

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$5.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

**M. D. COVELL**, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2378 (1097), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

**PROSPECT STOCK FARM**.—Registered, imported and high grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

### CATTLE.

**400 COWS, PURE-BRED HEREFORDS**.—Headed by Fortune 2080, Sir Evelyn 9650, Cheerful Boy 2629, Dewsbury 211 18977, and others. Car lots and young herds a specialty. Jno. A. Moore, 561 and 563 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

**VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS**.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

**T. M. MARCY & SON**, Wakarusa, Kas., breeders of registered Short-horn cattle, have now for sale at a bargain twenty bulls, 18 to 22 months old. Carload lots of heifers or cows a specialty.

**JERSEY CATTLE**.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

**L. A. KNAPP**, { **SHORT-HORN CATTLE**  
Breeder, { and **BUFF COCHIN POULTRY**  
MAPLE HILL, KAS. { **FOR SALE.**

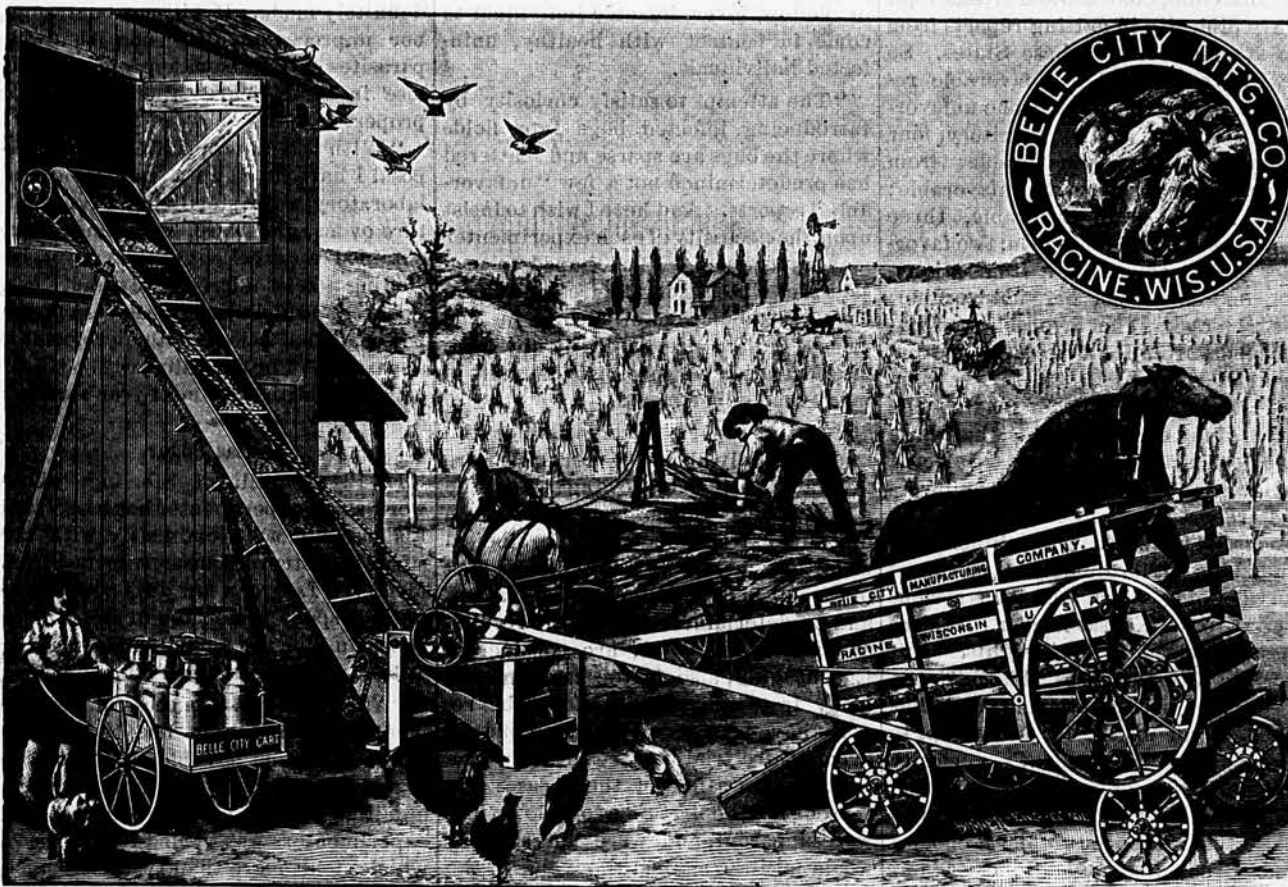
**ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE**.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. E. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. (Mention Kansas Farmer.)

**MAPLEDALE HERD**.—Of Short-horns. Good cattle with reliable breeding. Acklam, Whitebury 95837 heads the herd. Some choice stock of both sexes for sale. Write for what you want. C. B. CRUMPACKER, Washington, Iowa.

**GEO. M. KELLAM & SON**, breeders of **GALLOWAY CATTLE**. Have for sale now eight thoroughbred bulls, from 6 to 18 months. Also breed Hambletonian and Morgan horses. Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**E. L. LEMENT**, Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.



### ENSILAGE AND FODDER CUTTERS.

The Belle City Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wis., again come to the front with their latest production in cutting machinery. This firm is among the oldest manufacturers in this line, and their products are always considered by the trade as first-class in every respect. The illustration on this page is a fair illustration of a complete Belle City outfit, although the company makes larger and smaller machines and different styles of powers. It will be noticed that the Chain Feeder does away with the help of one or more men, as the man on the load can put the Ensilage into the running feed-box, which takes it on without any further attention from the operator. This attachment alone is worth the price of the outfit in saving the labor, and is furnished only by this company. Their carriers are driven principally by rope instead of belting, although belting is furnished if preferred. Rope has proved much more satisfactory, as it runs in grooved pulleys, and in this way does not run off, even if the carriers are not set perfectly true. The carriers can be swung several feet without interfering with the running arrangement; adjustable tighteners are used, taking up all the slack. Any style of knife can be furnished with the Belle City. The Convex and Concave, or as they are sometimes called, out curve and in curve; also the straight knife, as on a Cylinder Cutter. These are 1/4 inch thick, and are preferred by some. Send for an illustrated Catalogue and Price List, which will be mailed free on application. This firm will also send to any who ask for it their latest publication on Ensilage, which contains all the latest information regarding Ensilage and the Silo, and is approved by the highest authority in Wisconsin. Each State College and Government Experiment Stations use a Belle City Cutter, and we recommend them to our readers as being all they are represented to be.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**J. H. TAYLOR**, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., **SHORT-HORNS**, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

**HOME FARM HERDS SHORT-HORN CATTLE**.—With the Cruikshank bull Imp. Knight Templar 51503 at head of herd. Poland-Chinas, the farmer's hog; young stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; eggs \$1 and \$2 respectively. C. M. T. Hulet, Edgerton, Johnson Co., Kas.

