is true that a south wind following a continued north one is frequently about as cold for a short time as the former, and may, on account of increased moisture, appear even colder for, say twelve, or possibly twenty-four hours—never longer. This is just what might be expected. After the heat being carried far to the south by a north wind it cannot be suddenly brought back. But every observing twelve-year-old boy knows that a continued south wind warms our atmosphere and a north wind cools it. Whoever knew a south wind to blow very long over the frozen ground or snow without a thaw?

Will those scholars who claim that the air parts with its heat so completely in so short a time be so kind as to explain the above well-known facts? I do not wish to be understood as advocating the theory that the hot winds originate as far away as the "Staked plains," and come all the way with little or no change, unless it should so happen that the earth's surface between here and there be just so dry as to hold it at about the same temperature. They may originate over any dry surface, and may sometimes originate in the "Staked plains," but cannot travel any considerable distance over a moist surface without being cooled. They cannot originate over a moist surface, but they do exist over the same, as old settlers will testify. Mr. Blake speaks of certain hot winds in the North and East. This is quite likely, for there may sometimes be an extensive dry surface there as well as here. We would no doubt have hot winds or hot air in mid-summer everywhere except on mountain tops, were it not for evaporation. The sun is constantly sending its heated rays upon the earth, while the latter reflects a portion back immediately into the atmosphere, absorbing the rest and giving it off more gradually. This heat is transmitted by air in motion or the wind. Moisture is the opponent of heat. By evaporation it takes up the latter and holds it at bay.

It is one of the safety-valves which prevents a superabundance of heat. Whenever this safety-valve is deficient or absent the heat is permitted to increase unchecked, except by radiation, which is the other safety-valve, but is insufficient; hence, so long as the air passes over a dry surface, if under an equal force of the sun's rays, it will continue to get warmer until it reaches a point where this latter safety-valve, radiation, will alone be sufficient to prevent its further increase. I know it is asserted that the air becomes just as cool at night during a period of hot winds as at other times, and one man says they are even more pleasant. I very readily admit the latter, as the warmest and driest nights during a strong breeze are the most pleasant. That they are really as cold I believe to be only apparent on account of contrast with the day. But even if we were driven to admit that it is true near the earth's surface, it cannot be denied that there is more heat somewhere in the atmosphere, else the facts, well known to an ordinary half-grown boy, are not only involved in mystery, but absolutely contradictory.

Before proceeding further I will give what I believe to be a correct definition of a hot wind, as based upon the general use of the term, as follows: A hot wind is a wind that is capable of killing vegetation by its excessive heat, dryness and motion.

It will be observed that this makes it consist of three distinct elements, and these may exist in different ratios at different times, but it is the combined effect of these that produces the result which leads to the application of the term. We have only been considering one of these elements, heat, as actually existing in the atmosphere, and the others only as affecting this element. But they also act in conjunction with heat in killing the vegetation. The drier the air and the more rapid its motion the faster it will take moisture from vegetation, and it is the taking of this moisture faster than the roots can supply it that kills the plant. Whatever may be said of the air losing its heat at night it does not regain its moisture. It may start from the "Staked plains," or any other dry locality, and if it does not pass over a moist surface on its way here it will still be dry. Now, if it still "holds its own" through the night, in dryness and motion, a very few degrees of heat above what would be called a "hot day" "back East," will make it a hot wind, and, were it not for the ordinary changes, so well known to depend upon the direction and continuance of the wind, it might be said that this is all received on the day that it exists. But it also follows that only a very small amount of surplus heat is necessary to be retained in the atmosphere during each successive night to make the hot wind when added to the following day's sun. The theory referred to above seems to be the leading one of Kansas scholars. The buffalo grass reflecting theory is scarcely worthy of notice. It can only reflect what it receives from the sun, and the earth will do about as much and about as rapidly. The want of shade, however, has its effect in the rapid drying of the earth's surface. One scholar involves the whole thing in a mystery, and speaks of mysterious currents of hot air rising on the sides of mountains, and seems to think that they have traveled through some unknown region above, or somewhere else, to get there. Does this man forget that air may be unusually heated near a mountain as well as anywhere else, and, on account of its lightness, may rise in currents on the sides of mountains, or any other locality, to give place for the heavier cold air? But this has nothing to do with the cause of hot winds. Indeed there seems to be an effort to involve this simple thing as based upon well-

established and undisputed philosophical principles in a kind of obscurity. I can only account for the popularity of the theory first referred to as I once did for the unanimous approval, with one exception, of a certain theory of teaching by an institute of more than a hundred teachers, in accord with a leader of high position. The same theory afterward being put to a vote by another institute about the same in number and intelligence, in the same State, was unanimously rejected.

NELSON BROWN.

Skelton, Sheridan Co., Kas.

A Wheat Inquiry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As Kansas is one of the great wheat States this year, and I have never been a wheat-raiser until recently, I will give a statement as to wheat here and ask readers from different sections to give it as with them.

Wheat usually runs from ten to twenty bushels per acre, with, of course, exceptional fields or years going above or below this. The present crop is considered a little above average. Harvest commenced June 13. I find but few farmers who have ever observed sufficiently close to answer such questions as these: How many grains of wheat to the head? How many grains to the mesh? How many blanks are found at the base of the head?

Now I find the grains in the Mediterranean, which is the principal kind grown, to run from fifteen to forty-eight, with twenty-five as very common. Very few heads have over two grains to the mesh, and there are from three to five blanks at the base. It is expected that the yield this year will be from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, but no one seems to be posted so as to give a confident answer to the above queries upon which it would seem to us much depends. The wheat stood out fairly well, and in that respect a fair estimate can be made.

I have a trial plot in which the grains were placed two inches apart in the drills, that the best heads of different varieties of the new wheats run from fifty-two to eighty-eight grains to the head.

Who can give some pointers on this? Riverdale, Mo. J. M. RICE.

Navy Beans a Profitable Crop.

"This is a crop that is neglected in this country," says the *Homestead*, "although one that can be made profitable on almost any farm. We do not grow enough to supply home demands, many being imported every year, although it is one that is comparatively easy to raise and pays better than most field crops. It is better to have clean land of good quality and plant the beans in drills as soon after the corn is planted as is possible. Very good crops have been grown when planting was done as late as the middle of June. Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are above the ground, but when there is no dew or rain on the plants, as that spoils the foliage. The rows should not be farther apart than three feet and the plants should be close in the row. Cultivation should continue until the growth of foliage covers the ground and stops the growth of weeds. When two-thirds of the pods are ripe, pull and stack as follows: Procure some stout poles about six or eight feet long, and with crowbar ram a hole in the ground and put the hole in to a depth that will insure its standing in an upright position. Lay some straw or brush around the base of the pole to hold the vines off the ground, then stack the beans around these poles in stacks not larger in diameter than two and one-half or three feet and as high as you can reach, gradually bringing the stack to a point at the top, and capping it with some slough grass. The vines will cure in this position in the very

best possible manner and can remain till there is time to thresh them.

"Threshing should be performed on a dry, clear day, otherwise the beans will not come out of the pods. The same land can be used again and again if rye is sown each fall on the ground and plowed under in the spring. Under equal conditions as many bushels of beans as of wheat can be obtained from an acre, and the selling price of good, clean stock is usually twice that of wheat. The labor of cultivating and threshing is somewhat greater, but still leaves a greater profit than can be obtained from any ordinary yield of wheat. We are too prone to the belief that the production of such crops belongs to the specialist or the intensive farmer, but we mistake in this, as an acre or so of these can be grown on almost any farm with a little more labor."

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.

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.

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

From the country, from the city, Come the schoolma's young and pretty, Going to the great convention, the convention at Toronto.

These young ladies' heads are level, Via the Wabash Line they travel, Thereby getting choice of two routes, with through sleepers to Toronto.

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

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.

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

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 20-30—Robert Rounds, second annual sale of Poland-Chinas, Morganville, Kas.

An Expert Swine Judge Explains.

At the Kansas State Fair last year the association employed James Hankinson, of Illinois, an expert judge on swine by use of the score-card. In our report of the fair the result was given in detail. It appears, however, that there was some complaint, and accordingly Mr. Hankinson felt it incumbent to explain the situation in the following communication which he intended to present at the last annual meeting of the National Association of Expert Judges, at Lincoln, Neb., but owing to his absence it was not sent, but given to the press. Mr. Hankinson states:

"There has been considerable said through the press concerning my work at Topeka, Kas., and I have not replied to any of it because none of it was worthy of notice. But perhaps I should say a word to the national association (but not private or personal).

"First—I never go to judge stock to please the people, but to judge it according to my understanding of the standard, and this is what I did at Topeka, and I did it honestly, and do not know of any change I would like to make. Yet I wish to say that I had traveled all night, and soon found that the authorities were divided as well as the exhibitors, and that there was considerable of a prejudice against me and the score-card. Therefore I worked under great disadvantage also discouraging and embarrassing, and I have no doubt if I could review my work under more favorable conditions I would change some of it. With the exception of one-half day the work was done about in this way: While I would be scoring one the next subject probably would be got ready at the opposite end of the pen, behind the pens on very uneven ground, part of the time in the shade and then in the broiling sun, then in the manure pile, sometimes laying, down, whipped up, or all humped up. Then a little vexed (that means me), and the next subject fifty or one hundred yards away. There were remarks like "Don't hinder the judge," "Getting along very slow." Also four or five different clerks. You who were there know, but you who were not there can imagine that I was not in a very pleasant mood, but in a very good shape to make many mistakes, and when I was consulted about the scoring of the Berkshire being made by a Berkshire breeder I felt considerably relieved. It is proper for me to say that the board treated me very courteous and promptly paid me.

"Second—As to the sow with a defective nose, I was told that it was caused by being bitten by another hog. It was not sore and did not interfere with her breathing, and in fact was no injury except in the looks, and there was no rules either in our association or the fair association that would justify a judge in ruling her out from competition for premiums."

American Southdown Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Board of Directors of the American Southdown Association met in the office of its Secretary, Mr. S. E. Prather, June 24, President J. H. Potts presiding.

Col. C. F. Mills, of the committee to whom was referred the matter of registry of imported animals, reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Breeders and importers have petitioned this association for a reduction of the fees for the registry of Southdown sheep imported from Great Britain and Ireland; therefore be it

Resolved, That from and after this date the same fees and conditions prescribed for American-bred animals govern the admission

of Southdown sheep bred in Great Britain or Ireland, viz.: That the immediate sires and dams of animals bred and owned in or imported from Great Britain and Ireland must be recorded, and that said animals must trace in all their crosses to the flocks of reputable breeders in Great Britain and Ireland, or to ancestors of animals previously recorded, and that fees and conditions for registry shall be the same as for American-bred animals.

Resolved, That the rules and conditions of entry for record be made to conform to the foregoing.

Resolved, That the breeders of Southdown sheep in Great Britain and Ireland be and are hereby earnestly requested to assist the members of this association in the work of advancing the popularity of this breed of sheep, and in extending the demand for the same by an early organization of an association having for its object the purposes stated above.

Resolved, That in case the breeders of Southdown sheep in Great Britain and Ireland favorably consider the oft-repeated request of this association to organize a similar society, that animals registered in the record of Great Britain and Ireland be admitted upon certificate of registry issued by such society.

By this modification of the rules, the \$5 registry fee on imported animals (the cause of complaint in former rules) is removed and all animals eligible for registry being placed on an equal footing, the action of the Board of Directors cannot fail to receive the endorsement of the members of the association.

J. G. S.

Dishorning Cattle.

The matter of dishorning cattle has now become of international interest. In the last issue of the *Farming World*, of Scotland, the following is given: "The chief inspector of stock in Queensland (Mr. Gordon) discourses very eloquently on the advantages derivable from dishorning cattle. He suggests that the best way of dishorning is to cut the horn off about two inches from the skull. The best age for the operation is when the cattle are from two to two years and a half old.

"There are two modes of performing the operation—first, by means of what are called by the operators 'scissors,' and second, by a fine-toothed tenon-saw. The 'scissors' are in the form of large pruning nippers with powerful wooden handles, from four feet to five feet in length. These are of two descriptions, one having two cutting edges, and the other in the shape of secateurs, having but one cutting edge. The latter are not so effective as the former. With the two-edged implement there is no difficulty at severing the horn from the head at one snap. Those who have had most experience in dishorning, however, appear to prefer the fine-toothed saw, and by means of which only a few seconds—about fifteen—are occupied in cutting through the horn. The wound bleeds freely only for about ten minutes, but the animals do not appear to suffer any pain after the operation is over, and in almost every instance they take their food as soon as released."

In discussing this same subject the *Texas Stockman* says that the "fight against horns on cattle appears to be becoming general. There is really no good reason why they should remain; they add to the danger of handling cattle; they are seriously in the way; they serve no useful purpose and are a remnant of the wild state and of battle. An English paper, the *Smithfield Gazette*, discussing the subject in connection with the Atlantic cattle trade, says: We have from time to time advocated the dishorning of cattle before shipment to this country, and we are certain that if this were done the suffering which is caused by animals goring each other would be entirely done away with. We are constantly hearing of the hides of cattle being scored with horn marks, and for this dishorning is the only cure. Much money would be saved by putting this into practice. A hide which is scored and holed is no good to anybody. Humane men are ever crying out about the inhumanity of this trade, but we have as yet seen no remedies offered. The trade is a necessary and lucrative one, and it is for the interests of dealers on both sides to see the existing abuses stopped. Dishorn all cattle before shipment; provided adequate accommodation for each beast; make it compulsory that each ship shall be properly ventilated and adequately stocked with forage. Confiscate the ship when she is overcrowded and fine the captain and owners to the full value of every beast shipped above the proper number; engage only cattlemen who are known to be men of experience and humanity; have an inspector on board every vessel, and we think we will then hear very much less about the horrors of the Atlantic cattle trade."

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

Live Stock Notes.

One hundred million dollars' worth of dressed meats were shipped from the United States during 1890. Our government has secured from Great Britain the privilege of having an American inspector of live food animals at each of the ports of Glasgow, Liverpool and London, to inspect American cattle immediately on their arrival and give assurance additional that they are healthy.

The *Western Agriculturist* says: 1,400 to 1,500-pound horses are not considered draft horses in the city market; they are merely chunks; 1,600 to 1,800-pound horses are wanted, and a big premium is paid for all over 1,600 pounds. With all our efforts to breed heavy draft horses, the demand is increasing faster than the supply. Of course the mares must be kept for breeding, and heavy grade geldings are eagerly picked up before they mature.

After the pigs are weaned the sows can get along without any grain, but every pound of corn and oil meal fed to the pigs will be fed at a profit, even if the feed be bought at 60 cents a bushel and \$25 per ton. At no time in a pig's life can pounds be made so cheaply as during the first three months, and it is poor economy to measure the food he eats. We believe there is going to be money in hogs this year, and the man who pushes his pigs right along and has them ready for market after a few weeks on new corn will make the most of it, if we read the signs right.—*Homestead*.

The *New Mexico Stock-Grower* states that herds being driven from New Mexico to Kansas can get into that State by circling around the corner of the neutral strip through Colorado. The trail is good and there is an abundance of water, the *Stock-Grower* is informed. No move has yet been made to test the legality of the Oklahoma quarantine, which prevents our cattle passing through the neutral strip, and it is now probable that nothing will be done until the Legislature meets, when the law will be repealed. Particulars as to the drive, etc., can be obtained by addressing P. J. Towner, inspector at Clayton, N. M.