**W. W. WALTIRE**, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Chester White hogs. Have bred them for eleven years in Kansas. Young stock for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Light Brahma chickens.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN** M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kansas, **CATTLE & POLAND-CHINA SWINE**. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Stock as represented.

### SWINE.

**T. C. TAYLOR**, Green City, Mo., has fifty head of registered Poland-China pigs for this season's trade at farmers' prices. Inspection of stock and correspondence desired.

**F. G. HOPKINS & SON**, St. Joseph, Mo., breeders of choice Poland-China and Small Yorkshire swine. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeders all recorded. Stock for sale.

**PRINCETON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**.—H. Davidson & Son, proprietors, Princeton, Kas. Champion R. at head, assisted by Bradford's Perfection. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence promptly answered. Mention FARMER.

**ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs**, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4693 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

**BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM**.—H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, Essex and Jersey Red swine. A fine lot of pigs for sale. State what you want. All inquiries answered.

### SWINE.

**D. TROTT**, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

**REG'D ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS**. Farmers' prices. Inspection solicited. Address E. I. Crowell, Iola, Kas., breeder and shipper.

**V. B. HOWEY**, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs; \$1.25 for 18; \$2 for 26.

**TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES**.—Fine weanling pigs, boars ready for service, and young sows at reasonable prices. Write H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

**A. K. SERCOMB**, Paton, Iowa, breeder of **DUROC-JERSEY SWINE**. West Star at head of herd. Let me hear from you.

**HOGS** Duroc-Jerseys. Best prize stock for sale. C. J. STUCKEY, ATLANTA, ILL.

### SWINE.

**MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**.—James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

**PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINA swine**. George Lewis, proprietor, Neodesha, Kas. Herd second to none in the West. Write for what you want.

**KAW VALLEY HERD OF FANCY POLAND-CHINAS**.—Kaw Chief at head, assisted by Dorsey's Glory and Jack's Choice. I will say, with modesty but with a degree of pleasure, it is hard to find three finer boars, East or West, owned by one man in same herd. Come and see and you will know whether my claims are just. One hundred pigs for season's trade. Call on or address M. F. TATMAN, Roseville, Kas.

(Continued on page 16.)

# KC BAKING POWDER.

25 OZS. FOR 25 C.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.

F. F. JACQUES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.



## Agricultural Matters.

### THE CHINCH BUG MUST GO.

Chancellor Snow's monthly report on his chinch bug experiment is very encouraging. It shows that other States are deeply interested in the subject. Important preparations are now being completed for next year's experiment. Mr. Snow reports progress as follows:

"Since the issuance of the last report (July 15), the demand for infected bugs has greatly lessened. But 380 lots of bugs have been sent out during the month, making a total to date of 2,080 lots. At present very few requests are being received.

"Besides furnishing Kansas farmers with infected bugs, I have sent packages on request to Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Indian Territory, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Colorado and Mississippi. I have difficulty in getting reports from the experimenters in these States. So far, I have received five favorable reports from Missouri and one unfavorable; from the Indian Territory, four favorable and two unfavorable; from Texas, four favorable, five unfavorable; from Illinois, two favorable, three unfavorable; from Wisconsin, two favorable, three unfavorable; from Minnesota, one favorable, one unfavorable; from Nebraska, one favorable, no unfavorable; from Iowa, no favorable and one unfavorable.

"I am convinced, from reading the letters of my correspondents, that there have been many cases where infected bugs were sent out where an unfavorable report was foredoomed. The presence of a few scattering chinch bugs in a field is not ordinarily a matter of overwhelming alarm or even serious interest to the Kansas farmer. We are too accustomed to such sights. But in not a few instances this year the presence of such scattering bugs has served as an excuse for an attempt to satisfy the correspondent's curiosity concerning the chinch bug infection remedy. A request for infected bugs was sent in, responded to, and if enough live bugs could be found to carry out the preliminary infecting in the glass tumbler, the bugs were turned loose in the field to search out the few hemipterous inhabitants. That the few inhabitants escaped an untimely death goes without saying. A very essential condition of success in the work is that the bugs shall be sufficiently numerous in the field in order that the contagion may rapidly spread. An exact analogy may be found in the spread of an infectious disease among human beings, especially an infectious disease in which the bacterial *causa causans* is a rapid developer as in Asiatic cholera. The cause here is a characteristic bacterial form, Koch's celebrated *Comma bacillus*. This cholera beginning in the Ganges delta, wherein it is epidemic, travels along commercial highways, whereby human agencies unintentionally offered, the disease becomes epidemic. Crowded cities, frequented highways, scenes of fairs and festivals, are struck by the introduction of the insidious bacillus, and dread death reigns. If the inhabitants were few and scattered the bacilli would find two serious obstacles to their grim victory; first, no agencies for distribution, and second, no nutrient medium in which to propagate in the marvelous numbers necessary that the victims may be unable to escape infection.

"Thus, then, with the infectious disease of the chinch bugs, the chinch bug cholera, as it has been gratuitously called by some correspondents. Epidemics do not rage where these agencies of distribution and favorable conditions for propagation are lacking. Let my laboratory be the central disease district; the place where the disease is endemic, always to be found. Then

we introduce a condition as in the Asiatic cholera, namely, distribution by human agency, although here intentionally exerted. I send the infection wherever it is needed. I get it to the confines of the corn or wheat field. The farmer adds to this his distribution of the infection in certain spots of the corn field. Thus far the distribution has been intentional. We must now depend upon the natural, unintentional spreading. The victims themselves are to effect their own destruction by spreading the infection to every hill of corn, under every clod, into every crevice, precisely as we human beings do most effectually for ourselves when we send railroad trains and letters out of yellow fever districts abroad over the land, or allow infected excreta to pass into our flowing rivers, or, and exactly analogous to the case of the chinch bug, when we unwittingly allow a leprosy or smallpox infected or yellow fever infected individual to come in contact with healthy, uninfected individuals.

"The attempt to satisfy curiosity by introducing infected bugs into fields where the bugs are sparse and scattered has predetermined not a few 'unfavorable' reports. And here I wish to insist upon the necessity of each experimenter making a report. I had hoped to present some interesting figures, and a preliminary tabulation of results in this report, but am prevented by my lack of information concerning the results of many field experiments.