Montana, according to the *Stockgrowers' Journal*, will market 200,000 head of beef cattle this season, which will net their owners about \$10,000,000, equal to \$50.00 for each man, woman and child in the State. Montana's wool will sell for \$3,000,000, which, if divided among her people, would give each one \$20. Montana will dispose of \$3,000,000 worth of mutton, a sum sufficient to give every citizen \$20. Montana will furnish of silver, gold, copper and lead, \$40,795,633, which is equal to about \$272 per head for all the people. Montana will supply the market with \$750,000 worth of horses, thus providing \$5 apiece for every inhabitant. Over and above all this Montana's farms, iron and coal mines, dairies, henneries, vineyards, gardens, etc., will produce enough to provide fully for all the wants of the people.

The difference in the cost of keeping a good cow and a poor one is very slight, and lies mainly in the fact that if one has a really good cow the chances are that he will take better care of her, spending a little more money upon her housing and feeding. But this extra expense will bear but slight relation to the difference in the product of a good cow and a poor one. The average common cow gives 3,000 or 4,000 pounds of milk per year, while a well-bred grade Holstein, Ayrshire or Short-horn will give from 8,000 to 16,000 pounds. The difference in first cost is something, but the good cow pays by far the best interest upon the investment. A small dairy of really good cows will be a source of constant profit and satisfaction, while a large dairy of poor cows is usually a constant annoyance and source of loss.

The *Farming World*, Scotland, states that the cruelty of keeping live stock under conditions involving their starvation or freezing during seasons of drought or frost has often been noticed, but has never attracted much public attention. In the United States millions of animals perish of cold and starvation in a severe winter, no shelter or food being provided for most of the large herds and flocks except what they can find for themselves. In Australia, too, the losses during the frequent periods of drought are terrible. Between 1881 and 1886, according to the Government Statist of New South Wales, upwards of 4,100,000 head of cattle perished in Australia from thirst or want of food

caused by drought. Thus it happens that cattle have been increasing by 3 per cent. annually, while population has increased by 4 per cent. With respect to sheep, it is stated that in the whole of Australia they increased from 24,000,000 in 1864 to 86,000,000 in 1888, although during the period 78,000,000 perished in the drought. Surely it is time that stock owners should be compelled to provide for a constant supply of water where they keep large herds and flocks.

Texas Live Stock Journal: In no manner does system in English agriculture show to better advantage than in the management of sheep. Flocks are restricted to a given area, instead of being allowed boundless range. The sheep are confined within certain limits by hurdles, which are advanced daily. Thus they are given at one time only so much land in grass as they can eat off clean, and when through with that space they have thoroughly manured it, so there is waste neither of grass nor of manure. Within the past thirty-five years the average weight of fleeces produced in the United States has doubled. This is due to the fact that sheep have been better cared for in every way than formerly, and more intelligently managed, especially with reference to breeding; but where sheep-raising is to be carried on in connection with general farming, the aim should not be the wool alone, but the farmer should try and procure a good fleece and a heavy carcass of mutton from the same animal. Shropshire sheep are not adapted to one particular locality, as some people advocate, but do equally well in almost every part of England and America. They have the power to thrive where any other mutton can live, and are especially adapted to where close confinement is not desirable nor practicable. The open air is their delight. They are not easily affected by the storm, like some other breeds, but are always up and ready to hustle, with a lively appearance. Their power of food assimilation is great, and they have a very strong constitution and mature early.

An Unbidden and Unwelcome Guest

Is pain, and often it abides with us for years, if not for life. When it visits us in the guise of rheumatism or neuralgia, it may be checked before it obtains an abiding foothold in our bodily tenement with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most effective of blood depurants and anodynes. The Bitters also removes liver and kidney complaints, constipation, nervousness, malaria and dyspepsia.

Clyde News: This is proving the biggest fruit year Kansas has ever seen and amply demonstrates the fact that Kansas can raise any and all kinds of fruit just as readily as Eastern States. The main trouble in this vicinity is the fact that fruit-raisers can hardly find trees large enough to prop the limbs of the heavily-burdened fruit trees, bushes and vines, and when they do find them the props have to be hoisted into position by derricks, which makes considerable expense. Such enormous crops will lead to bankruptcy.

Summer Trip to Canada.

Why not go to Toronto this summer? National Educational Association holds its meeting there in July.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

Judge Frank Doster, of Marion, who, it will be remembered, was a candidate for United States Senator, delivered the following eloquent tribute of respect at the grave of Col. Sam Wood:

MY FRIENDS:—My heart is sore from two griefs to-day. Within the past few days I followed my aged mother to the grave, and I am in no fit condition to endure the load of an added sorrow such as I feel to-day.

I knew this man, whose mortal parts we are committing to the tomb, for twenty years or more, and outside the death of a member of my own family, I have experienced, nor could experience, a grief more poignant than I feel at his cruel taking off. He was my friend—my professional friend, my political friend, my personal friend, and whatever the sinister tongue of scandal may have said of him, or the evil thoughts of enemies may have conjured him to be, he was to all who knew him, as he could be known—as they might have learned him, everything that is implied in that word most nearly sacred of all words—a friend.

I first met him twenty years ago. He helped me try my first law suit in the courts of Kansas, and though coming into the case after it was largely over with, won it for me. From thence on our contact and intercourse was frequent, and on his part kindly and generous, and now that the tragedy of life with him has closed in the more grievous but no greater tragedy of death, to me at least "His virtues plead like angels trumpet-tongued Against the deep damnation of his taking off."

Desiring to pay my tribute of respect to his memory and to condole with his stricken family, I left my home in time to be present at all the ceremonies of his funeral, but my train was delayed, and I arrived at the close of the services just held at the church, and only in time to follow him with his sorrowing friends to the cemetery. Could I have known that the exercises, as arranged for, admitted of remarks by his professional associates, expressive of their knowledge and appreciation of him, and had I arrived in time, I would have loved to add my words to those who gave their testimonials of respect and friendship before coming to the place of interment. The circumstances now forbid except in the briefest language, and I cannot, now that I look into this yawning grave, control myself well enough to do so. Let me speak, however, of one circum-

stance which furnishes an index to the character and spirit of the man. I last saw him at the recent term of your court, and warned him to remain away from the southwestern counties, that his murder was imminent—probably contemplated. He told me he was compelled to go, that he was under bond to appear at the District court, and he must go to save his bondsmen—his friends. The honorable keeping of that obligation, in the face of premeditated assassination, furnishes a key for the unlocking of the manhood of S. N. Wood's nature, and I say, from a score of years acquaintance with him, that it was but the last in a lifetime of redeemed promises.

He never failed to meet an obligation to a friend. Whether on paper, by word of mouth, or tacit understanding only, he kept his faith, or tried to.

A marked characteristic in him was the respect with which he treated the decisions of courts. However adverse the ruling or grievous the error, in his opinion, he maintained, unfailingly, in deportment, and I doubt not in thought, a respect for the judicial tribunal.

I cannot take the time, neither is it necessary, to enumerate his good qualities as friend, lawyer or public man. This much can be said of him more than any man I ever knew, that while he had enemies he had no enmities, and I know that beneath an uncouth exterior he had virtues which to those who would look and see shone like polished jewels. This immense concourse of his oldest neighbors and closest friends, who, on the busiest day of harvest time, have come to attend him until the impenetrable walls of the grave shut them away, will hold his memory precious. They know he was their friend. We know he was the friend of Kansas. I know he was my friend through life, and down to him, before the sods roof over his narrow home, I say, good friend, farewell.

The Farmers' Alliance.

Prof. James H. Canfield, late of the Kansas State University, in the *Christian Union* (New York), June 25, says:

"The Farmers' Alliance is not a recent movement. What was known as the Grange movement was its immediate predecessor. The Alliance began in Texas, nearly fifteen years ago. The Texas State Alliance was more formally organized in 1882. In Kansas the movement seems to have followed the Greenback party. The Farmers' Alliance and the People's party are not identical. The members of the People's party are almost universally members of the Alliance. But the converse is not true. The Kansas Alliance is not a party of repudiation, nor are its members willing defaulters or fraudulent debtors. Such charges come with particular poor grace from the Republican press, either State or national, because the new party men come very largely from Republican ranks. The Kansas Alliance has not fallen into the hands of self-seeking hypocrites, political shysters, and unscrupulous tricksters. Evil, designing and dishonest men always throng the avenues that seem to lead to success. The organization of a new social or political party is the sunshine in which such men very generally make their hay. But to speak of them as the life and soul of a great organization, or as the governing and directing power of a multitudinous membership, is as absurd as it would be to call the street gamins who impudently thrust themselves into line just behind the musicians the head of the column. Very briefly, the Kansas Alliance believes that in present social, political commercial, industrial and financial conditions there is great wrong and injustice; that the burden of all this falls ultimately upon themselves; that because of their lack of organization they have been neglected by political parties, leaders and law-makers; that they must work out their own salvation. To discover the wrong, and the remedy, if possible, they are giving to all economic and administrative questions more thought and discussion than such questions ever before received at the hands of the people at large. The high moral purpose of the mass of the members cannot safely be questioned. Their strong characteristic at present is their keen recognition of solidarity of interest combined with unusual fraternal feeling. Their weakness doubtless lies in their undue reliance upon positive legislation, especially in matters financial. But their platforms and their public utterances are

so vague, are such masses of glittering generalities! Undoubtedly—but the same remark has been made about the Declaration of Independence."

Discussion of the Silver Question by Senator Peffer and Ex-Governor Anthony.

The *Advocate* this week publishes a communication from Hon. P. P. Elder, giving an account of this notable discussion, which is as follows:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *ADVOCATE*:—The last and closing day of the Chautauqua at Forest Park, Ottawa, was the scene of no ordinary interest. It was a radical change in the usual order of business. The last day has heretofore been G. A. R. day, but this year it was agricultural and labor day, and Senator Peffer and ex-Governor Anthony were the speakers. The subject was silver coinage. The Governor spoke first in his usual vigorous and triumphant manner. His speech was able and carefully prepared, and wholly on the line of the gold or single standard. He ridiculed the idea of "flat money;" the value—under all or any circumstance—imparted to paper money was derived from the fact of its being redeemable in coin, or a government promise to pay; related many amusing anecdotes to illustrate the points he made, his friends cheering liberally; scoffed the idea of a 75-cent or 80-cent silver dollar, meaning the value of the bullion it contained, occupying two hours in its delivery. His speech was as able and logical as any single standard speaker could well make.

When Senator Peffer was introduced the 4,000 people that composed the audience were silent and breathless—curiosity had seized their attention and run high. What can this new Senator of this new-fangled party do with Anthony and his argument? But the Senator evidently was at home on these questions and proved fully equal to the hopes and expectations of his friends. Mr. Peffer reviewed all of his salient points with clear and logical illustration—completely sweeping away all the fine-spun theories of the Governor. The house cheered his clear and logical illustrations, and the groundless theories of the Governor were clearly set forth. The power and functions of money were made plain; also the sovereignty and power of the government to make money from any material it choose. That law made and unmade money was made so clear in his speech that those who were drawn there from curiosity were filled with new ideas. That the trouble was not the kind of money—the number of grains the gold or silver dollar contained—but the number of dollars in the hands of the people to do their business with. It was an intellectual treat to hear both sides from the same platform on the same day, by two men who spoke from their convictions on such important government policy. There can be no question—from the feeling of the silver men and women and the discomfiture of the Governor's followers—but what it was a "clean knock-out" for the single standard side. Everything passed off pleasantly, and "our fellows" feel they gained a big point by this innovation in the program of the day.

P. P. ELDER.
 Princeton, Kas., June 29, 1891.

A Worthy Example.

The Harper County Alliance has set an example in adopting the following resolution, which will be well if followed by every farmers' organization in the State: *Resolved*, That the farmers of Harper county, Kansas, should hold the coming wheat crop off the market until they can realize one dollar per bushel, or until such time as the committee shall recommend sale of the same, and that an arrangement shall be made whereby only a portion of the crop shall go on the market at a time; and financial help be given those on their wheat who must have money.

Brother S. M. Scott's appointments in Jackson county are as follows: July 20, Dadson Hill, near Birmingham; July 21, Bateman's school house, two miles north of Holton; July 22, Circleville. Meetings to commence at 8 o'clock p. m.

The KANSAS FARMER suggests that each County Alliance subscribe for a copy of the "Congressional Record," in order that they may keep thoroughly posted as to what is actually going on in the halls of Congress at Washington. The "Record" gives the exact words spoken for or against any measure, without any party coloring. There is no possible chance for dema-

gogues to crawl in between Congress and the industrial classes, who thus secure information direct from the fountain of facts. All speeches and votes are taken by stenographers and published in each day's record. The price of the "Congressional Record" is \$8, a trifling amount when compared to the importance of having all the facts.

Keep Out of Politics.

Republican Politician—My friend, remember that the Alliance is a strictly non-partisan organization. You must keep out of politics and continue to vote the Republican ticket!

Democratic Politician—Be careful and do not drag the Alliance into partisan politics. Work and vote for the Democratic party and all will be well!

Farmer's Allanceman—"A plague on both your houses." How can I vote and yet keep out of politics. I guess I shall vote for the party that adopts my principles into its platform.

Our Illustration.

We present on the first page an illustration of the new factory of the Pech Manufacturing Co., of Leeds, Sioux City, Iowa. This concern, formerly located at Storm Lake, Iowa, has made rapid progress during the past ten years, and their goods are fast becoming popular among the well-drillers. With their increased capital and facility they are fully prepared to meet the rapidly growing demand for their machinery. Among the principal things of their manufacture are well augers, portable rock drills, hydraulic and jetting machines, artesian well outfits and windmills. The Pech Manufacturing Co. are the largest manufacturers of well machinery west of the Mississippi river, and are conveniently situated for shipping in all directions. Their special attention has been directed to the Western trade, and consequently are better adapted for the manufacture and sale of machines suitable for that territory. A full explanation of the goods they manufacture will be found in their catalogue, which they will mail free upon application.

Bargains in Books.

We have a stock of very valuable and salable books which we will sell at *one-half the usual selling price* to readers of the KANSAS FARMER. These books are the remainder of a large lot which we bought for cash, and in order to close them out soon we make a *special price* on them as follows:

"A NORTHERNMAN SOUTH," or the Race Problem in America, by a Northern man who spent many years in travel and life in our Southern States. A history of the colored brother, his present condition, and what to do with him. Paper, 10 cents.

"THOUGHT AND THRIFT."—A book of 358 pages, on subjects in every letter of the alphabet for all who labor and need rest—a looking forward, by Joshua Hill. Price in paper 30 cents by mail, or in cloth 60 cents.

"LADIES' GUIDE TO NEEDLE WORK AND EMBROIDERY."—This book is what its name indicates and is very useful to the lady members of the family. It contains 158 pages, will full descriptions of all the various stitches and materials, with a large number of illustrations for each variety of work. In paper 25 cents, postage paid.

"HINTS ON DAIRYING."—This is a nice little volume in flexible cloth cover which treats the subject in a practical way in chapters as follows: Historical, conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. Price 25 cents, postage paid.

Address all orders to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
 Topeka, Kas.

How to Build a Silo.

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

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

KANSAS CROP REPORTS.

The report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, made up from the reports of correspondents and the statistics gathered by the Assessors, has been prepared. It is most encouraging in nearly every particular and is as follows:

OFFICE OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
TOPEKA, KAS., July 4, 1891.

The State of Kansas passed through a remarkable experience during the month of June. For a large portion of the time rains have been so frequent and excessive that it has been impossible to cultivate corn, and many wheat fields in the eastern portion of the State have been harvested with cradles because of the soft condition of the ground binders could not be used.

Besides this several wheat pests have continued their ravages on the wheat crop; yet, notwithstanding all this, our correspondents, representing every county in the State, assure us as a whole, in an agricultural way, is in very excellent condition.