"Of the reports received since the middle of July about 65 per cent. are favorable, a good showing when the many chances for unfavorable reports due to extraordinary meteorological conditions, errors in manipulation, lack of careful and intelligent observation, and predetermined unfavorable results, as spoken of above, are considered. Encouraging, also, is the fact that in many instances where unfavorable reports have been received, a second or even a third trial has resulted in success. In not a few of these cases the reasons for the first unfavorable results were apparent, and were not such as would militate against the value of the remedy.

"Field Agent Hickey has returned from a month's trip through Riley, Clay, Cloud, Ottawa, Washington, Jewell, Mitchell, Dickinson and Marion counties. He visited one hundred farmers to whom infected bugs were sent. His report gives a percentage of favorable experiments of almost ninety.

"The work of investigation in the laboratory has gone on steadily, and some interesting results have been obtained. From the beginning my practical experiments have been carried on from the standpoint that the infecting fungi and bacteria, to be maintained in full strength of virulence, should be propagated in their natural food medium, the bugs. Results previously had by other experimenters in the way of infecting the bugs from artificial cultures has not resulted successfully, and my laboratory infecting has been, from the first, carried on by keeping the infection alive and unchanged in, and on bugs. Of the experiments with artificial cultures in my laboratory I may sum the results so far obtained briefly as follows: The fungus *empusa* can not be successfully grown, unchanged, on plate cultures using Irish moss and beef broth as a nutrient medium. Long erect filaments are thrown out, differing markedly in general appearance from the ordinary hyphae, and the fungus does not fruit. Evidently, then, as the infection is spread by spores, *empusa* infecting must be done from the fungus grown on and in chinch bugs. *Sporotrichum globuliferum*, the other fungus parasite, grows freely and develops spores on plate cultures, but so far I have been unable to infect bugs from these pure

cultures, although the fungus spreads rapidly among live bugs in the infecting cages, when introduced as a growth on and in chinch bugs. I have isolated and made pure cultures of two forms of micrococci (bacteria), one of which I am convinced is identical with Burrill's *Micrococcus insectorum*, deemed by Prof. Forbes, of Illinois, to be the cause of epidemics among Illinois chinch bugs. This micrococcus is almost invariably found in dead bugs sent in from infected fields. The other micrococcus, larger and almost perfectly circular in optical plane is found occasionally. Spraying live bugs with a fluid containing this latter micrococcus in numbers does not result in infecting bugs so as to cause death. Further experimenting along these lines is necessary before general statements regarding the behavior of the parasites in the saprophytic condition in which we have them in cultures outside of the bugs can be definitely made. It will not be strange, nor unprecedented to find that the parasites cultivated as saprophytes may lose in some degree their pathogenic properties.

"With the appropriation at my disposal I have fitted up a bacteriological laboratory, with sterilizing ovens, culture ovens, glassware, etc., and have obtained an excellent optical outfit, including a Zeiss microscopic stand, Zeiss, Spencer and Reichert objectives of high power, and a Zeiss photomicrographic apparatus. The laboratory will be in excellent condition for next year's work."

### Kansas Sugar.

E. B. Cowgill, of Sterling, whose work as an experimenter has associated his name most prominently with the sugar industry of Kansas, returned from Medicine Lodge, a few days ago, where he had spent some time in assisting in preparing for the annual sugar-making at that point. In an interview he says:

"After the first successful experiments with sorghum had been made and it was found possible and profitable to make sugar from this luxuriant and unfailing plant, the attention of the experimenters was turned to the beet, which yields more than twice as much sugar-bearing stock to the acre as sorghum does. A careful and full study of the methods of cultivation and manufacture which are employed in Germany and France was begun, and in many localities beets were grown and sent to the mills for working. Those experiments were satisfactory to a surprising degree. An analysis was made at Medicine Lodge, which showed the Kansas-grown beets to be richer in sugar than those of Germany and France. This led to the planting of a considerable acreage, which was scattered through the State. At Medicine Lodge, where the most successful mill is in operation, 100 acres of beets were grown last year. Most of the beets raised in other parts of the State were sent to that mill to be converted into sugar."

But now Prof. Cowgill says that beet culture is something of a disappointment—that is, it does not pay, or has not paid as yet. He says, however, that profits from the manufacture of beet sugar in this State are sure to come.

The reasons assigned by Prof. Cowgill for this temporary setback are that the Kansas farmer does not want to bestow a great deal of labor on a small piece of land, which he has to do in growing beets, and that neither the farmer nor manufacturer is as yet familiar with the details which must be observed before success can come. This ignorance of detail was, he says, the greatest difficulty with which they had to contend in bringing the cane industry up to its present profitable status. The average farmer has become so accustomed to cultivating large areas that he would rather work a ten-acre field for \$100 than a single acre with the

same financial result. It is here that the beet has missed connection—it has not been cared for. This fault will be overcome as land grows in value and it becomes necessary to till every foot of it with care.

The mill at Medicine Lodge will begin work this week, and the outlook for a large production of cane sugar is very promising. Mr. Cowgill does not have any doubt that the manufacture of beet sugar will yet be a great industry in Kansas. He says they will rest awhile, watch the experiments now being made at the sugar mills of Nebraska and profit by the findings.

### The Plank Drag or Float.

If there is one tool upon the farm whose apparent usefulness is made manifest by use more than another it is the drag or float. "For leveling the surface and making a fine seed-bed," says an experienced and successful agriculturist, "there can be no tool which can be called its superior. In many instances it has taken the place of the field roller. It certainly will do as good work in crushing clods as a field roller, and is not nearly so expensive.

"It is an indispensable article in the cultivation of listed corn, gardeners and nurserymen cannot well do without it, and it is an excellent tool for the preparation of ground for winter wheat. In fact it is a good tool to use on ground that is being prepared for a seed-bed for any of the products of the farm or garden. Then, too, there is one other thing to recommend it to the general use of the farmer, and that is its comparative cheapness.

"To make one of these implements you have but to get three or four planks the length desired, say ten to sixteen feet long, a foot wide and two inches thick. Place the front edge of the rear plank on top of the back edge of the plank in front of it, and so on until all the plank are used, lapping them about one and a half to two inches. Next are required hard wood scantling, two by four inches, and four or five feet long, according to the number of planks in the drag, and these are bolted on top of the planks, the bolts running through where the planks lap. This will hold them firmly together. Let the scantling run a little angling across the planks so that their front ends will be two feet apart, projecting one foot. Attach a chain to each of the front ends of the scantlings, and to the chain hitch the doubletrees. If the drag is sixteen feet long there should be a scantling hitch at or near each end to answer as hitching places."

From the Hoxie *Sentinel* we learn that the Sheridan county bank, of Hoxie, under the management of Grover Walker, has a field of broom-corn, six miles northeast of Hoxie, of 640 acres, that bids fair to require several trains of cars to transport the product to market this fall. They have about twenty hands employed in the cultivation of the crop, and estimate that it will require 100 hands to harvest the same.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure in the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

AUGUST 24—H. C. Snyder, Poland-Chinas, Higginsville, Mo.  
SEPTEMBER 22—F. M. Lall, Poland-China sale, Marshall, Mo.  
SEPTEMBER 23—C. G. Sparks, Poland-China sale, Mt. Leonard, Mo.  
SEPTEMBER 29-30—Robert Rounds, second annual sale of Poland-Chinas, Morganville, Kas.

### WESTERN DRAFT AND COACH HORSE REGISTER ASSOCIATION.

In view of the importance of the horse industry of the West and for the purpose of encouraging a general improvement of horse-raising by our farmers, a number of representative breeders and farmers of Kansas and Missouri took the matter up, and after more or less correspondence and consultation a meeting was called and held in Topeka, June 17, when an association was formed and articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State, according to the laws of Kansas, chartering the Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association, giving to the association the right to record and issue certificates of registration to any imported or native-bred full-blood draft or coach stallions that are eligible to enter in any of the recognized draft or coach stud books of Europe or America. All mares or fillies sired by stallions above described. Stallions having five top crosses of any of the above breeds.

That the business shall be transacted at Columbus or Topeka, Kas., or Kansas City, Mo.

Another meeting of the association was held in Topeka, on July 3, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: W. P. Popenoe, Jr., President, Berryton, Kas.; J. W. Chubb, First Vice President, Baxter Springs, Kas.; S. M. Wilson, Second Vice President, Carthage, Mo.; L. M. Pickering, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.; H. W. McAfee, Treasurer, Topeka, Kas. Directors—A. W. Hayes, G. M. Swanson, H. A. Heath, W. F. Berry and M. Mohler.

Briefly, the objects of this association are:

1. To encourage the breeding of our native mares to none but imported or full-blood stallions.
2. To enable us in the future without perplexing correspondence and waste of time and doubtless many failures, to prove by a line of accredited certificates that our American-born stallions that will be in demand for home and export trade, have the five or more pure-blood top crosses.
3. To enable us to demand better prices for our brood mares by being able to prove by our certificates of registration that although they have more or less native blood in their veins yet they are the progeny of a line of prize-winning or pure-blood stallions.
4. To enable purchasers of draft and coach horses to learn where the certain style of horses they wish are to be found and the communities growing a breed or style of horses to have purchasers informed of their locality.

#### THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES

for the issuing of 100 shares of stock at \$10 each and that each stockholder have one vote for each share of stock owned by him in voting for the officers. It provides for the usual offices and committees and defines their several duties.

That the officers shall hold their offices two years or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. For bonding the Treasurer and Secretary. That the annual meeting shall be held in the city of Topeka during the holding of the Kansas State Fair, or at such time and place as the Executive committee may order. For the issuing of a registration book whenever the Board of Directors deem expedient. That each person who pays the Secretary \$10 registration fees shall be entitled to one share of stock, provided that not more than the 100 shares of stock provided for in the articles of incorporation shall be issued.

That the Secretary may charge \$1 for each certificate of registration and 50 cents for each transfer. Provided that when the application for registering the "certificate of registration" of any stallion shall be accompanied by five (5) mares or fillies of his siring, no fees shall be charged for his certificate of registration.

If the sire of the mare to be recorded has not been entered on our register, send

a certified copy of his registration certificate with this application.

Unsound or unworthy individual animals should not be presented for registry. Such will not be admitted under any circumstances where facts proving their inferiority are made known to the Registration committee.

2. A fee of \$1 will be charged on each animal registered and 50 cents for each transfer.

3. No application shall be considered until the fees are paid, nor shall any number be assigned by the Secretary until every requirement has been complied with.

4. When entries or transfers are made, the certificate given by the Secretary shall constitute the receipt for the fees, but such certificate shall not be binding upon the association in case of errors.

5. In case the animal offered for registration is owned by other than the owner of the dam at the time of birth, a transfer is required to the present owner from the previous owner; and if the animal has passed through one or more intermediate hands, transfers must be given in their regular order.

6. In case of change of ownership of an animal, the buyer must obtain from the seller a certificate of transfer, for which a blank form will be furnished by the Secretary, which will be recorded when returned. In case of the neglect or refusal of the seller to give a certificate of transfer, the record of transfer may be made by the Secretary upon written approval of a majority of the Registration committee on evidence of sale and delivery.

7. In all certificates of transfer the full names and postoffice addresses of both the buyer and the seller of the animal, and the date of sale must be given.

8. In view of the fact that the value of a pedigree depends largely on the character and standing of the party or parties who bred and reared the animals represented therein, it is a matter of no small importance that the name of the breeder of every animal mentioned in each pedigree be given. This, if known, should never be omitted. Frequently the breeder's name is absolutely necessary for the proper identification of the animal.

9. The number of the animal, date of birth, name of breeder, name and number of sire, name and number of dam, name of importer and name of owner will be printed in the body of the record.

10. The use of duplicate names should be avoided.

11. Should an animal have been admitted to registration or transferred through misrepresentation or fraud, the Registration committee, on the discovery of the same, shall declare the entry or transfer void, together with any entries that may have been made of descendants of such animal.

12. When an animal shall have been registered or transferred through misrepresentation or fraud, the Registration committee may direct the Secretary to refuse for record any subsequent entry or transfer dependent upon the signature of any person implicated in such fraudulent entry or transfer.

Every farmer or horse-raiser who breeds his mares to any registered draft or coach stallion should co-operate with this association, and for detailed information or blanks address the Secretary, L. M. Pickering, Columbus, Kas.

#### County Breeders' Clubs.

Last week we gave an article urging the formation of breeders' clubs, and as the matter was received so cordially by enterprising breeders, the following suggestive constitution and by-laws are submitted for the consideration of breeders who are disposed to make an effort to organize a county association or club. The form given here is only intended to be suggestive, with a view of securing a uniformity in the different counties.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This association of breeders of improved stock shall be known as the County Breeders' Club.