In some localities they say individual farmers have lost their wheat crops by heavy rains flooding the fields; in others by a mysterious blight, supposed to be the result of peculiar meteorological conditions, while in other places the Hessian fly. The wheat-straw worm and other causes have combined to disappoint the early expectations of farmers, and yet our correspondents say that the aggregate wheat product of the State this year is the largest in her history, and with the exception of corn, every crop growing, including fruit, promises an extraordinary yield.

THE WHEAT AREA.

Assessors' returns have been received at this office from ninety-eight of the one hundred and six counties of the State. The counties whose abstracts of Assessors' returns have not as yet been received are Barber, Cowley, Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Lyon, Shawnee and Wyandotte. Estimating the increase in wheat area of these counties about the same as that of adjoining counties the wheat area of the State is as follows: In the eastern third of the State (thirty-nine counties) the area is 764,280 acres. The central third (thirty-five counties) the area is 2,363,690 acres. The western third (thirty-two counties) the area is 344,408 acres, making an aggregate winter wheat area of the State for this year of 3,472,386 acres, or an increase over the area of last year of 62 per cent.

THE ESTIMATED YIELD.

The yield of wheat for the State as estimated by our correspondents is as follows: For the eastern third of the State (thirty-nine counties) seventeen bushels per acre.

For the central third of the State (thirty-five counties) fifteen bushels per acre.

For the western third (thirty-two counties) thirteen bushels per acre, or an average yield for the State of winter wheat of fifteen bushels per acre.

This average yield applied to the total winter wheat area shows the total winter wheat product of the State to be 52,085,790 bushels.

SPRING WHEAT.

The area sown to spring wheat, as shown by Assessors' returns, is 148,145 acres, with an average yield, as estimated by our correspondents, of fifteen bushels per acre, gives a total yield of spring wheat for the State of 2,222,175 bushels; or an aggregate wheat product for the State (winter and spring) of 54,307,965 bushels.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

The winter wheat south of the Union Pacific railroad is for the most part in the shock at this date, and much of it in the stack. North of the Union Pacific railroad the farmers are in the midst of harvest now, and in a week from this, with at all favorable weather, the entire wheat crop of the State will be in shock or in stack.

The damage to the wheat crop since maturity, in consequence of continued rains, amounts practically to but little at this date on the entire wheat area of the State.

CORN.

A considerable portion of corn area in the eastern third of the State—mostly bottom lands—is in very bad condition. Some of it has been abandoned on account of continuous heavy rains, making it impossible for a long time to give the necessary cultivation to keep the weeds in subjection. That portion of the area, however, in which the weeds have gained

the mastery, rendering it entirely worthless, is comparatively small.

In the central third of the State our correspondents say the corn condition is better.

Much of it is also reported weedy in this section for the same reason as given above—not in so bad a condition as in the eastern third, and therefore the chances for redemption are better, and as the corn is quite backward by reason of excessive and oft-repeated rains, farmers, after their wheat harvest is out of the way will probably have an opportunity to completely subdue the weeds and still make an excellent corn crop.

OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX.

The oats crop in Kansas, according to our correspondents, is one of the heaviest in the history of the State; likewise barley and flax. In some counties these crops have suffered in common with wheat from excessive moisture. In other cases on account of poor farming they are weedy, but on the whole these crops are very good.

SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

Condition compared with full average:

	Per cent.
Corn.....	82
Oats.....	98
Barley.....	98
Rye.....	98
Broomcorn.....	80
Flax.....	94
Millet.....	93
Tame grasses.....	103
Prairie grasses.....	107
Sorghum.....	88
Potatoes.....	98
Apples.....	87
Peaches.....	107

M. MOHLER, Secretary.

Draft and Coach Horse Register.

The stockholders of the Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association met at the KANSAS FARMER office, Friday, July 3, with a full attendance. Sixty shares of stock were enthusiastically taken; a constitution was adopted, in accordance with the articles of incorporation that were filed with the Secretary of State June 18 last.

As stated in a former issue of the KANSAS FARMER, the object of this association is to keep a correct record of the horses and mares sired by imported or native bred full-blood stallions. It is the intention to make this association to the farmers what the stud books are to the importers, and bring the farmer and purchaser nearer together.

The rules adopted provide: (1) That stallions registered in any of the recognized stud books of Europe or America may be entered in the Western Draft and Coach Horse Association Register. (2) Mares or fillies may be registered that are the progeny of imported or native bred full-blood stallions, provided that the said stallion must first have been registered. (3) Stallions having five or more top crosses of any of the recognized pure breeds of draft or coach horses of Europe or America.

The Secretary is authorized to charge a fee of \$1 for registering, and to issue certificates of registration over his signature and the seal of the association.

The Board of Directors elected were: President, Wm. P. Popenoe, Jr., Berryton, Kas.; First Vice President, J. W. Chubb, Baxter Springs, Kas.; Second Vice President, S. M. Willson, Carthage Mo.; Secretary, Lindley M. Pickering, Columbus, Kas.; Treasurer, H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

The Executive committee is composed of W. P. Popenoe, Jr., G. W. Swanson and A. W. Hayes.

The Registration committee is J. W. Chubb, J. B. McAfee and W. P. Popenoe, Jr.

The Printing committee is S. M. Willson, Carthage, Mo.; H. A. Heath and Hon. Martin Mohler, Topeka, Kas.

The President of the association, W. P. Popenoe, Jr., is a farmer and fine stock raiser of Shawnee county. He is also Secretary of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

The First and Second Vice Presidents are prominent horse-raisers of Kansas and Missouri respectively. L. M. Pickering, the Secretary, is a farmer of Cherokee county, is a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and also a member of the Bureau of Promotion of the Kansas Columbian Exposition Association.

Horsemen of the West desiring further information on the subject, or entry blanks, should address the Secretary at Columbus, Kas.

The worst case of scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases of the blood, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

\$45.25 "FOSTER" \$5.25 BUGGIES HARNESS

MERIT WINS!

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

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



Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Signal Service, for week ending July 3, 1891:

There has been an excess of rain extending from Clark and Comanche; north-eastward through Riley, in which area the precipitation ranges from one to three inches. On the eastern side of this belt the rainfall diminishes until Cherokee is reached, where no rain is reported; on the western side it also diminishes quite rapidly, being but twenty-hundredths of an inch in Mitchell, fourteen-hundredths in Sheridan, and none in Greeley.

The temperature is about normal. The sunshine, though not up to the average for the week, is above the average of the past few weeks.

The general results this week are very good. The decline in rainfall in the larger part of the State has permitted the rapid advance of harvesting and the opportunity of cultivating corn. Wheat harvest is general. Some threshing being done in the south. Rye harvest is over in the eastern, but is still in progress in the western counties, where the farmers are harvesting a fine crop of barley. Oats harvest has begun in the south; the crop this year will be the heaviest since 1883. Flax harvest will begin in the south the coming week. Corn is doing well generally; in the western counties its growth has been phenomenal the past week. Though the wet weather permitted the weeds to gain a favorable start, yet the corn is growing rapidly in all parts of the State, and the cultivator this week has materially reduced the area of the extra crop.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Signal Corps, Asst Director.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

We acknowledge receipt of the annual catalogue of the State Normal school at Emporia, Kas., for its twenty-seventh year. The institution is in a healthy and prosperous condition and has a corps of instructors equal to the best in the United States.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of Hardin Ladies' college, of Mexico, Mo., which was founded eighteen years ago, is free from debt, and otherwise a splendidly equipped college. It is certainly a worthy institution and deserves patronage. Send for catalogue.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the Durand Commission Company, of Chicago. Our Chicago representative has done business with this firm for many years, has uniformly found them fair and square dealers, making quick sales and prompt returns on all consignments entrusted to their care. Try them.

Last week the U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., of Kansas City, embellished our 13th page with an advertisement, and the address was omitted, but if our readers will observe their advertisement, standard haying tools, on the last page of the same issue, they will find the most complete line of first-class machinery for present uses ever offered for sale.

Our readers' attention is called to the advertisement of the Buffalo Specialty Mfg. Co., in another column, the patentees and manufacturers of the Rapid Harness Menders, which are certainly the handiest article ever offered to the public. They also possess the other requisites which are essential to success. They are strong, simple, practical, easily applied and cheap. By their use many vexatious delays can be avoided, and all harness, halters, straps, blankets, etc., may be easily, quickly and well repaired. It is not always convenient, neither is it always possible to go to the harness-maker whenever your harness gives out. The menders are put up in small tin boxes containing one gross, assorted sizes. This box can be easily carried in the pocket, always ready for use. The cost (25 cents) is so little that they will pay for themselves several times over. Nothing has come before the public in a long time that has more merit.

One of our Crawford county crop reporters, who has been absent from the State for three months on a trip to Oregon, writes: "I was not very favorably im-

pressed with the Western country I traveled over, and like Kansas better, and Crawford county for a home I prefer more than any place I saw during my trip; and my wife, who accompanied me, says Kansas is good enough for her."

The peach orchard of E. A. Taylor, adjoining Beloit, will have between 4,000 and 5,000 bushels of peaches this year. It is the largest peach orchard in Mitchell county, as it is in northwest Kansas.

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.

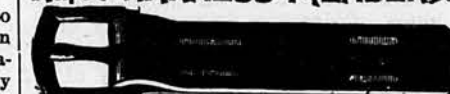
Mr. G. G. Stoketee:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBINSON.

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

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

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

Rapid HARNESS MENDERS.



Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em. The quickest, strongest, cheapest and best way to mend your harness. COST ONLY 25c FOR ONE GROSS IN TIN BOX. NO TOOLS REQUIRED. BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG. CO., For Sale by Grocers and Hardware Dealers. BUFFALO, N. Y.

To Money-Makers!

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

THE PECOS VALLEY. THE FRUIT BELT OF NEW MEXICO

Over 100 miles of irrigating canals now completed each from 18 to 60 feet wide and carrying 5 to 7 feet of water.

Over 300,000 acres of the richest lands in the world already available for irrigation and farming under these canals, twenty-five per cent. of which are still subject to entry under the homestead laws.

Other lands for sale at \$15 to \$30 an acre and on easy terms.

The Pecos River being fed by never-failing springs of immense size, the water supply for all the canals can carry is assured. In this respect the Pecos is unequalled for irrigating purposes by any river on the continent.

Climatic and soil conditions here are superior to those of Southern California. All the fruits that are grown there can be produced here, except oranges and lemons, while the Pecos Valley grows all the cereals, vegetables and grasses that can be grown anywhere on this continent.

Cotton, tobacco and hemp also grow here luxuriantly, while the neighboring mines afford a home market for all products.

Direct and easy rail communication with the North and East.

Send for maps and illustrated pamphlets, giving full particulars.

PECOS IRRIGATION & IMPROVEMENT CO., EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

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.

Don't Worry.

There are times and seasons in every life,
Not excepting a favored few,
When not to worry over the strife
Is the hardest thing to do.
When all things seem so dark and drear
We fear they may darker be,
Forgetting to trust and not to fear,
Though we cannot the future see.

Each life has its good to be thankful for;
We must trust we may always find
Some happiness surely, less or more,
Some peace for troubled mind.
Let us try the good in our minds to fit,
Passing over the ills in a hurry,
For when we really think of it,
What good ever comes of worry?

We must bear our trials cheerfully,
Not burden our world with sorrow
Because we are anxious, and fearfully
Are looking for trouble to borrow.
Look into the future with hopeful heart,
Keep a watch for the silver lining,
And the cloud of trouble will surely part,
If we trust instead of repining.

—Good Housekeeping.

[Copyright, 1891.]

THE EVOLUTION OF A CALIFORNIA RANCHO.

The story begins in the closing years of the eighteenth century. Europe was a volcano of war, soon to send forth lava streams from Egypt to Moscow. The ragged Continentals were returning to farms and workshops, and the thirteen Colonies were beginning to shape the American constitution. Florida, Louisiana, Texas and the great unknown wilderness from the Mississippi to the Pacific were lands of Spain, and barriers against the young republic.

A little village of which Washington, Jefferson, Robespierre, Napoleon had never heard, nestled in the hollows of a promontory; pines and cypresses made a forest near; great Californian live oaks stood in groups, like the oaks of an English park, over the plain that rose in a gentle slope from the sheltered bay to the blue Coast Range. The village was Monterey, where Padre Junipera Serra had planted the cross; simple-minded Spanish settlers, mostly from Mexico, were colonizing Alta California. Once a year the galleons came, bringing goods and seeds, a little writing paper, a few casks of wine,—for vineyards and orchards were as yet few. The priests gathered the Indians together and taught them a few industries; the Governor established "pueblos," or towns, near the missions, and gave grants of lands to worthy settlers, to soldiers whose terms of service had expired, to runaway sailors who had married Californian wives—in short, to every one who was not an unblest heretic.

The individual "ranch" with which this narrative deals was miles from Monterey, northward, near the Bay of San Francisco, a little off from the track of Captain Fages' exploration party of 1771. Land grants of 50,000 and 75,000 acres, with nothing smaller and many larger, soon caused the settlers to search the Coast Range valleys. In the last year of the century, Antonio Sunol, a retired soldier, visiting the newly-established Mission San Jose, found a circular valley of perhaps three miles in diameter, shut off from the sea winds by a range of hills, and so he obtained a grant that covered the bottoms, the mesa, or bluffs, and much of the surrounding hill country.

Indians dwelt in a few villages by the streams, as they had done since "time immemorial." They dug camass roots on the ridges, at a respectful distance from the grizzlies, who were better and stronger camass lovers; they pounded "soap root" and threw it into the water to stupefy the fish; they swam out among the tule of the marsh, and snared wild ducks with twisted bark fiber. Sunol and his half-tamed mission Indians, settling in the valley, building adobes, and living the ancient pastoral life of Oriental lands, astonished and frightened these Arcadians.

In a few years the first change had come upon the land. Cattle and horses were on the hills and in the beautiful valley. Herdsmen, Indian or Mexican, slept in the sun, or rode like whirlwinds up rocky heights, down steep canons, crying wild cries. Absolute quiescence for hours; passionate force, in sudden bursts of energy, when need came—that was the Span-

ish Californian of the pastoral age. Full in the sunlight in front of the adobe homestead, a horse saddled and bitted at hand for his use, old Don Sunol sat every day. He looked over his unfenced, unplowed lands; he saw the cattle driven up and the colts broken; his tall, strong sons gladdened his heart as they rode first and best among the people. The Don ruled like a prince of ancient Syria, the master of his domain. Provincial authority never reached within his gates. Mexico, Spain, Europe,—these were things of which he never thought, though blindly loyal in his heart to the far-off king.

All this—the perfect life pastoral in a land of blue skies and blossoms, a warm, fruitful, pleasant land of sunshine—was fairly begun, remember, in the years when Napoleon Bonaparte was descending like an avalanche on Italy, and every throne was shaken and stars were falling into the sea. It was months and years before the noise of these world events crept into the mountain-girt valley of Sunol; even then it soon faded away, an alien in the peaceful atmosphere. No one, even among the younger men, cared to go out from California; few came in, but for those there was boundless hospitality, such as one dreams of as belonging to the times of Abraham the Hebrew, the Bedawin Sheikh, the Father of the Tribes. He, too, sat in his tent-door watching his young men mark the cattle, break the colts, and shear the wool for the women's weaving.

Seventy-five years after Captain Fages, the first Spanish explorer, had led the way into the region occupied a few years later by old Don Sunol, the second transformation of the valley began. The thirteen colonies of 1776 had become the United States. Territory after territory had risen to political fellowship; Oregon and Washington were American soil, and the Lone Star republic kept the fords of the Rio Grande. Next came the Mexican war, the conquest of three ancient provinces: New Mexico, Arizona, California; and all this while the pulses of the pastoral people in the valley of Sunol beat hardly a stroke faster. They tended their flocks and herds, sold hides to the Yankee ships that sailed into Yerba Buena harbor, gave heed to feast days and fast days, and talked sometimes of the blue-eyed, light-haired men with rifles, who came over the snow peaks far to the east.