ART. 2. The objects of this club shall be to promote the interests of breeders of the different classes of pure-bred stock and to encourage improvement in the breeding and management of live stock in this county.

ART. 3. The officers of this club shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

ART. 4. The officers shall be elected at each annual meeting, which shall be at

the regular monthly meeting in January.

ART. 5. This club will meet regularly once each month at such time and place as may be designated by the club, and special meetings may be called at any time by order of the President and Secretary.

ART. 6. Any person engaged in breeding pure-bred stock of any breed, or interested in the improvement of live stock, may become a member by the payment of a membership fee of \$—.

ART. 7. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of all the members present.

#### BY-LAWS.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings and perform such other duties as may pertain to his office.

2. The Vice President shall preside in the absence of the President and perform such duties as devolve upon the presiding officer.

3. The Secretary shall keep a roll of all the members, with their addresses and the class of stock bred by each, and perform all the usual duties pertaining to his office.

4. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys and keep a record of the finances of the club and shall pay out no money except on order of the club.

5. These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

#### Experiments on Feeding Hogs.

The following is a summary of experiments made by the Illinois Experiment Station, at Champaign, during the years 1888, 1889 and 1890:

In eight trials in which corn only was fed, aside from salt and coal slack, pigs varying in weight from 65 to 290 pounds and kept in pens or small lots without grass, gained at the rate of from 10.46 to 14.73 pounds per bushel, 56 pounds shelled corn, the average gain being 12.36 pounds. The rate of gain for food eaten, and the food eaten in proportion to weight, decreased after four to six weeks feeding with corn only: The corn eaten per day varied from 3.41 pounds eaten by pigs averaging 65.58 pounds to 10.71 pounds, eaten by pigs weighing 311 pounds. The corn eaten per day per 100 pounds, live weight, varied from 1.95 pounds eaten by pigs fed eighty-four days and averaging 207 in weight, to 5.19 pounds eaten by pigs averaging 65.58 pounds. In one case in the fourth week of pen feeding two pigs gained 3.21 pounds each per day—at the rate of 16.81 pounds per bushel of corn. This was the greatest gain per day and was also the best rate of gain in any trial. There seemed to be no constant relation between the weight of the pigs or the season of the year, and the food eaten or the gains made.

In four trials, pigs fed all they would eat of shelled corn, with blue grass pasture, ate 4,216.5 pounds of corn and gained 905 pounds, which was at the rate of 12.04 pounds gain per bushel of corn. Pigs under like condition, except that they were fed but half as much corn, ate 2,190 pounds of corn and gained 505 pounds, which was at the rate of 12.93 pounds per bushel. Pigs in dry lots, fed shelled corn, ate 4,207 pounds of corn and gained 790.5 pounds, which was at the rate of 10.52 pounds per bushel.

After periods varying from six to nine weeks, the pigs which had been fed a half ration of corn on pasture, were given a full feed of corn, the others being fed as before. In three trials lasting four or five weeks each, the pigs which had had a full feed of corn throughout ate 1,796 pounds of corn and gained 329 pounds, which was at the rate of 10.11 pounds per bushel. Those which had been fed a half feed of corn in the first part of the trials ate 2,075.5 pounds of corn in the second part gained 462.5 pounds, which was at the rate of 12.5 pounds per bushel. Those fed corn only ate 1,624.5 pounds of corn and gained 224 pounds, which was at the rate of 7.44 pounds per bushel.

In two trials pigs fed soaked corn ate more and gained more than those fed dry corn. In one trial they gained more and in one less in proportion to food eaten than those fed dry corn. The differences were not great in either case.

Two pigs in a two-acre pasture in which three yearling steers were fed corn gained in twenty-four weeks 195 pounds. In a second trial two pigs with like conditions gained 231 pounds in thirty-four weeks. In neither case was the gain large. In each case the pigs at the close of the trial

were in good condition for full feeding and made large gains when so fed.

A trial of apple pomace as food for pigs resulted unsatisfactorily. The pomace kept well; chemical analysis of it showed an apparently good composition for feeding purposes; but the pigs ate very little of the pomace.

#### Live Stock Husbandry.

According to the Georgia Department of Agriculture, it is claimed that hog cholera may be cured by taking well-matured peach leaves and feeding them to the hogs as soon as they show sickness. Or take wild cherry bark, boil it to a strong tea, turn the sick hog on his back and pour down his throat one pint of this tea, when it gets cold. The above recipes are furnished by one of Georgia's best farmers, Mr. Robert Dasher, of Effingham, who has tested them thoroughly.

The following recipe for pickling beef is given by the Georgia Department of Agriculture: Take 6 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of saltpeter, 6 gallons of water, and boil and skim as long as any scum rises. Cut your beef in suitable pieces; salt highly; lay out separately to cool. When cool wipe with a dry towel and pack very closely in a clean vessel, pour over it the above mixture, which is enough for 100 pounds beef. Put a weight on to hold it under the pickle.

Anent the subject of improvement of live stock, the *Farm, Stock and Home* says that there is great activity among the breeders of pure-bred beef cattle these days. In the present and prospective improved outlook for beef cattle they see chances for improved business, hence they will be out to fairs in full force this fall, and will have some very valuable object lessons to show visiting farmers in the way of early-maturing types, effects of certain methods of feeding, etc. Besides, the strife between competing breeders, not only in exhibiting but in selling, will make a visit to any prominent fair profitable to the farmer who earnestly desires to improve his stock.

While very large flocks of sheep are handled successfully and with great profit by such as understand the business, the beginner should be content to experiment at first with only a few, and to "grow up with the business," as he becomes familiar with its details. With a large flock, should disease get among them, the novice would be wholly at a loss to know what course to pursue, and would probably lose most of his flock and thus become disheartened with the business. Sheep require the constant care of some one familiar with their needs and habits if they are to be kept in large numbers. But when cared for intelligently they are probably more profitable than any other live stock.

The *Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower* truly says that there is nothing else on the farm so helpless as a flock of freshly-weaned lambs in hot weather in a strange field. They are full of wonder and terror at the loss of their dams and the strangeness of the situation; they scamper and hustle at every motion; they crowd into the fence corners in the heat of the day. They ought by all means to retain the field to which they were wonted for a few days before the separation, there ought to be feed troughs which they had learned fearlessly to approach with their dams, and these troughs ought to be left standing in the exact place to which they are accustomed. Let them have an old crone or two for companions. Be sure that they have ready access to shade and water. If it rains a good deal they will not need water oftener than every other day, but in dry weather they will need it every day.