Came the year 1848, fateful for Europe, with proclamations, abdications, barricades, revolutions, and all manner of changes, so that the world of civilized men and women hastily forgot the brief word it had heard of Captain Fremont, of skirmishers in a remote Mexican province, as hopelessly pastoral as Paraguay, and of the conquest of the strangely named, barbaric coast of California. As the year closed a few strangers camped by the streams of the Sunol ranch, and the next spring many more crossed the valley. They staid short space, for they were sick with gold fever. The Sunols, descendants of the pioneer Sunol who had taken possession of the valley fifty years before, gave the first comers beef and bread, horses to ride, and rude maps of the country beyond. But soon the strangers came in too great numbers, and the old hospitality grew scant. There were men from every race under the sun, convicts from Botany Bay, Frenchmen, Germans, Danish sailors, downeaster Yankees, Georgians and Mississippians, Missourians from St. Joseph, hunters from Oregon. None of them stopped to look at the land; the gold hunger was driving them to the placers. Still, for a little hour, the Sunol ranch seemed as safe and as little likely to change its methods as it had for half a century of undisturbed existence.

Suddenly, without a warning that the dull Spanish ranchers could understand, two currents of outer life flowed in and began to take possession. One was returning, disappointed, dead-broke miners; the other was the slower, conservative, land-loving immigrants, following half-hearted after the first mining rush, and easily checked by the report that many had failed to obtain any gold. These moving eastward from the sea-coast, those turning back from the Sierras, met in the valley, camped, as in a night, began to survey lines, mark out farms, break the virgin soil for wheat.

In a month the settlement had its streets, shanties, lawyers to justify the squatters, and saloons for their revels. Lumberers were on the head-waters of the creeks. The smoke of rude cabins lay

misty at daybreak along the foothills. Dark and rich the valley lay, upturned by the plow, and soon, as springtide brightened, wheat and barley grew mightily, for the first time, as in thousands of new-conquered valleys these thousands of years, when the herdsmen goes and the husbandman comes.

The squatters left the Sunols the "quarter section of land they lived on,"—that seemed to the frontier mind ample justice. The cattle, however, wandered off, and were shot or butchered. The horses of the Sunols, used only to saddle work, were curiously useless for farming purposes. After a few years the Spanish settlers, as well as the new-comers, grew hay and grain, but the Spaniards never seemed to get the hang of successful American farming. Still, they held to the remaining fragment of their ranch.

Now, as it happened, this remnant was one of the finest parts of the original tract. It lay along the floor of the valley, sloping south and east. The mountains sheltered it, and two creeks watered it abundantly. Over a portion were oaks and sycamores; the rest was peculiarly well adapted for horticultural uses. It was soil for the walnut, almond, olive and grape; a soil for the flower industry of Provence or the lemon groves of Sicily. But no one dreamed of any such evolution; it had been pasture land worthless in the eyes of the owner, and when transferred "thrown in" with the cattle it fed; it had become, by change of government and the axes of Sutter's slume-builders, acceptable wheat land worth \$10 an acre.

Twenty years later it found another use. There was a railroad built, a link of the trans-continental line, and it swung through the wheat fields. Speculators followed, bought up the old Don's home tract, bought other tracts, laid out towns, made and lost fortunes. Pretty soon men began to discover that wheat-growing did not pay any longer. The soil was worn out; taxes were too high; India and Manitoba were competitors. The Sunol valley wheat-raisers were going into bankruptcy almost as fast as the herdsmen had done a few decades earlier. The third evolution of the California ranch was at hand.

Small family orchards were common enough, but now the commercial orchard began to appear, in tracts of five acres, in vast expanses of 100 or 200 acres. The same thing was going on in other California valleys, and the centers of the most extensive fruit-growing development seemed to be about the old Spanish ranch houses. The richest soil, the best climate, the finest conditions for successful horticulture, are in the places picked out with unerring judgment by priests and pioneers of the bygone century.

Children of the first American settlers are now transforming every acre of grain land to orchard gardens, whose products are shipped to distant markets, in fresh, canned and dried forms.

The area of the original grant, in its palmy pastoral days, supported one family in ease, and gave employment to a hundred servants. Broken up into wheat farms, it created two villages, maintained a hundred families in an increasing comfort, and gave employment to 300 or 400 laborers. Again, sub-divided, fertilized with all the accumulated capital that can be obtained for the purpose, it begins to show itself capable of another ten, twenty, thirty, or fifty fold multiplication of its productiveness. Its people are building costly houses, its villages are becoming larger and more pleasant to live in, every acre of land requires more labor than ten acres of wheat used to need, and is able to justify better wages and more permanent employment.

The story begins to broaden strangely and almost beyond belief. The California ranch of a Coast Range valley that I have endeavored to set forth under the name of Sunol, is really but a type and yet not a complete type, for so many of the old ranches have gone through a similar transformation, to suddenly reach a period of differentiation. As pastoral homes of the last century they were very much alike; as districts devoted to wheat-raising and mixed farming, they were in many respects alike; as tree gardens, vine gardens, rose gardens, each one of them begins to shape its own career. In one the bunches of flame tokays ripen where old Spanish dons sat in the sun; in another the oranges of Seville, Bahia and Sorrento gleam brilliantly where vaqueros once branded cattle. I look out every morning

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pilesses, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Bilioussness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Mormon Elders' Book
on Social Strength, mailed free to married men, sending \$1.00, 202 Grand St., N. Y.

on an olive grove that stands upon a Spanish *matanza*, or slaughter-yard of 1830.

A Spanish ranch of 50,000 acres in any part of California, after passing through the changes briefly outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, becomes a little world of its own. Somewhere within its limits all the fruits and flowers of the semi-tropic lands are produced, and yet the end of the period—the complete horticultural fulfillment of the possibilities of the ranch—is an end that appears very remote. The potency of thousands of future orchards seems to lie in fields yet unplanted, and in these, again, the peasant gardens, the rose acres of a still more intensive floriculture, are folded like germs in the winter's bud.

Some of these more typical ranches are so situated that they can rise, or already have risen, through a fourth change, to the life suburban. They were orchards for a few years; now they are chiefly homes, colonies, places to which men of means retire. Orchards and gardens, once the chief industries, become incidental attractions, but not primary occupations. Even here, however, the currents fluctuate, and horticulture never loses its interest and value. The home acre is planted and adds to the income; each town, like Babylon, could provision itself against a siege.

Beyond the suburban nothing lies. The ranch that is close built upon by some city is no more a ranch. The ancient and honorable pueblos of Los Angeles, San Jose, Santa Barbara, once marked out in plots by forgotten Governors, have been translated to another region, where they deal with problems social and municipal. The ranches that will always remain sufficiently rural to keep singing birds in their orchards, even on the main streets of their villages, are the ranches that give California its fame. There are many such that will be ranches centuries from now, though change follows change and growth succeeds to growth, as the sea-green corn-silk is followed by the full corn in the ear.

The story that I have told is only a leaf from the records that lie scattered along the line of human toil. Men come in, possess a land, make it beautiful, die and disappear; other races wander over their ruined dwellings. Mexico, Peru, Arizona, Yucatan, had after some fashion their growth in knowledge of the use of the land; Asia is crowded with the desert-buried wrecks of gardens; in Africa dried-up wells and stumps of palms tell the same story of change; for many times, perhaps, in the elder lands, men plant their successive orchards on the same piece of ground. It was the pasture of a Celtic shepherd; conquering Greek colonists set olives there; a Roman brought grafted apple trees from Pliny's estate; one of King Pepin's noblemen chose the place for his vineyard; a Crusader planted figs and pomegranates from Palestine; to-day a silk manufacturer of Lyons has a fruitful, semi-tropic garden there, and gathers his fruit in peace of mind, as did the generations before him.

CHARLES HOWARD SHINN.

Cold, cough, coffin, is what philosophers term "a logical sequence." One is very liable to follow the other; but by curing the cold with a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the cough will be stopped and the coffin not needed—just at present.

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

The Young Folks.

Independence Day.

There's just one day in all the year
When no one says, "Be quiet!"
And boys and girls are let alone
To make no end of riot.
Then cannon break in thunder-gusts
From forts and arsenals,
And flags outstream, like flowers in bloom,
From windows, roofs and walls.

Then you should hear the crackers go!
A pack set off in a barrel
Makes such a jolly sound, you know—
Like giants in a quarrel!
And, oh, the bells that swing and chime,
And ring and rock the spires,
And the fairy-lights at evening-time,
That blaze in rainbow fires!

The pert torpedoes snap and poh,
Like folks who get in a fluster,
But whom you need not mind at all,
For they spend their strength in bluster.
The lovely rockets please me best—
They shoot so grand and high,
Then drop again their golden stars
In showers from the sky.

There's just one day in all the year
When no one says, "Be quiet!"
And boys and girls are let alone
To make no end of riot.
Three cheers for Independence Day,
When drums are beat in chorus,
And trumpets blow and bugles peal,
And our flag is streaming o'er us!

—Margaret E. Sangster.

A UNIVERSAL BEVERAGE.

While coffee (*Coffea arabica*) now figures as one of the most considerable economic products, its use as an article of food in civilized countries is of comparatively recent origin. In Abyssinia and Ethiopia, where the coffee plant is indigenous, the people have been accustomed to decoctions from its berries from time immemorial. There the Arabs first tasted the fragrant draught; and, highly delighted therewith, transported some of the precious beans to their own country about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In Arabia the new exotic flourished luxuriantly, and, strangely enough, entered into the occasions of religious controversy. Legend reports that a devout Moslem, who had heard of the wakeful effect produced upon browsing goats by its foliage, resolved to try what influence a brewing from its berries might have upon the somnolent dervishes who nonchalantly fell asleep during protracted services. The result was magical. Drowsy laymen followed their example. Coffee became the national beverage of the faithful. Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca carried beans to all lands whence they had come. Egypt soon rejoiced in coffee houses, and in Constantinople (A. D. 1554) they acquired instant popularity. Mosques were overshadowed by them. Quickened wits of drinkers suggested intoxication to the religious, and political insubordination to the civil, authorities. The former denounced the dangerous resorts, and the latter shut them up. But the beverage triumphed. Prohibition did not prohibit.

In Cairo (1523) the Governor gravely listened to all the erudite arguments against coffee, served it out to the rancorous opponents, and left his seat without saying a word. He was wise. The masterful drink estopped discussion forever. In 1652 coffee entered England from Smyrna, whence it was brought by Edwards, an English merchant doing business with Turkey. He was wont to regale his friends with the delicious liquid, prepared by the skillful hands of Pasqua Rossie, his Greek servant. But visitors increased too numerous. Hospitality became burdensome. Peace and pocket cried out for relief. Edwards established his man in a coffee house at Newman's Court, Cornhill, London. Twenty-three years after this event coffee houses were the favorite haunts of wits and politicians "for discussing, theorizing, and general wagging of tongue." Coffee and criticism were cronies. Therefore the phosphorescent Charles II. and his courtiers, wincing under the "slandrous attacks upon persons in high stations," would fain have suppressed coffee houses as "hot-beds of seditious talk" and public nuisances. They failed to do so. The revolution of 1688 followed. The victorious institution survived the Stuart dynasty, and attained the zenith of activity and splendor in the first half of the next century.

Thevenot, the French traveler, on his return from the Orient in 1658, treated his guests to after-dinner coffee. To Parisians this was merely an eccentricity, that would not have become fashionable but for a similar example set by Solomon Aga, the gallant Turkish ambassador, in 1669. He enlisted the enthusiasm of court ladies in favor of the black and bitter liquor.

Philosophers and *litterateurs* gladly gave in their adhesion. Boileau, La Fontaine, Mollere, Voltaire, and the encyclopedists, together with the chess-players, found inspiration in the coffee houses, which thenceforward assumed conspicuous position in the social life of Gallic cities. "Racine and coffee will pass," is a prediction of Madame de Sevigne as yet most unlikely of fulfillment.

Germans began drinking coffee during the Seven Years' War (1756-63), stolidly scoffed at opposition to the practice, and hated Napoleon all the more for restricting it by his "Continental Blockade." Universal peace was accompanied by universal indulgence in the exhilarating cup. Americans took kindly to its contents, and by constantly enlarging demand imparted powerful impetus to coffee commerce and culture. Rise in prices during the great civil war "diminished the consumption about two hundred thousand tons." But for that it is asserted that "the world would not have had coffee enough." Demand rose with every Union victory, and fell with every Union defeat. Consumption increased 36.84 per cent. in 1864, 17.5 per cent. in 1865, 23.5 per cent. in 1866, and 27.25 per cent. in 1867. Removal of duties and financial prosperity increased the call for the aromatic berry, and advance in prices because of short crops or syndicate operations diminished it. The coffee-cup is a business thermometer in the United States.—*Harper's Weekly*.

How People Sleep.

Though it is true, as the author of a school composition once asserted, that "Sleeping is a universal practice among all nations," it is also true that there is a great diversity in the methods of sleeping among people of different nations and different ways of life. The things which one person needs to make him sleep are precisely the things which would keep another awake all night. Even the sedative medicines which put one person immediately into a heavy slumber excite another into a condition of nervous restlessness.

The European or American, in order to sleep well, ordinarily requires a downy pillow under his head; but the Japanese, stretching himself upon a rush-mat on the floor, puts a hard, square block of wood under his head, and does not sleep well if he does not have it.

The Chinese makes great account of his bed, which is very low indeed,—scarcely rising from the floor,—but is often carved exquisitely of wood; but it never occurs to him to make it any softer than rush mats will render it.

While the people of northern countries cannot sleep unless they have plenty of room to stretch out their legs, the inhabitants of the tropics often curl themselves up like monkeys at the lower angle of a suspended hammock, and sleep soundly in that position.

The robust American often covers himself with a pair of blankets and throws his window wide open to the air, even in the winter time, and he does not complain if he finds a little drift of snow across the top of his bed in the morning.

The Russian, on the contrary, likes no sleeping-place so well as the top of the big soapstone stove in his domicile. Crawling out of this blistering bed in the morning, he likes to take a plunge in a cold stream, even if he has to break through the ice to get into it.

The Laplander crawls, head and all, into a bag made of reindeer skin, and sleeps, warm and comfortable, within it. The East Indian, at the other end of the world, also has a sleeping-bag, but it is more porous than the Laplander's. Its purpose is to keep out mosquitoes more than to keep the sleeper warm.

While the American still clings to his feather pillow, he is steadily discarding his old-fashioned feather-bed in favor of the hair or straw mattress. The feather-bed is relegated to the country, and many people who slept upon it all through their childhood find themselves uncomfortable upon it in their maturity.

The Germans not only sleep upon a feather-bed, but underneath one. The feather covering used in Germany, however, is not as large or thick as the one which is used as a mattress, and the foreigner who undertakes to sleep beneath it often finds his feet suffering from cold, while his shoulders are suffering from heat.—*Youth's Companion*.

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Opposition.

The man or the organization that has merit and capacity for good is helped by a certain amount of opposition. Large birds rise against the wind, not with it. A fine ship makes little progress in a dead calm. A stiff breeze purifies the atmosphere, supplying life-giving principles. Man never shows his latent force until opposition faces his daring schemes. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He who cannot abide the storm without flinching, or fight for the right against the legions in opposition, is not made of the stuff that commands success. Fair weather men, those who prosper only in the sunshine and under a cloudless sky, must resign the leadership to those of sterner qualities, whom opposition strengthens and whom the sight of the foe only nerves to brave deeds.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says the largest gold coin now in circulation is the gold ingot or "loot" of Anam, a French province in eastern Asia. It is a flat round piece, and on it is written in India ink its value, about \$220. The next sized coin to this valuable, but extremely awkward one, is the "obang" of Japan, worth about \$55. Next comes the "benda" of Ashantee, which represents about \$50. The California \$50 gold piece is the same as the "benda." The heaviest silver coin in the world also belongs to Anam, where the silver ingot is worth \$15; then comes the Chinese "tael," and then the Austrian "thaler."

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The immigration into the United States from 1820 to 1890 is the subject of a special report which has been prepared by the bureau of the statistics of the Treasury Department. No official record was made of the influx of foreign population to this country prior to 1820, but the immigration from the close of the Revolutionary war to 1820 is estimated at 225,000. The arrivals of immigrants from 1820 to 1890 have reached 15,641,888.

There are many fields that were planted to corn which have been damaged so much by heavy rains and the rank growth of weeds since that they will not produce anything of a crop. In such cases, where the fields are dry enough, they should be re-plowed and planted to either corn or something else that will produce a large quantity of feed. If planted to some early variety of corn it may yet produce a small crop of corn, or at least a large supply of extra good fodder.

Prof. J. C. H. Swann, known to all Kansas as the most persistent weather prophet and the most ubiquitous crop crank in the State, has changed his address to Newton, where he desires to confer with every County Clerk and County Commissioner, regarding the proper crops for the next three years. He writes: "There is a grand future for our State if the right work is done for the coming three years. If not the worst has not been told. Try it one year is all I ask."

The Allen County *Register* says that it will be a surprise to many to learn that cotton is beginning to be a crop of no little importance in Kansas. There is a movement on foot to put in a cotton gin at Cherryvale, making it the center for the cotton crop of southern Kansas. It is reported that there are in the vicinity of Cherryvale 2,700 acres in cotton, and that it is of excellent quality. It is a more profitable crop than wheat or corn, as good cotton ground is supposed to net from \$25 to \$75 an acre. If the cotton crop enterprise proves half as successful as its enthusiastic advocates hope for, southern Kansas will come to the front.

A careful survey of the crop situation in the Northwest shows better prospects than for several years past. There is an unusually excellent stand of wheat in the No. 1 hard districts of Minnesota and North Dakota. The rains have been, seasonable and the growing temperature just right. There has been no damage except in limited and isolated cases from winds, rains or insects. The Red River valley, in which there has never been a general failure, promises to beat its best record, when it produced 35,000,000 bushels of wheat. There is much anxiety among farmers there owing to the scarcity of hands, and it is feared that considerable grain will be lost unless help is secured. Farmers are offering from \$2 to \$2.50 a day and board for harvesters.

A LOW PLANE OF PARTY MORALITY.

It is no wonder Senator Ingalls said that the purification of politics is an iridescent dream; and it is no wonder further, that when he was criticised for his language, he replied by saying that he stated a fact and described a condition, that he was not giving his own opinion of what ought to be. It has come to pass, that men in private and in public position will maintain deception and manufacture falsehood in order to deceive the people and keep them within the traces of party harness. If there has been more than two of our public errors discarded by the parties since the great war, there is no record of the fact. When the people protested against the wholesale spoliation of the public lands in the interest of wealthy corporations both of the great parties responded by amending their platforms to correspond to the public will; and again, when the alien labor-contract law of 1884 was discovered to have been passed, and to be in opposition to public interests, public clamor had the effect to change party opinions upon that subject, and an act was passed to prohibit importation of labor under contract. Those are the only two instances in which our parties, after having discovered error, abandoned it. There are many other instances where they have learned that they were leading in wrong directions, but have been so closely tied to the power of wealth, which as Mr. Henry Clews says, is moving the interests of the whole world, that they are unable, and it seems unwilling, to cut loose from the tie that binds them. Lately, they discovered errors in several new directions, one relating to the tariff on imported goods, another in relation to the indebtedness of the people; but in both these cases they absolutely refuse to change their methods or their doctrine to correspond to the needs and to the demands of the people. Just now, the party press is engaged in a heated discussion of the debt question. Within the last two weeks we have received a great many copies of papers containing marked articles commenting upon the Cooper Union speech delivered by the editor of this paper, June 22, on the money question. These papers come from all sections of the Union, excepting the South, and 90 per cent. of them are criticisms of the speech, using assertion instead of argument, vituperation instead of logic. Coming closer home, our old neighbor, the *Capital*, is striking harder than any of them. It always goes hard with us to unfavorably criticize anything which the *Capital* says editorially. So long have our relations with that paper been friendly, and so many years were those relations very close, that it is painful to witness its floundering and its determination to write for its masters without regard for the truth. Last summer, very regretfully, we charged that paper with willfully and deliberately conspiring with others to deceive the people upon important matters, and now, painful as the process is, we are compelled, in justice to the people, to repeat our charge and to again say that the *Capital* not only does deliberately and persistently insist upon deceiving the people, but that with the same knowledge and the same deliberate intent to deceive, it willfully and knowingly withholds from the people important truths which they ought to know and for which they are seeking day by day, as they pray for their daily bread. This sort of language, as the readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* very well know, is not according to our custom, but the time has come for blows. If men will deliberately falsify records and misrepresent conditions, regardless of the interests of the people, and if they insist upon maintaining party advantages without regard to public interests, it is time for us to begin a war that will in the end destroy the intrenchments behind which these men are working.

The text to this article may be found in editorial matter contained in the *Daily Capital* of this city in its issues during the last six days, beginning with its article of last Thursday, under the head of "Two Guesses by Senator Peffer." The intention of the *Capital* is to show that either the Senator was wrong three years ago in his estimate of the mortgage indebtedness of the people or that he is wrong now, and that in either case he must necessarily be a liar. The intention of the *Capital*, in the second place, is to show that the Senator is not only willfully peddling falsehood among the people, but that he

is doing it from sinister motives, and that he is purposely slandering his own State in order that he may gain some personal or political advantage.

Files of the *KANSAS FARMER*, of which the Senator was then and is now editor, and files of the *Capital*, of which he at that time was associate editor, are reproduced to show what were his opinions then concerning the indebtedness of the people. That is all very well, and we are pleased to know that in that respect at least the *Capital* is disposed to be truthful. Now, if the *Capital* will do as the *KANSAS FARMER* has done, manfully acknowledge that at that time we were all ignorantly in error, and that while we all believed the mortgage indebtedness of our people was not burdensome, more recent investigations have shown we were wrong and that official investigation by the Census Bureau gives us the exact truth. We were not only in error, but our error was very great indeed. For example, if the reader will refer to the *KANSAS FARMER* for 1888, he will find in our issue of August 16, toward the close of an article under the head "Kansas Farm Mortgages," after referring to the municipal indebtedness of the State and estimating it to be about \$20,000,000, we placed the aggregate indebtedness upon farms at about \$30,000,000. The same statement was made afterwards in the *Capital*, the same person having written both. That was in August, 1888, and the matter was written the first time that our attention had been called to this subject. So startling were the figures presented by the *St. Louis Republican*, whose statements we were combating, that an estimate was made, based upon what we at the time presumed to be reasonable, without pretending to know anything about the subject in exactness, we gave our reasoning at the time. Those articles in the *FARMER* and in the *Capital* called down upon us innumerable criticisms. Responsible men in different parts of the State gave us what they said they knew to be facts concerning the actual indebtedness of the people in their particular localities. So many and so earnest were these criticisms that we extended our investigations, revising our estimate as a result, and in "The Way Out," which was prepared in the latter part of 1889, we had come to the conclusion that our figures were too low by about 50 per cent.; that in fact the farm mortgage indebtedness of the people of Kansas amounted to but little, if any, less than \$60,000,000. The criticisms upon that statement satisfied us that we were probably still too low, but we were not willing to revise the estimate until we had official information concerning the fact; and in all of our political writings during the year 1890, and in all of the public addresses made by the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* during that year, \$60,000,000 was taken as being about the correct figures. With others we united in what came to be a very general demand upon the authorities to have this mortgage question thoroughly investigated by the Census Bureau, and after a long and earnest siege, Congress appropriated a million dollars for that purpose in a supplementary act. Early in April of this year, Mr. Porter gave us the first figures, and in a preliminary review of the situation, he showed us that there were at that time in his possession at Washington, abstracts of about 9,000,000 mortgages upon the farms and homes of the people in this country, and under date of April 22, he gave us Census Bulletin No. 3, containing the official figures for two States, Iowa and Alabama. The writer of this called upon the officers of the Census Bureau before that bulletin appeared and learned from them that as soon as possible after Alabama and Iowa were disposed of, Kansas and Tennessee would be taken up, and that the country would have in official form the exact situation concerning the indebtedness of the people in those two States. At that time the necessary data had been collected for all of the States, excepting as to the reasons for the indebtedness. The collecting of this particular sort of information necessarily requires a house-to-house canvass or a correspondence from headquarters. The abstracts on file show the names of persons who are indebted. Then, by answering questions sent out from the Census Bureau to those persons inquiring concerning the cause of indebtedness, the facts are given by the persons themselves. This is a very laborious undertaking and

necessarily requires a good deal of time. It is probably because of this fact that the delay in publishing results obtained has been great.

Now, concerning the actual amount of farm indebtedness in Kansas. On the 14th day of last April, Superintendent Porter wrote a letter to the editor of the *Topeka Advocate* concerning the farm mortgage indebtedness in Kansas, in which he states that Dr. McLallin's estimate of \$147,000,000 "is not likely to be very far from the existing debt, established by the Census office." That is only \$13,000,000 less than was given by Senator Peffer in his Cooper Union speech. We now state that we have in our possession in this office, figures from official sources which we believe to be correct and which will be given to the people, if desired, at any time after the census figures for Kansas are published. Our figures cover every county in the State, and not only for one month, or for six months, or for one year, but for ten years, beginning with the year 1881 and ending with the year 1889. We have figures showing the number of mortgages which were placed on record during those ten years, covering the farms and the city homes of the people of Kansas. Where we obtained those figures and how does not matter, just now. We give them out as being at least substantially correct. They show that during the ten years the total number of mortgages placed upon farms and city lots in Kansas amounted to over 620,000; that the amount of money secured by those mortgages amounted to nearly \$483,000,000; that the amount covering farms was nearly \$344,000,000; that the amount covering city lots was nearly \$140,000,000. It appears further, that nearly one-half of the total amount placed on record during the ten years was unpaid on the first day of January, 1890. To be more specific, the actual amount of indebtedness upon the homes of the people of Kansas—farms and city lots—in the beginning of the census year was about \$230,000,000, of which amount \$160,000,000 is secured by mortgage on farms, and \$70,000,000 secured by mortgage upon city lots. These figures, let it be said, are given as substantially correct, with the additional information that if the census report does not show about the same facts which we give concerning this matter, we will give the source of our information to the people so that they may know how it happens that our figures differ from those of the Census Bureau. We cannot be very far wrong when Mr. Porter, the Superintendent, gives in advance, over his own signature for publication, the statement that \$147,000,000 will be found to be very nearly correct.

Taking \$160,000,000 to be the farm indebtedness of the people of Kansas, and taking the assessed valuation of our farm property in 1888 as a standard of its value, namely, \$168,000,000 (the present valuation is lower than that), we have a margin of \$8,000,000 of farm values over and above the actual indebtedness of the farms themselves. It will be said that this is not a fair valuation. The *KANSAS FARMER* is not responsible for the fairness of the valuation. However, the particular part of the Cooper Union speech which is most criticised is the statement that one-half of the people's homes are under mortgage for more than they would sell for upon thirty days notice. It is said, in answer to this, that not more than one-half of the homes of Kansas are mortgaged. The *Capital* admits, however, that two-thirds of the farms are mortgaged. Lest it should be said that we do the *Capital* an injustice, we will quote one sentence in its article under the title of "Peffer's Ridiculous Defense." After showing some figures, the *Capital* proceeds: "Fully one-third of all the farmers in Kansas to-day are living on farms free from mortgages." This is an admission that two-thirds of the farms are mortgaged, yet the claim in the Cooper Union speech did not exceed one-half. But it will be said that the assessed valuation of property in Kansas is not the true valuation. Very well. We have not said that it was. We have frequently said that it was not; but whether we are wrong or right about this does not matter. Let us multiply the farm valuation (\$168,000,000) by three, and we have \$504,000,000. According to the *Capital's* estimate one-third of the farms are clear; that would leave us \$336,000,000 as the actual value of the farms which are mortgaged, if the true value is three times the assessment. The figures which we have given showing

the farm indebtedness is \$160,000,000. Multiplying that by two we have \$320,000,000, which is just \$16,000,000 less than the *Capital's* own figures. We have made the statement that one-half the farms are mortgaged for more than they would sell for on thirty days notice. Does the *Capital*, or does any person, honestly dispute that statement? What proportion of farms could be sold to-day for more than the debt that is due upon them? Why is it that there is no real estate boom in Kansas to-day? Why is it that in this respect Kansas is no exception to the general rule? All over the country there is nothing doing in real estate. Only here and there you hear of a farm being sold. Men who are clear of debt hold their property at high figures, and yet the statement is true that, taking the farms of the State generally, they would not sell for more than the mortgage debt. Indeed, that statement can be proven by the *Capital* itself. On the 31st day of last August that paper contained reports from forty-three counties in the State. The reports, which were said to be official, show that farms—not wild lands, but farms, were being sold in Kansas under foreclosure sales at the rate of over 5,000 a year. The *Capital* record covered six months of the year, showing less than one-half of the counties in the State; but the *Capital*, not the KANSAS FARMER, made a comparison for the whole State based upon the figures given for the forty-three counties, showing that if the same proportion held good for the entire State, the total number of sales of farms under mortgage foreclosure proceedings was equal to 2,650 for six months. We take the liberty of extending the same proportion over the whole year; that gives us, for one year, in Kansas, 5,300 farms sold to satisfy mortgage debts, and these are the *Capital's* own figures. In addition to that, we find that in an issue only a few days later—the following Friday, if our memory is not at fault—a report was given of the organization of a land syndicate to bring together, under one ownership, an immense acreage of land which was being transferred voluntarily to loan companies in order to satisfy mortgages. Every well informed person knows that a large number, a very large number of farms have been passed in this way into the hands of mortgagees without any proceedings in court at all. This voluntary surrender of the home saves the expense and humiliation of going into court; and it is fair to assume that this class of transfers of homes largely exceeds in number those which are sold under orders of court. It is safe to say that no matter what may be the actual worth of these farms, they cannot be sold for that amount, for if they could be; the owners would gladly sell them and if possible save a little margin between the worth of the farms and the amount of the mortgage debt. It is clear that if the people could sell property enough to pay their debts, the property would have been sold long ago. But suppose that every mortgage debtor in Kansas—and that includes two-thirds of them, according to the *Capital's* statement—were to put up their homes at public auction on thirty days notice, where could we find purchasers for them at more than their mortgage indebtedness, which is supposed to be only one-third of their value? Why is it that when a farm is sold under the order of court to satisfy a mortgage in nine cases out of ten the mortgagee is the purchaser? Why is it that to-day the loan companies of the State are burdened with lands which they do not want, but which they are compelled to take in order to save themselves, because the debtor cannot pay his debt? Why is it that in 90 per cent. of these sales the amount bid by the mortgagee, his agent or attorney, is not the amount of the debt, but simply enough to cover the cost of foreclosure, leaving a judgment for the amount of the debt hanging over the head of the mortgagor and his family? Why is it that owners of homes are clamoring for money to renew their loans, and in many instances are unable to obtain it? Why is it that in large numbers of cases the security, which was good three or four or five years ago for a loan, is not now good for an equal amount, when the land is as good as it was then, when additional improvements have been put upon the property, and when, as a matter of fact, the property is really worth more to-day than it was then? The plain, simple, truthful answer to all these questions is, that property values have fallen so that the debtors are unable with the property

they have on hand to pay their debts. In other words, the property of the people under existing conditions is not worth as much as their debts amount to. We have not said, at any time, and we do not say now that here and there and yonder a particular piece of land is not worth more than its assessed valuation, or that it is not worth and would not sell for as much as it was worth and would have brought five years ago. What we do say, and what every person knows to be true, whether he is willing to admit it or not, is that the market value of property, not only in Kansas but in all the agricultural States of the country and in all the agricultural sections of the States, has been so enormous that if it were put up at public auction on notice it would not sell for as much as the total indebtedness of the people.