#### Death and Taxes

Are not surer than the fact that if you are constipated, the most efficient, as well as the least painful laxative, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, gentle and thorough, not violent and weakening like a drastic cathartic. Together with the bowels, the liver and stomach are regulated and invigorated by this genial reformer, which also subjugates malaria, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness and disorders of the kidneys.

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

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. 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.

#### Sub-Treasury Bill Explained in Brief.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Now that some of the "big guns," such as Hall, Harris, Shinn & Co., have opened fire on the sub-treasury scheme, and Col. Scott & Co. are returning the fire, it seems reasonable to suppose that this "very deep and dangerous scheme" will have an airing; at least I hope so. But I do not like the way they have started out in this discussion. They seem to take it for granted that everybody has seen and read the bill and understand fully all about it, and that all they have to do is to indorse or oppose it on general principles. This is a wrong conclusion and a mistake that is too often made by our leaders and advanced thinkers. They seem to forget that while they have the opportunity, the time and the ability to investigate these things, that the great mass of the people have not the opportunities that they have, and hence are left in the dark as to what these measures really are. Or do they suppose that the great mass of the people in these reform movements will be dictated to and led by our leaders through personal preferences or through prejudice blindly follow? If this is their conclusion, they are violating the first principle in our reform movement, which is to "educate the people in the science of economical government in a non-partisan spirit;" and they will find that we common people are getting our eyes open and have found out that we can think for ourselves. I want to say right here that I have been a student of the sub-treasury scheme and a seeker after more light on the subject ever since it emanated from the hands of the committee at St. Louis in '89; and since then, in all the meetings I have attended, either State, Congressional or county, I have never heard this subject fully discussed. Why is it? I have asked our candidates for State, county and Congressional honors and our county and sub-lecturers to explain the sub-treasury scheme to me; I have asked for information in our county meetings; I have written to editors, and all to no purpose. The reply has always been—"I have not seen the bill," or "I am not posted," or "I have not given the subject any thought;" and in my desperation I sent the money to headquarters at Washington for a copy of the bill as introduced in Congress, and finally received one. At the same time I asked the editor to explain how and wherein it

would benefit all the people. Suffice it to say the explanation (?) did not satisfy my inquiring mind.

You may say I was hard to satisfy. Well, the thirty years I was a good Republican I indorsed a great many "schemes" and "bills" that the leaders said were all right, and "voted her straight," and never doubted until they demonetized silver in '73. After that I began to do my own thinking. Yes, I am hard to satisfy; and with all my thinking and investigation of this sub-treasury bill I am not yet so confident that it is the "panacea for all our ills" that I can and should indorse it and teach it to my brethren and others. I said once to our County Lecturer: "You are no longer in the primary department. By study and research you have advanced far beyond your brother farmer, mechanic and laborer intellectually. Your advanced ideas will be all Greek to our people. What we want first, brother Jackson, is to have first explained to us the seven principles or purposes of the F. A. & I. U., and when we master these, then we will be prepared for the seven demands of the St. Louis platform and after that the sub-treasury plan, etc." But we didn't get the food that we could digest; and I have noticed that all along the line the primary department is neglected, and that our leaders and lecturers as a rule soar too high and build without the proper foundations being laid.

The point I wish to make is this: Take the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer and all who belong to the reform movement, and not one in five take any reform paper. The reasons for this are obvious. Many feel too poor; many take a home or local paper, and nine times out of ten these are old party organs and wield a wonderful influence; and last but not least, very many take no paper at all because of their indifference to read or to try to keep posted. These statements are true, as I have demonstrated in more than one county in the past year. You can get a man to listen to you talk when you can't get him to read. Now then, the only way to reach the masses is through our lecturers and weekly papers, and through these I claim the primary principles or purposes should be taught, and any principle or measure like the sub-treasury bill should be published and read and discussed and the full import and meaning of the measure be shown up in all its different bearings, and continue the discussions until every one is perfectly familiar with and knows just what the plan is. I am free to say that, to take the country over, not one person in 500 has ever read the bill or that knows a thing about it only from hearsay. Now then, these things being facts, what practical good to the cause will such discussions as the Harris, Shinn, Scott & Co. amount to? Not one of them gives us any explanation of the plan or of what it is intended to do. Harris starts off all right, and one would think "now I'm going to get the true inwardness of this whole 'deep and dangerous scheme.'" But no; he simply gives us a string of "highfalutin" bosh that proves nor explains nothing. He says the "scheme was brought forth after the victory of 1890," clearly showing that he has never read the report of the committee on the monetary system at the St. Louis meeting in 1890 and which was adopted by a large majority, and 50,000 copies were printed and distributed from Alliance headquarters in Washington, and this report embraced the "so-called sub-treasury scheme."

It is no "new scheme" or "demand." It goes with the St. Louis platform and is the very foundation on which rests the seven demands. Col. Harris says: "To-day the good men, the honest men, the intelligent men are pausing and asking." I do not dispute this, Colonel. It is a fact they are pausing and asking for information on all questions pertaining to the science of economical government, and we expect that those who are "running the machine," so to speak, will give us the information asked for. Bro. Shinn and Col. Scott are in the same boat with Col. Harris. They simply affirm and deny and withhold the bill as it was presented to Congress. What we "hayseeds" want is for Col. Harris, Scott, Shinn & Co. to give us the bill just as presented to Congress, and then give us all the whys and wherefores connected with it and showing the good and the bad features of such legislation. If you will do this, your discussions will be interesting and instructive; and if

you do not, then your harangues will only interest the few that may know something of its merits or demerits, and, as I said above, not one in 500 will be benefited.

And now, Mr. Editor, with your permission, I will give a brief outline of the bill, which I know will be relished by hundreds of your subscribers all over the country; and I venture the assertion that the next month will bring forth more discussions of the measure in our local Alliances (and right where we want the discussions) than was ever heard of before. Then Col. Harris, Scott, Shinn & Co. can proceed with their music and we, the people, will know what they are talking about; and then if there are some sections that say one thing and mean another, we will be glad to have it aired. You know we common folks don't always understand what we know about a thing. For instance, we supposed that under the McKinley law the 2 cents tariff on sugar was taken off and 2 cents bounty given to the sugar growers or producers of our Southern States. But, lo and behold! when one of our calamity D. D.'s diagnoses the fraud, it turns out that the refiner gets the bounty and not the producer. So it is, I presume, all the way through, that the tariff is a tax against the consumer and in favor of the monopolies; and if this sub-treasury scheme has any such "ways that are dark," we would like them exposed.