It is time that our public men should acknowledge the actual conditions confronting them, and it is time that writers for the public press should not only be willing but anxious to give to the people the actual facts in order that our legislation may be made to correspond to what the conditions demand. You elect a man to public office and immediately stuff his ears full of false statements, intending primarily to influence his judgment in favor of the power which we all know is destroying the people. The census report shows, and we know without the fact being shown, that the people who are in debt are paying from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. for the use of money, while no business, except that of money lending, is making anywhere near so large a profit. We all know that farming has not, in the last forty years, paid more than an average of 2 per cent. per annum on the value of the farmers' investments, and as a result of this, while we have been toiling to make homes for ourselves, we find that our condition has been growing worse instead of better; while the financial condition of the men to whom we are indebted is growing better and better every year. That is to say, the masses are growing poorer. The masses who do the hard work, who produce all the wealth in the country, while the few who lend the money are growing richer and more powerful, more impudent, arrogant and merciless every year.

Now, another statement. The *Capital* estimates that the real worth of farms in Kansas is three times their assessed valuation. That may be true, but if they are, is it not strange that nobody is willing to pay that for them? Is it not strange that money cannot be obtained for more than one-third of that estimated value? Is it not strange that when farms are sold under decrees of court that there are no purchasers for them at any price; that they are bid in at the costs of court? Then again, we have not estimated that all the land in the State is not worth as much as the debt which is due upon mortgaged farms. We have always included the railroad indebtedness and municipal indebtedness; but the *Capital* assumes that we are doing the railroads injustice, and asks why we do not give railroad figures as they really are. Let us see what those figures are. By reference to the first page of the report of the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners for 1889 it will be found that the bonded debt of all the roads on the 30th day of June, 1889, was \$487,201,621. It appears, however, that this covers all of the mileage of the roads, outside of the State as well as inside. By turning to pages 158 and 159 of the same report, it will be found that the figures for Kansas roads alone—that is to say, the mileage which is within the borders of our State, putting together the bonded debt and the stock account, which the Railroad Commissioners in this same table regard as "indebtedness," the total amount is \$456,617,025. The bonded debt is about one-half of this amount, or \$228,000,000. There is no reason, however, why the stock which appears upon the books of the company, and upon which the people are compelled to pay dividends, should not be included in the debt just as the Commissioners themselves did in the table above referred to. The reader will find the words "total indebtedness" in next to the last column of the table on page 159, making the total amount for the entire system of roads outside of the State as well as inside, including bonds and stocks, at \$964,952,890; but by a little calculation from the figures given in the table on the two pages above written, the reader can easily eliminate the debt on those portions of the road outside of the State from the total, leaving the

actual amount on the lines in Kansas alone as above given, \$456,617,025.

We herewith reproduce the table given in our last issue and challenge the attention of the readers to it:

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock of railroads.....	\$456,000,000
Municipal debts.....	40,000,000
Farm mortgages.....	160,000,000
City mortgages.....	70,000,000
Total.....	\$726,000,000
RESOURCES.	
Assessed value of farms for taxation.....	\$168,000,000
Assessed value of city lots for taxation.....	78,000,000
Assessed value of railroad property.....	57,000,000
Total.....	\$301,000,000

It shows that our total indebtedness by record is \$726,000,000, while our assessed valuation is \$301,000,000. Inasmuch as a considerable portion of our property is free from debt, and that there is no lien upon it except as it comes under the general law covering bonded indebtedness, it makes the burden of the debt all the greater upon persons who are encumbered.

This is a very long article, but the importance of the subject is our only excuse. If all that has been written against our statements within the last ten days could be brought into one place, the reader would discover that it would occupy as much space as a fair-sized book. The *Capital* alone has devoted more than as much as would amount to one whole page of that paper within the time named, and all to show that our statements have not only been false but willfully false. The actual truth is, that in our zeal three years ago, we were, like a great many other people, innocently ignorant, but we have given the matter very careful attention since that time, and our opinions have been changed, because the truth has been against us. If the *Capital* and all of our critics will be as honest as the man that they are just now pleased to malign, they will give the figures as they do really appear; and in doing so they need not slander their own State, they need not assume to be repudiators, nor anarchists, nor demagogues, but they would be doing the people substantial service. We understand very well what the influence is that is moving all this criticism. It is the influence of the most dangerous power in Christendom. It is the influence of the power which assumes to be greater than monarchies. Mr. Henry Clews, in his book entitled "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," proclaims to the world that the power of Wall street is greater than that of monarchies. It is that power which has brought all this trouble upon the people. It is to get free from the influence of that power that this struggle between the people is now in progress. It is because of the firm hold which that power has upon the people that the struggle is so great. We find that instead of attempting to meet us half way, instead of being willing to reduce the rates of interest which have been prevailing in the country for many years, while the net profits on industry are constantly decreasing, they insist upon not only maintaining the old rates of interest, but increasing them, by a continual contraction of the currency volume, taking away from the people more than half of the most important instrument of commerce which they have, namely, money. These men, the most audacious gamblers in Christendom, are continually striving to make money more valuable in order to increase their own gains, notwithstanding they know very well that what makes them rich makes the people poor in a corresponding degree, because they produce nothing; they neither make cloth nor shoes, wheat nor pork, or anything which is serviceable to the people. They trade in what other men produce, and long before it is produced they are gambling in the probabilities of the extent of the production. It is their business from day to day to control the people's affairs, to take possession of the people's markets, to drain interest from the people's substance, to take mortgages on their homes, to get control of the property of the toilers. This is the power that moves the great newspapers of the country. Not one of the great papers of New York, or of Boston, or of Chicago, or of Cincinnati or St. Louis, or any of the great cities of the country, is willing to strike one blow against this dangerous power.

On July 1, the United States Signal Service (weather department) was transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. Since the change Kansas has had model weather.

GRASSHOPPERS IN SIGHT.

Late reports from Colorado and Dakota indicate that swarms of grasshoppers are hatching out, but no serious damage is being done or anticipated for the States east.

A dispatch from Grand Forks, North Dakota, of the 6th inst., states that Commissioner Barry, of this county, has returned from the grasshopper district, which he states is increasing in area.

The grasshoppers are beginning to hatch on low lying lands and coming out rapidly. Many farmers in the vicinity of Orr are capturing from five to ten bushels per day.

Col. A. G. Stacey, in charge of the Kansas bureau of the Kansas City Journal, who returned from Colorado this week, says that grasshoppers stopped the Rock Island train he was coming home on, east of Lyman Junction, about fifty miles west of the Kansas State line. The grasshoppers covered the track for a distance of five miles, and the wheels of the engine rolled helplessly. Another engine was procured at Lyman, which pushed the train through the five-mile column, it taking two hours to accomplish this, even with the two engines. They were in such quantities that they covered the rails at least two inches deep. These grasshoppers are of the large red-leg variety, and have been hatching for about two weeks, but are not yet matured enough to rise. It is not yet known how much territory they extend over.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, one of the oldest public men of the United States, and the first Vice President with Lincoln, died quite suddenly at his home, at Bangor, Maine, on July 4.

The *Farmer's Wife* is a new publication just out, and is published by I. W. Pack, of Topeka. It is a monthly Alliance journal, devoted to the interests of the lady members of the farmer's family. Price, 50 cents a year.

In our "Home Circle" department this week we have a copyrighted article on the "Evolution of a Ranch," by Charles Howard Shinn, Niles, Cal. The article is written with a delicacy of finish and scholarly thought, and graphically portrays the various changes—waste wilderness, cattle range, grain fields and orchard—a leaf from the endless story of human occupation of the earth.

The notorious Prof. J. C. H. Swann is still on earth, and a communication from him states that he will meet a representative from each organized county in Kansas at Wichita, on July 14, and instruct the farmers concerning the crops to be grown in 1892; also how to do away with the proposed fund for the World's Fair by each county paying the Professor thirty dollars, provided his scheme succeeds. Inquire for Prof. Swan on your arrival at Wichita.

The last issue of the *Dakota Farmer*, published at Huron, S. D., was devoted especially to the sheep industry of South Dakota, and contained a complete report of the second annual convention of the State Wool Growers' Association. The sheep industry is having a remarkable growth in that State, and will do much towards redeeming Dakota from the "innocuous desuetude" into which it has fallen for the want of more diversified stock and farm interests.

The United States Savings Bank, of Topeka, which suspended last March, reopened its doors for business on July 2, although they had advertised not to open until July 6. Opening as they did, in advance of July 4, scores of depositors were enabled to celebrate Independence Day as never before. It is indeed gratifying to note that the bank has retained almost its entire clientele, besides adding many new customers, and is now on a better footing than ever before. The bank deserves its great success for its enterprise and integrity.

Frequent inquiries being received at the Department of Agriculture as to whether a serious blunder was made with reference to the mushroom plates representing respectively edible and poisonous mushrooms, in the last annual report of the Secretary, inquiries apparently based upon a published statement to the effect that the illustration of edible mushrooms had been marked poisonous, and vice versa, Secretary Rusk will be under obligations to such journals as will aid him in correcting this false statement. No such mistake was made as has been alleged.

Horticulture.

PROFIT IN SMALL FRUITS.

Owing to a growing taste for fresh fruit, and better facilities for transportation, small fruit culture is rapidly increasing. C. S. Williams, in the *American Cultivator*, says:

"Small fruits could only be raised profitably within a short distance of the large cities in former years, but improved refrigerator cars, cold storage houses, better methods of picking, packing and shipping, have contributed toward making it possible to cultivate the small fruits hundreds of miles from the great markets with fair prospects of making money. Thousands more baskets of small fruits are consumed to-day than ever before in the history of the country, and as the importance of fruit as an article of diet is better appreciated this demand will increase.

"The best location for raising small fruits is certainly near large markets, and then one can take advantage of the fluctuations in the prices. Frequently, owing to large shipments from more distant places, the local market is over-supplied, and fruit sent to it at such periods always runs the risk of selling for low prices, or rotting before any price at all can be brought. If one lives close by the city he can watch the daily price lists carefully, and take any advantage of high prices in picking and sending his fruit to the market on short notice. Too much stress cannot be laid on this point, for many fruit-growers pay little or no attention to the market prices, and as a result they run considerable risk in losing rather than making money. Next to watching the price lists, one should have a reliable commission agent in the city, with instructions to telegraph when good fruit is needed. Those living far away from the markets will find that this extra cost of telegrams will be more than paid for in the end.

"The spring of the year is the time when many debate with themselves as to whether it would be profitable to go into the small fruit business. If one has the love for the work, a good location near a market, and a good soil, by all means answer the query in the affirmative. There have been some extraordinary stories told about the profits in small fruits, especially in strawberries; but all of these may be discounted heavily, and there is still a big margin left for profit. The strawberry is the fruit that first attracts cultivators of small fruits, and the success that has attended this fruit in the past partly justifies the firm faith in it. But there are other small fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries, which deserve cultivation to a far greater extent than they have had heretofore. Strawberries have partly thrown these berries in the shade, and due justice has not been given to them. Everybody seems to be raising strawberries, and many of them make good money from the work, but I have devoted more time to cultivating other smaller fruits, and have found that there is profit in the work.

"The raspberries come first on this list for money-making, and when good red, black and yellow raspberries are raised for the market the grower can feel pretty sure of making money. It is very seldom that the prices are so low that there isn't some profit in them. For years I have prepared the ground the same as I would for strawberries, and planted the vines in check-rows five or six feet apart, which gives the plants plenty of sunlight and air. This admits of good cultivation between the rows, and makes the yield of fruit large and profitable. The cultivation begins early in the season and continues throughout the summer. The result of this is that the growth early in the season is stimulated, and it gives ample time for maturity of wood during the fall. The cultivation continued up to the blooming time will answer all purposes, and the new growths should be pinched back when the canes are fifteen to eighteen inches high. This will give a stronger and more stocky appearance to the canes, and prevents the vitality running off into large canes. Cultivated in this way I get an average production of 3,000 quarts per acre, which early in the season sells from 12 to 18 cents a quart, and then sometimes declines to 8 and 10. But take even the lowest figures and there is money in the work.

"Blackberries yield rather more quarts

to the acre than raspberries, but the prices are never so uniformly high, and as the cost of cultivation is about the same, the profits are a little less. The soil for the blackberries may be less fertile than for raspberries, for too rich ground makes them run too much to wood growth. As to the question of varieties, that all depends upon locality, and it may be necessary to test a great number of approved varieties before the right ones will be discovered. The vines, as a rule, should be planted in rows ten feet apart, and from three to four feet apart in the rows, which will give them room to form a matted bed.

"Currants are quite in demand, not only for table use, but for making wines, jams and other sweetmeats. When all things are considered, it would seem that currants would be one of the most profitable crops of small fruits. While the strawberries have to be renewed every two or three years, raspberries and blackberries every five or six, for the best results, the currants will keep on fruiting for an indefinite number of years. After the initial expense, the cost of cultivation is very little, and one only has to devote a little attention every year to pruning, keeping the worms off, and picking the fruit. From 1,500 to 2,000 quarts to the acre is a good yield, and the prices range from 5 cents up to 10 and 15, according to the location and demand. The gooseberries come last on the list. I have found the demand for these fruits limited, while in currants the demand has always exceeded the supply. As a rule, gooseberry culture should not be recommended for profit, although it is well to cultivate them along with the other fruits."

Shipping Fruit.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What may be termed carelessness in shipping, is one of the principal causes of failure to secure a reasonable profit. When the supply of fruit is not equal to the demand, almost any kind of fruit can be disposed of. But whenever the supply is larger than the demand, so that there is a surplus, or the fruit is of a low quality, or has not been sent to market in a good condition, prices suffer the most. But be the supply large or small, and prices high or low, it is the best fruit, not only as regards quality, but condition, that sells first, and that brings the best prices. It is often the case that the quality may not be the best, and yet the appearance will sell the fruit at higher prices than another lot of even a better quality, but placed upon the market in a less attractive condition.

It is best in picking fruit to sort carefully. It will save handling, and the work can be done readily at that time. So far as possible, each grade should be uniform throughout, or as nearly so as can well be done. With nearly or quite all varieties of fruit, it is best to pick before they are fully ripe, as they will arrive in a better condition than if this work is delayed.

Another item is the packages. They must be neat and clean. Small fruits usually sell best in boxes, but peaches and grapes especially often bring better prices if put up in convenient baskets. A covering of mosquito netting will add to the appearance, and costs but a trifle. In a majority of cases it is best to use a package that can be given with the fruit, but it should at the same time be neat and sufficiently strong to insure the purchaser, with ordinary treatment, being able to carry the fruit home without loss.

In nearly all cases all faulty, bruised or over-ripe fruit should be left out in sorting. This class of fruit always damages the sale more than its value. Of course it costs a little more, both in time and money, to send fruit in a good condition, but it is an expense that in nearly all cases increases the price it is possible to receive to an extent which will leave a good per cent. of profit.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Orchard Poultry.

As fruit culture and poultry raising become better understood, there seems to be an increasing demand for poultry suitable for ranging in orchards. In writing upon this subject to one of our horticultural exchanges, a correspondent says:

"The fowl for the orchard must necessarily be one of the large breeds, and not a high-flyer, for the idea is to utilize the fowls in picking up worms and insects that are injurious to the trees, and in fertilizing the earth, and not in harvesting the fruit. My attention was recently called to the

good a small flock of fowls had done in a peach orchard. A larger number of peach borers are found this year than ever before, sometimes as many as twenty-five being found around one tree. In the orchard mentioned no worms at all were found within about 200 feet of the yards. The possibilities of fruit and poultry culture combined are little known, but are developing each year."

Preserving Fruits for Exhibition.

In a late issue of the *Fruit Grower*, Professor Hilgard discusses the requisites of the ideal material for preserving fruits for fairs and other exhibitions. He says such preservatives must prevent fermentation or decay, must be liquid, must not extract color and must not change size of fruits, causing them either to swell or shrivel. In order to retain the size, the best means of increasing the density, and as a guide to the proper quantity to add, the following percentages of soluble matters to total weight are given: "Apples and pears, about 12 per cent.; plums, prunes, apricots, peaches, about 10 per cent.; cherries, about 12 per cent.; most berries, 8 per cent.; currants, 10 per cent.; grapes in California, 18 to 22 per cent.; average, 24 per cent." That is, to any preservative fluid having about the density of water, about 12 per cent. of glycerine should be added for apples, 10 per cent. for apricots, and so on. Several preservative fluids are discussed, but only two appear to meet the requirements: (1) "A solution of one ounce of salicylic acid to five gallons of water, to which as much glycerine has been added as corresponds to the density of the fruit juice, constitutes a preservative fluid which has been used with very satisfactory results heretofore. Trouble has arisen from the use of soda to make the acid dissolve; as already stated, with patience or heating, the water alone will dissolve the acid, and soda need not be used at all." (2) The use of corrosive sublimate (one-half ounce to one gallon of water) is lately recommended in Italy by Professor Pichi, who has used it with marked success in preserving grapes. This is, of course, very poisonous.

The Poultry Yard.

WAYS OF USING EGGS.

A prominent physician says that it would not be possible to exaggerate the value of eggs as an article of food, whether from their universal use, or the convenient form in which the food is preserved, presented and cooked, and the nutriment they contain. There is no egg of a bird known which is not good for food, or which would not be eaten by a hungry man. The white of eggs consists of nearly pure albumen, oils, sulphur and water. Albumen is considered the most important single element of food. It is found in all component animal structures, and in the vegetable productions most valuable for food, though in a modified form.

There is as great difference in the value of different eggs, as there is in their size and flavor. Well-fed domestic fowls yield far richer food in their eggs than common wild fowls. Many suppose that raw eggs are more easily digested than those that are cooked, but for most persons this is not the case, if the eggs are not cooked improperly. It is a mistake, says the Doctor, to give a mixture of raw eggs and new milk to invalids, such a mixture tending more to hinder than to promote digestion. Dyspeptics often think that they cannot eat eggs at all, and it is the case that delicate stomachs do sometimes suffer greatly from eating any but the freshest of eggs. When we cannot be sure of the age of the eggs provided, it is always safe to break them before cooking. For invalids the very safest way is to do, drop the egg from the shell, without disarranging its form into water boiling in a shallow dish. A few minutes' boiling is sufficient, and no dressing is necessary, except a trifle of salt for those who eat anything salted, though, of course, good butter and pepper may be added, or the egg may be carefully laid upon toast. For a family of children it is often more convenient, in all respects, to serve eggs in scrambled form, or in omelets, than to cook them separately. Some children are notional, and will not eat the white of an egg; others think they dislike the yolk; but when both are cooked together, they think nothing about it, but eat with pleasure all they can eat. In

most receipt books the directions for scrambling eggs advise a good piece of butter with which to cook the eggs, seasoning them with salt and pepper and with chopped parsley, if you choose. But if for any other reason you prefer it, you can use milk instead of butter—and for children this is best. The proportions used for an omelet are very good—a cup of milk for six eggs. This increases the quantity. The eggs are broken but not beaten, and are stirred simply to mix well and to prevent burning while cooking.

Omelets are not common in the country. The usual receipts are enough to frighten one, because they enjoin extreme caution lest the omelets may fall or be heavy. At our house, says the Doctor, we have always had good success with the following receipt—perhaps the flour or corn starch used, perhaps because we bake it in the oven in a shallow dish, which we set upon the table, and so had no trouble in turning it over or turning it out—six eggs, the whites beaten to a froth, the yolks well beaten; one teacup warm milk, in which a small bit of butter is melted; a tablespoonful of flour or corn starch, wet to a paste with a little of the milk and stirred into the cup of milk; a tablespoonful of salt and a little pepper. Mix together, adding the whites last; bake immediately.

THE VALUE OF EGGS AS FOOD.

As a flesh-producer, one pound of eggs is equal to one pound of beef. A hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly, and to lay twelve dozen or eighteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, one pound of eggs. A pound of pork, on the contrary, requires about five and one-tenth pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are at 24 cents a dozen, and pork 10 cents a pound, we have a bushel of corn fed, producing \$2.88 worth of eggs, and \$1.05 for pork. Judging from these facts, eggs must be economical in their production and in their eating, and especially fit for the laboring man in replacing meat.

Eggs, considering the nutriment they contain, compared with beef, are at least four times cheaper. To cook a pound of pork requires considerable fuel and time. To cook a pound of eggs, a little of either. The English vegetarians eat no flesh. They are on the average long-lived, much longer than other people; they use eggs moderately.

The way to cook an egg, according to my notion, is to put it into water of a temperature of 180° and let it stand five minutes. The inside or yolk will be hard and the white of the egg will not be hard flocculent like curd, and easy of digestion. A little skill will teach any one how to do this. The eggs are then delicious. The only dressing needed on an egg is a little good butter—at least, I think so. Pepper and salt are only demanded by a morbid taste. Fried eggs, I think, are about nothing. A fresh egg dropped into water about 180° Fahrenheit and allowed to remain four or five minutes, so as to cook through, and then laid on a nice piece of brown bread that has been well toasted and dipped into hot water, is good enough for a king. Custards made from eggs are nutritious and wholesome. For the feeble they are better than beefsteak, and may be used freely.

BAD EGGS ARE OFTEN PURCHASED.

The safest way to try them is to hold them in the light, forming a close focus with the hand, or use an egg-tester. If the shell, when viewed thus, appears to be studded with small dark spots, they are doubtful. If you see no transparency in the shells they are fit only to be thrown away. The most certain test is to try them by the light of a lamp. If quite fresh, there are no spots upon the shells, and the eggs have a bright yellow tint.

New-laid eggs should not be eaten until they have been laid about eight or ten hours, because the white is not properly set before that time, and does not obtain its delicate flavor.

Never boil eggs for salads, sauces, or any other purpose more than ten minutes; and when done, place them in a basin of cold water to cool.

For making plum puddings duck eggs are more economical than those of fowls; they are larger in size and richer.

Did you notice that fine head of hair at church last Sunday? That was Mrs. B—. She never permits herself to be out of Hall's Hair Renewer.

In the Dairy.

BREEDING DAIRY COWS.

By Secretary C. M. Winslow, read at the last annual meeting of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

When our first parents took up their abode in the Garden of Eden, they found awaiting them a herd of cattle, which the Good Book pronounced good; and I have no doubt they were good for what they were intended—good as a foundation for man to build upon, to work out his brain upon, and the cattle of to-day show the work of his hands and the power of his intellect. You may see to-day in the Ayrshire cow the highest type of the dairy cow, and in the Hereford the highest type of the beef animal, and it is wholly due to the skill of man. You may take an Ayrshire cow and a Hereford cow, each to be the perfect type of their breed, and place them side by side, letting them calve about the same time, and feed them exactly the same on an abundance of good food, giving them the same care and attention, and the one will give fifty to sixty pounds of milk a day and the other will scarcely raise her calf. Continue this treatment for six months, and the Ayrshire will have given you five or six thousand pounds of milk, turning everything you feed her into the pail, and not sparing even the flesh she had laid up before calving, while the Hereford will have dried up entirely and be loaded down with fat. The Hereford has, by the skill of man, been converted into a miser, who will hoard up everything she eats and keep it herself, and only give it up with her life, while the Ayrshire, by the same skill directed in another line, has been converted into a prodigal, retaining nothing for herself, but freely pouring out her all for the daily blessing of her owner. In order to breed intelligently and successfully, we must understand the difference between these two opposite types of the same animal. Much of the failure of dairymen and dairy breeders is due to their trying to run a dairy with a herd of female steers. Would any of them enter a sixteen-hundred-pound Clyde in a 2:30 class in a race? or would any of them take a bulldog if he wished to hunt partridges? No, indeed. But the same man will pull away at the beef type of cows and grumble at unsuccessful dairying.

The first thing for a breeder to do is to educate himself to a standard, for his herd is simply the result of his own idea of a cow, and the herd will gradually shape itself to his idea of what a cow should be. There is in every breed of cattle a variation of type, and an inclination to one or the other of the opposite types of beef or dairy, and a close observer will find in his own herd this same variation. The pail is the actual test of a dairy cow, but there are marks of temperament, mental and physical, which, in the absence of the pail, are very sure guides to a close observer, and in the two types above mentioned they are exactly opposite.

In the perfect dairy cow the head is small and bony, the muzzle large, the nostrils wide, eyes full and mild, yet with a bright look to them; the neck strong at its junction with the head, but falling away quickly to a thin neck, nearly straight from head to shoulders; shoulders thin, with backbone prominent to the touch, and nearly straight from shoulders to tail, and full of indentations at some point between shoulders and hips, giving the appearance to the touch of being loosely put together. There should be large barrel room, beginning immediately from the shoulders, for you must have large power of lungs and heart to run the machine; then, too, the receptacle for food should be roomy; her hind quarters should be large, with hip bones wide spread; the hams should be thin, to give plenty of room for the udder,

which should extend well forward and back, having teats wide-spread on the four corners of the udder; the milk veins should be large and crooked, entering the belly through large holes; the veins on the sides and rear should also be large. There are various styles of escutcheons, and whichever style the cow may have should be wide and perfect of its kind. The skin should be soft and mellow, the hair thick, short and fine, the tail long and slim, legs fine and bony. The disposition of the cow should be highly nervous, with no ugliness. Most of these extreme characteristics of the dairy cow are exactly opposite the beef characteristics, and the cow is usually a good dairy cow in proportion to her lack of the beef marks.

Constitution is all-important, but a delicate feminine look is no sign of lack in constitution. Having understood the dairy type of a cow, the wise course for the breeder is to go through his herd and throw out those farthest from the perfect standard. That would probably take from a fourth to a third of his herd, and the food and care put upon the rest would probably give as large returns as from the whole lot. After all this is done, there is then a great difference in the value of the cows that are left, which can only be known by actual test, individually, to learn the utmost capacity of each cow, and in this respect cows standing in the same barn, treated alike, and to all outward appearance of about the same comparative value, will be found to vary greatly when forced.

Many a wonderful cow passes her whole life without her owner knowing what a prize he has, simply because he has never tested her capacity. Two cows with the same amount of food may give the same amount of dairy product, when if you increase the feed one will respond by an increased product, while the other will not. The one has reached her limit, while the other has not, and the careless feeder will continually be throwing away his food on the cow of small natural capacity. The value of careful individual tests in the herd is that the owner knows how much food is profitably fed to each cow, and the highest limit of each. This is particularly valuable in a breeding herd, for he then knows from which cows to save calves in order to raise the standard of his herd. It is not necessary, or perhaps profitable, to feed continually to the highest limit of a cow, but each cow in the herd should be known by actual test. This, I believe, is the secret of the success of the Jersey and Holstein cattle. It is claimed that the Ayrshire cow is little known, and needs only to be known to be valued. This, I believe, is true; and why is it so? This is an age of records, both in horses and cows. The public is not willing to accept guesses either on the speed of a trotter or the product of a cow.

It is useless for a man to affirm that his horse can trot in 2:30, unless he is willing to put him on a track under a watch. The question is not, what can he do? but, what has he done? We know what the Jersey has done in butter. We also know what the Holstein has done in milk. Enough of each breed in different parts of the country have been systematically tested to characterize the breed, but how is it with the Ayrshire? Who knows what she is? Who has ever tested her to her limit in either butter, cheese or milk? The test that has really been given to the Ayrshire is the test of the common dairy. Her owner feels conscious she is giving him a profit from the food consumed, and he knows he gets more from his Ayrshire for what care he gives her than from the cow of any other breed that stands. We know that the average yield of over six hundred cows is 6,100 pounds, and to my certain knowledge the majority of these cows are kept no better

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"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know it to differ from most hair tonics, in being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

than any common herd should be kept in order to obtain a fair profit. This test shows the foundation is extra, and there is every reason to believe that if these cows were gradually fed to their capacity, as remarkable records would be obtained as from the breeds that have been thus systematically tested.

The test of a breeder is in progress. Any man with money may make a collection of good cows of other men's breeding, but are the calves he raises from them superior to their dams? I do not mean, are all the calves superior, nor do I mean, are a small majority superior, but, are any of them superior? Does he succeed each year or two in raising a calf that has marked qualities of improvement? If not, then there is something wrong either with his stock or his management. The breeder should have definite ideas in his own mind of what he wants. He should be able to recognize his ideal when he sees it, and should have knowledge of the rules necessary to obtain it. Stock is very quick to yield to the brain of the owner.

After he has tested his stock to know the most valuable, and has coupled the cows with a bull of equal value for producing dairy cows, and has carefully attended to his cows during pregnancy, and has well covered the calves, then comes his skill to so raise them as to retain in them and perfect all the dairy qualities he has obtained by breeding, and I believe the care of the calf begins some nine or ten months before birth. The cow should be treated like a lady. No breeding animal should ever expect to be struck. She should always be treated so kindly that she will look upon her owner as a friend. Quiet, pleasant men, and only such, should be allowed around a herd of breeding cows, unless you wish wild, vicious calves. The food of the cows should be abundant,

and of that kind calculated to make bone and muscle. The calf, especially if a heifer, should be taught to drink and be fed by hand. Warm new milk should be fed for a week in such quantities as will not overload the stomach. As the stomach and its food capacity is the foundation of the future cow, it should be kept vigorous and healthy from the first. Many breeders like to see their calves fat and sleek, with a small belly, and bring them up to cows in this way. They may look better, but the calf that has been fed less fat-producing food and more bulk, will be in better condition to store a large quantity of food and digest it. I believe a calf should look like a little cow, and I would have them come in not later than thirty months old. Then let them go farrow and grow. In this way the milking quality is developed and retained, and they make better cows than if kept fat and growing to three years old before calving. It is much easier to breed and develop beef qualities than dairy, and a naturally first-class dairy heifer calf may, by the manner of raising, be almost entirely changed into a beef type, and never regain her natural type.

Temperament, care, and selection are the three necessary points to be followed in breeding dairy cows, and must be backed up by a man of sound judgment, good sense, and indomitable persistence.

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stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequalled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

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

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

Gossip About Stock.

It costs about \$13 per head to ship cattle from southern California to Chicago.

From the *Live Stock Record* we learn that the Pawnee Cattle Company, of Merino, Kas., lately shipped two cars of cattle to the Denver market.

The *Douglass Tribune* (Butler county) says that Hoyer and Buskirk brought in for shipment last Monday one of the fattest beef animals ever seen in this part of the country. They purchased it from N. M. A. Withrow, and it weighed, after shrinkage, seventy pounds more than a ton.

The very heavy cattle are certainly not in fashion this year. There happens to be quite a good many scattering lots of 1,600 to 1,800 pound beefs, not that feeders intended to make them so large, but because they were holding on in the hope of getting better prices, and in the meantime of course had to keep up the feed.