And now, Mr. Editor, in explanation of my lengthy letter, I will say it was prompted from two causes. First, we appointed a meeting to be composed of the members of several Alliances to discuss the sub-treasury bill, when up to the evening of the meeting not a single member had been found who claimed to know anything about the bill. And secondly, during this time we have the discussions of Col. H., S., S. & Co., which does not help us out as to the merits or demerits of the bill in the least. And now for a synopsis of the bill, so that our people can intelligently discuss it.

House bill, by J. A. Pickler, of South Dakota, (Republican), provides as follows: Any county in the United States having produced and sold \$500,000 worth of cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats and corn for the preceding two years is entitled to a warehouse. The Sheriff and County Clerk must certify to this. An election is held, and if a majority favor a warehouse, then at least 100 citizens must petition the Secretary of Treasury and accompany the petition with a deed for good and sufficient land for same, which is donated to the government, and also a certificate of election, showing that a manager has been elected by the people for the warehouse, who is to serve two years at a salary of \$1,500 per year. When this is done the Secretary of the Treasury proceeds at once to build and equip with proper machinery a sufficient warehouse and elevator to store and care for the amount of products likely to be presented. The Secretary imposes proper bonds to be given by the manager, and he also prescribes rules and regulations for the management of same. He also establishes prices for each locality, based on the leading markets for such product in the United States.

Provision is also made for rejecting any product that is damaged or not salable. Any of these five products can be deposited by the owner (it should be producer) in the nearest warehouse to where produced. The owner receives a receipt for the full amount so deposited, showing grade and charges for weighing, insurance, storage, etc., and if he chooses he receives 80 per cent., or four-fifths of the then market value of such product at that place, and if he receives this 80 per cent. he is charged as a tax (not interest) 1 per cent. per annum to cover cost of issuing the treasury notes, book-keeping, handling, etc. These treasury notes are issued by the government for this express purpose, and are good for all debts, public and private, and hence adds that much to the volume in circulation.

These products can remain in the warehouse for twelve months, but no longer, and if not redeemed within twelve months it is sold at auction, and from the proceeds of sale the government is reimbursed for all charges, including the 80 per cent. advanced, and if any remaining it is placed to the credit of the depositor or owner.

It is optional with the owner whether he receives the advance or not. He can deposit and let remain one year by simply paying the charges when withdrawn, and

in this case the receipt represents the value and no doubt would be as receivable as the treasury notes. These receipts are negotiable by indorsement and are redeemable at any warehouse in the United States. But the deposit must remain in the warehouse nearest to where produced until redeemed.

When a deposit is redeemed, the amount of treasury notes advanced must be sent to the national treasury with a complete statement of the whole transaction, and the Treasurer will cause a like amount of these notes to be canceled and destroyed, thus reducing the circulation in proportion to the value of the deposit that is consumed, the idea being that the amount of money in circulation should be kept at a figure to correspond at all times with the increased or decreased value of the annual production of the country. The forcing of the deposits on the markets within the twelve months has a double purpose. It serves to keep down all speculation in those products and guarantees uniformity in prices to the consumer. The second object is to make room for the new crop and to prevent too much of an accumulation and consequent fluctuations in prices. The management of these warehouses is left in the hands of the people where it belongs. They elect their manager by popular vote, thus the office cannot be used for political purposes.

If this bill should become a law it will entitle about 800 counties, or about one-fourth of all the counties in the United States to warehouses, and these would, as a rule, fall to counties where the absence of national banks is most conspicuous, also if adopted and proves a blessing in one-fourth of the counties, it will then soon extend to all the agricultural counties and even to parts of counties, and instead of the five products it can be extended to cover all the perishable products of labor of every vocation, except that aside from the necessities of life a less per cent. should be advanced.

And now, Mr. Editor, believing that the publication of this entire letter will have its desired effect, both upon the teachers and the taught, and as I have tried to present this sub-treasury bill in as fair a light as is possible, and in such a way that the people can understand it and understand the discussions now going on, I have done this with a view of not taking sides either *pro* or *con*, and I am free to admit that I do not to-day know whether I favor the scheme or not, because I have not heard it honestly and impartially discussed. I do not understand all its merits or its demerits, and I know that it is intended to cover economic questions and principles which are beyond my present conception. Before I knew anything of the real intentions of the bill I was opposed to it, but the more I investigate it the more favorably I am impressed with the plan, or as the People's party platform says, "as indicated in the sub-treasury plan."

Fraternally, D. W. COZAD.  
LaCygne, Kas., August 15, 1891.

To keep the beard from turning gray, and thus prevent the appearance of age, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, the best Dye made.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

#### Go to Topeka and the Kansas State Fair.

To those desiring to attend the Kansas State Fair, the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to Topeka and return at one fare for the Round Trip, September 10 to 19, inclusive; good returning until and including September 21, 1891.

#### Indorsing Cooper's Dip.

SHOW LOW, ARIZONA, June 27, 1891.  
WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston.—Dear Sirs: I have used "Cooper's Dip" for the last six years, both in the fall and spring of the year, with six months wool on, soon after shearing, when the lambs were about two months old, and have always found it cure the worst cases of scab and improve the growth and condition of the wool. I have never lost any lambs or sheep from the use of the Dip. I can strongly recommend Cooper as the best, cheapest and simplest dip in the market. Yours truly, WILLIAM AMOS.



## Gossip About Stock.

Swine-raisers should thoughtfully peruse advertisement in this issue by Dr. Snediker, of Emporia, for prevention and cure of hog cholera.

John Anderson, Dover, Shawnee county, Kas., called to announce that he will hold a public sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle at his farm, one and one-half miles south of Dover, on Wednesday, September 23. Further details later.

Do not fail to notice the grand public sale of sixty head of high-class Berkshires of all ages from the Peabody herd, at Peabody, Mo., on Wednesday, September 16. For particulars and catalogue address J. K. King, at Marshall, Mo.

The Kansas State Agricultural college is to be congratulated on securing Madam Bloomfield, descendant of Roter, A. J. C. C., of the La Veta Jersey Cattle Company, Topeka, Kas. Prof. Georgeson certainly showed good judgment in this selection.

The La Veta Jersey herd, of Topeka, will be shown at the State fairs this season as follows: Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kas.; Peoria, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo. This valuable herd will undoubtedly capture yards of blue ribbon at these exhibitions.

T. M. Marcy & Son, of Wakarusa, Kas., write us that they have just closed a deal whereby they sold to W. C. Dickey, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, one-half of their herd of Short-horns, including over 100 head. Mr. Dickey has certainly secured some good blood and valuable cattle.