The *Live Stock Record* says that up to the first of July, for the preceding thirty days, the receipts at Denver stock yards were 20,608 cattle, 5,553 hogs, 3,695 sheep, and 633 horses and mules. Compared with the same month last year, this is a decrease of 6,061 cattle, 2,045 hogs, and 10,396 sheep, and an increase of 48 horses. For the first six months of the year the receipts were 62,657 cattle, 44,088 hogs, 21,267 sheep, and 2,485 horses and mules. Compared with the first six months of 1890, this is an increase of 4,244 cattle and 184 horses, and a decrease of 1,078 hogs and 37,599 sheep.

The *Live Stock Reporter* says that the receipts for the month of June, 1891, at the St. Louis National Stock Yards amounted to 82,842 cattle, 54,650 hogs, and 59,569 sheep, against 50,913 cattle, 66,202 hogs and 65,581 sheep received during the month of May—an increase of 31,929 cattle, and a decrease of 11,543 hogs and 6,012 sheep. Receipts for the first six months of 1891 amount to 229,146 cattle, 428,598 hogs and 179,323 sheep, against 216,785 cattle, 511,684 hogs and 128,729 sheep during the first six months of 1890, an increase this year of 12,361 cattle, a decrease of 83,066 hogs and an increase of 51,594 sheep.

The *Daily Drovers Journal*, Chicago, in its issue of July 2, says: The 236 head of cattle which arrived Monday from Kansas with some in bad condition were held in quarantine by Chief City Inspector Weir, who subsequently made a post-mortem examination of the whole lot, and condemned 84 head of "natives" and half-breed cattle to the rendering tanks, as being affected with splenic fever. No other cattle were allowed to come in contact with them, and the case was carefully and judiciously handled. The cattle, though shipped from Southern Kansas, were yarded in the Texas quarantine division, where they belonged.

The *Drovers Journal* says that without doubt the largest set of bovine twins that were ever born are a pair of Durham steers now on exhibition in Chicago. These bovine monsters have just turned six years of age and together tip the scales at the enormous weight of 8,040 pounds. They measure 18 hands high, 12 feet 6 inches long, and 14 feet and 6 inches around the girth, being 3 feet and 2 inches across the hip. J. S. Walker, a stockman of Carthage, Mo., brought them here with the intention of selling them for show cattle. He thinks they would be a unique attraction at the World's Fair, and wishes to dispose of them for that purpose. The cattle were raised by G. Lindner, of Jasper county, Mo. The pair are attracting no end of interest among stockmen, and all pronounce them decidedly the largest steers on record. The owner is justly

very proud of his pair. He has named one "Harrison" and the other "Cleveland," though he claims they have no political aspirations whatever.

According to the authority of the *Drovers Telegram*, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska produce Kansas City's "native" cattle. These three States, during June, furnished this market 34,143 steers, 9,016 cows and 2,656 calves; total, 45,815. The same States last year furnished 61,143 steers, 14,927 cows and 1,861 calves; total, 77,930 head. This shows a shortage this year of 26,999 steers, 5,911 cows, and an increase of 795 calves; a shortage in the total of 32,115 head. From these figures we see that Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska furnished 53.2 per cent. of the steers, cows and calves, which, against 72.8 per cent. for June, 1890, shows a decrease of 19.6 per cent.

For the first six months of 1891 the four principal markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, show a total decrease of 483,125 cattle, an increase of about 12,000 calves, an increase of 1,286,592 hogs, and an increase of 22,786 sheep. St. Louis showed the only gain in cattle—12,361 head—for six months, but she counts calves as cattle, and the run of calves there was very heavy. Chicago had an increase of 14,061 calves, and Kansas City a decrease of 1,917 calves. In hogs Chicago had 1,006,727 increase; Kansas City, 170,675 increase; Omaha, 192,276 increase, and St. Louis, 83,086 decrease. All points had an increase of sheep except Kansas City, which lost 122,388 during the six months.

A. J. Child, 209 Market St., St. Louis, Mo., sold on Monday last the following lots of wool for Kansas wool-growers: H. E. Hassenpflug, Yates Center, 7 sacks, 1,300 pounds, at 19.4 cents per pound; D. A. Hassenpflug, Yates Center, 10 sacks, 1,677 pounds, at 18½ cents per pound; F. H. Bayer, Yates Center, 13 sacks, 2,900 pounds at 18½ cents per pound. For the times, these were tip-top prices, though it must be said that the wools were nicely handled, bright and light, and the general condition of the clips speak well for the growers. Mr. Child is one of the very best wool commission merchants that we know, and our readers may rest assured that they will get full prices and quick returns on all wool consigned to him.

The *Leavenworth Times* says that the Missouri State Board of Agriculture has secured a quantity of petroleum from the oil wells in Kansas, that is being distributed to farmers who have cholera among their hogs, as it is said to be a specific for hog cholera. It is to be given as follows: "Give enough to physic the hog thoroughly, say from one-half pint to a pint, followed every day by smaller doses. They will usually drink it readily from the trough, but, if they refuse to drink, it can be mixed with chop feed, or milk used as a drench. For drenching, use a cow's horn if one can be had, otherwise use a bottle with bottom off, and pour the oil in slowly with a tablespoon. For preventive, give from one-fourth to one-half pint two or three times a week while the hogs are exposed."

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and you are bad clear through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," answered a little girl, whose sick mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

Make Your Own Bitters!

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

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

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

July 6, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 5,731. Shipping steers, \$4 00a50; cows, \$1 90a3 05; bulls, \$1 75a3 00; heifers, \$2 20a2 60; Texas steers, \$2 30a3 75; Texas cows, \$1 20a2 30; Indian steers, \$2 35a3 25.
HOGS—Receipts 2,442. Range of packers, \$4 40a75; bulk of sales, \$4 55a4 70.
SHEEP—Receipts 2,237. Muttons, \$4 00; stockers, \$3 25.
HORSES—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$125a175; good, \$100a125. Mares, extra, \$125a145; good, \$70a90. Drivers, extra, \$140a200; good, \$75a120.
MULES—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$60a70; 14½ hands, \$70a75; 15 hands, \$100a110; 15½ hands, medium, \$105a125.

Chicago.

July 6, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,319. Market steady to higher. Prime to extra native steers, \$5 90a6 25; others, \$5 00a5 75; stockers, \$3 50a4 25; Texans, \$2 80a3 90; cows, \$2 80a4 25.
HOGS—Receipts 13,000. Market active. Packers and shippers, \$4 25a4 85; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4 90a5 00; light, \$4 90a4 95.
SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market steady. Natives, \$4 50a5 25; Texans, \$3 60a4 40; West-erns, \$4 60a4 90; lambs, \$4 50a6 85.

St. Louis.

July 6, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 5,200. Market strong. Good to fancy native steers, \$5 00a5 60; fair to good native steers, \$3 70a5 10; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 65a3 70.
HOGS—Receipts 1,300. Market higher. Fair to choice heavy, \$4 80a4 90; mixed grades, \$4 40a4 80; light, fair to best, \$4 70a4 85.
SHEEP—Receipts 5,300. Market slow. Fair to fancy, \$3 20a5 00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

July 6, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts for past 24 hours 14,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 80c; No. 3 hard, 78c; No. 2 red, 82c, and No. 3 red, 77c.
CORN—Receipts for past 24 hours 20,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 54½c; No. 3 mixed, 54c; No. 2 white mixed, 61c; No. 3 white mixed, 60c.
OATS—Receipts for past 24 hours 5,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 33c; No. 3 mixed, 32½c; No. 2 red, 33c; No. 2 white mixed, 35c.
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 270 tons. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$7 00; good to choice, \$5 50a6 00; prime, \$3 00a4 00; common, \$2 00a3 00.

Chicago.

July 6, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 39,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 91¼a93¼c; No. 3 spring, 83a88c; No. 2 red, 82¼a85¼c.
CORN—Receipts 55,000 bushels. No. 2, 61¼c.
OATS—Receipts 265,000 bushels. No. 2, 35¼c; No. 2 white, 35a40¼c; No. 3 white, 38a39c.
RYE—Receipts 1,000 bushels. No. 2, 76c.

St. Louis.

July 6, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 98,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 88¼a88¼c.
CORN—Receipts 127,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 55½c.
OATS—Receipts 33,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 38c.
HAY—Choice to fancy prairie, \$15 00; choice to fancy timothy, \$12 00a16 00.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

July 6, 1891.
Receipts last week, 921,829 pounds; since January 1, 10,846,638 pounds, an increase over 1890 of 1,880,396 pounds.
The general market wore a better aspect, but no pronounced advance nor any activity to demand manifest; yet the steady decline noted heretofore was checked, for the time being at least. Offerings ceased to accumulate, and there was more inclination shown to buy, the comparatively low prices causing some speculative inquiry but very little call from manufacturers.
Kansas and Nebraska sold fairly at full quotations when light in weight and of bright color, but dull otherwise. Movement increasing. Last quotations are for medium light bright, 20a21c; coarse, 17a18c; light fine, 17a19c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

Chicago.

July 6, 1891.
The receipts for the first six months of 1891 were 11,820,332 pounds, against 6,132,076 pounds for the same period last year. The market shows a decidedly improved condition and manufacturers are taking more interest. There seems to be no reason why wool should be any cheaper than last year.
Kansas and Nebraska wool show a much improved condition and is justly meeting with increased inquiry. Additional sales have been made at 25c for light medium Nebraska, and for a fairly bright lot of Kansas medium 23c has been obtained. A sale of fine medium Kansas and Nebraska wool of some heavy condition has been made at 21c. Heavy fine, 13a15c; average fine, 18a20c; choice fine, 20a22c; average medium, 16a23c; average coarse, 18a20c.

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

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

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NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAN., March 12, 1891.
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Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,329,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....	27 per cent.

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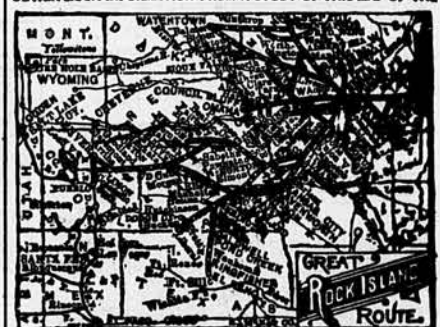
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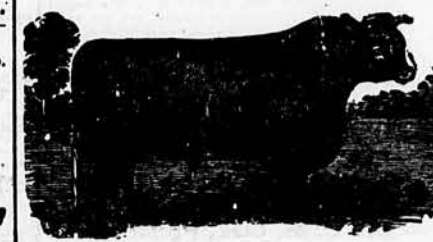
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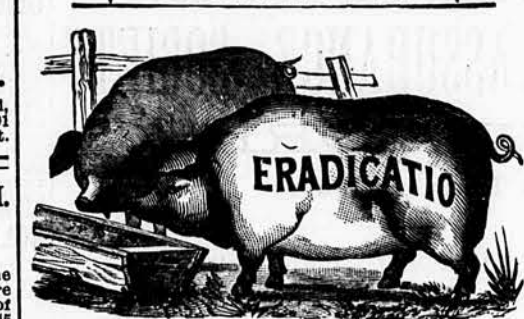
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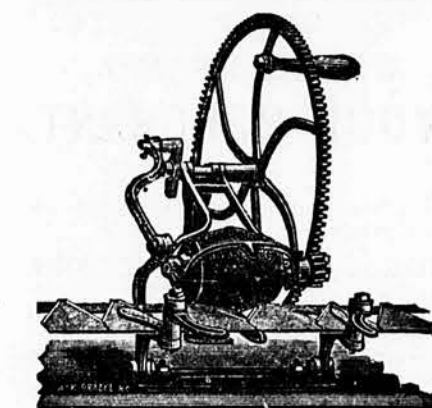
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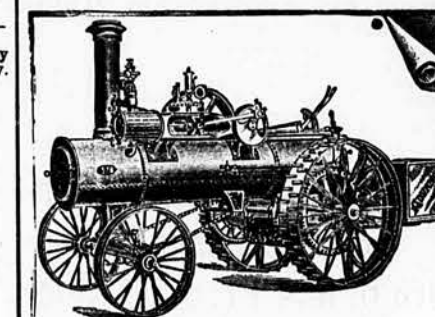
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1891.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

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

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

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.

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

COLT—By same, one dun horse colt, 10 or 12 months old; two animals valued at \$50.

Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.

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

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

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Wertz, P. O. Shawnee, May 24, 1891, one bay horse, 15 hands high, branded A on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Alonzo Huff, in Kiowa tp., P. O. Kiowa, May 15, 1891, one bay stallion, 15½ hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, long black bushy tail; valued at \$50.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, clerk.

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

Greeley county—J. U. Brown, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. A. Brown, in Colony tp., P. O. Underwood, May 15, 1891, one black mare mule, 15½ hands high, branded S. B. on left hip; valued at \$50.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

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

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. W. Denny, in Geneva tp., P. O. Geneva, one bay horse, 8 years old, both hind feet white, some harness marks; valued at \$40.

Rooks county—F. P. Hill, clerk.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1891.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. B. Thorne, in Mission tp., P. O. Glenn, May 31, 1891, one red muley heifer, white flanks, about 2 years old, in calf; valued at \$15.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Minor B. Harris, in Lincoln tp., P. O. Arcadia, June 19, 1891, one black horse pony, branded on left hip; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one dun mare pony, Spanish brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

Phillips county—J. E. Barnes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Swan Nelson, P. O. Long Island, June 5, 1891, one light bay mare, 15 hands high, wire cut on left front foot; valued at \$20.

Brown county—W. E. Chapman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John McCoy, in Morrill tp., P. O. Sebatha, one red and white steer or stag, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Miller, Crawford tp., P. O. Tehama, May 15, 1891, one bay horse, white hind foot, blind in right eye, supposed to be 12 years old.

FILLY—Taken up by W. B. Lyster, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Crestline, May 28, 1891, one sorrel filly, split in right ear, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, snip on nose, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

2 HORSES—By same, June 12, 1891, two chestnut sorrel horses, about 8 or 9 years old, shod all round.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 4 or 5 years old, shod on front feet, scar or brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by Paul Rieborn, in Logan tp., June 1, 1891, one dark brown or bay mare mule, 16 hands 2½ inches high, 12 years old, pigeon-toed in front, shod all round, knot on right front foot on outside, heavy collar-marks on both shoulders and on top of neck, white spot on right side of back from harness or saddle, white spot between eye and ear on right side.

MULE—Taken up by Mary J. Mordica, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Opolis, one small bay mule, about 7 years old; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Riley Anderson, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Waco, Mo., one sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, cut on the left thigh, 4 years old; valued at \$55.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 14½ hands high, sweet in left shoulder, 3 years old; valued at \$50.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 8, 1891.

Osborne county—C. E. Jewell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Zimmerman, in Hancock tp., June 12, 1891, one red and white steer, 1 year old, some black stripes, white face, has been dehorned; valued at \$12.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Leroy Wing, in Fairview tp., P. O. Lucas, May 9, 1891, one red steer, white spot in face, 2 years old; valued at \$18.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. N. Carpenter, in Quincy tp., one mile north of Quincy, June 9, 1891, one dark steer, 4 years old, brand not legible; valued at \$25.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. Allen, in Spring Valley tp., one black mare, star in forehead, scar on both front legs, about 13 years old.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, star in forehead, one white hind foot, about 4 years old.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Sigars, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Waco, Mo., June 11, 1891, one black Texas mare pony, 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded 9 on left hip.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John B. Tilley, in Geneva tp., P. O. Keighley, June 17, 1891, one red 2-year-old steer, some white on belly and on bush of tail; valued at \$15.

Hodgeman county—H. B. Helm, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Rice, in South Roscoe tp., June 8, 1891, one cream-colored horse, white mane and tail, white face, hind feet white to hocks, tip of left ear split; valued at \$30.

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

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