T. C. Taylor, proprietor of Buckeye herd of Poland-Chinas, Green City, Mo., writes us that he has fifty-one spring pigs, among which are several very fine ones, that he will be pleased to furnish parties wishing pigs for breeding purposes at prices so low that none can afford to miss the opportunity to buy. See Mr. Taylor's advertisement elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER, and do not fail to correspond with him.

The Farm, Stock and Home says: "The 900 street car horses belonging to the Northside Street Railway Company, of Chicago—an enormously rich corporation, and rapidly growing richer—were assessed for taxation, last spring, at \$2,800, \$3.11 each! There isn't a day passes but farmers in Illinois, whose horses are assessed at from \$40 to \$100 each, are asked: 'What are you kicking about? Crops are good, what have you to complain of?' Sure enough, what have they to complain of!"

The Tyrone Herald says: "A man in Jefferson county, who had a sick cow, wanted to get her up. Not being able to do so with his strength he fixed a blanket under her, attached a hay-carrier and hitched on the old horse, which had not forgotten the distance he had to go to deliver the hay and didn't propose to stop short. He drew the cow up to the top of the barn, where the track carried her over an empty mow, when the blanket gave away and dropped her on the empty logs, breaking every bone in her body."

Our Alliance friend and Poland-China breeder, W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, Kas., announces that he has about 225 head of swine on hand for sale, including thirty boars ready for service, ten young sows with pigs by their side (five such were shipped with perfect safety last spring to various States). All are shipped in light crates, returnable C. O. D. He further says: "The outlook for hogs is very favorable, as Europe must have some of our pork and wheat, or starve. Now that feed is in sight many of our farmers must stock up again with hogs, and it pays them to start right and keep only the best."

Our representative made a visit to H. C. Sydnor, Corder, Mo., to see his stock of Poland-China and Berkshire swine that he will sell at public sale on the fair grounds, Higginsville, Mo., September 24, 1891. This stock is from the best breeders, and will be sold on that day to the highest bidder. His Poland-Chinas are sired by Starlight 3d 4695 S., he by Starlight 2d 2655 S., dam Rosa Corwin 4808 S., by Stemwinder 12148 S., by Alex L. 3052. His sows are equally as good breeding, large, good bone, and all stand well on their feet—one point of breeding Mr. Sydnor has been making a special point. His Berkshires are sired by such noted boars as Longfellow 16835, Model Duke 17397 (the hog Mr. Gentry sold for \$750) and Finance 22601. Among the offering will be the extra fine yearling boar, Long Boy 26269, he by

Longfellow, dam Ruby 4th 18530. This is one of the best-bred boars in the West and a fine individual, having a frame at this time to carry 600 pounds. Mr. Sydnor's stock has had a large range, so there will be none with broken-down feet, but all in good condition. His sows have extra large litters and generally no runts among them. Some of his gilts have had ten pigs at a litter. Parties wanting good stock will look up his advertisement and then make their arrangements to attend this sale. See "The Three Great Missouri Public Sales of Poland-China Hogs" elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER, and send for catalogue.

We are in receipt of the fifth volume of the Standard Poland-China Record. It is equal in style, finish, quality of work and material to any former volume. This association was organized in 1884, and from a small beginning it has grown until it has won a commanding position among the breeders of the country. There are at present 353 members, owning 380 shares of stock, representing fourteen different States. Volume 1 contained 3,266 pedigrees, and volume 5, 10,237. The association is free from debt, with cash and other assets worth near \$4,000, with capital stock of \$3,770, estimated at par, that is now in demand at a premium. Ira K. Alderman is certainly the right man in the proper place as Secretary of this association.

F. M. Lall, on September 22, offers at his farm, one mile southeast of Marshall, Mo., his entire pig crop of '91, and fifteen choice sows (fall of '90), a few older sows bred for fall pigs, and the prize yearling boar, Pat 6019. The lot is sired by fifteen different boars of top breeding. The spring pigs are sired by Lall's Victor 4298, Paymaster 2992, La Grippe 4294, Pat 6019, U. S. Revenue 4293, Black Oak 6367, Black Bob 6365, and Goodall 6363. This herd was shown last fall at Sedalia, Higginsville, Marshall and Kansas City, Mo., and Topeka, Kas., winning forty-one strings. Lall's Victor was in ten winning rings. Every blue ribbon on pigs under six months, both boar and sow, was won by this herd; also every blue on aged herd but one. This lot goes under the hammer for what it will bring, without a reserve or by-bid. See advertisement in this issue and write for catalogue.

C. G. Sparks, Mt. Leonard, Mo., in writing us in regard to "The Three Great Missouri Public Sales of Poland-China Hogs" advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, says the joint offering will consist of the best blood to be found in the United States, sired by fifteen first-class boars, and that the pigs in his part of the offering are by eleven boars, including a large portion of the same boars used by Mr. Lall, including Lall's Victor. Also has a litter by the famous Last Look 3044 and out of a Tecumseh sow that was a prize-winner at the Illinois State fair; one litter by Dandy, that was so successful as a show hog in the West and East last fall, and out of a Moorish Maid sow. In the sale will be nine fall boars by the great sire, Stem's Chief 4320, and from the best brood sows in the country. This is a rare chance to secure a boar by this noted hog worthy a place in any herd, having plenty of size and extra finish, with fine backs, heads, and up on good limbs, nice ears and splendid silky coats. He will also sell a few fall and some yearling sows that are considerably above those put in sales generally. Also a litter from the sow, High Flag, she by the famous Old Victor that sold for \$300 to John Harcourt, Indiana. The pigs are by Pat 619, the boar that won first in class at Topeka last year, and sold for \$80 at five months old under the auctioneer's hammer.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

Mr. G. Campbell, of Mound Valley, Kansas, a well-known writer on money, proposes to publish a 50-cent book, provided there is sufficient demand. All intending purchasers should send their names to him at once. Regarding the scope of the book Mr. Campbell says: "It takes up the evolution of government from the barbaric ages; shows when money was introduced, and its uses and effects in the development and decline of the governments of the world. It discusses the functions of government and the riddle propounded by the sphinx; the analysis of the government of the United States, and the functions of a true republic. This book contains the Clarendon report of Baron Rothschild, which shows where foreigners get their

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money to buy up American industries. This report proves that under our financial juggling in 1864, Clarendon, with \$1,000,000 in gold, established in one year and a half, 606 national banks, possessing over \$34,000,000 in government bonds, and own \$6,000,000, and then by drawing gold interest in advance on bonds, had over \$2,000,000 in gold interest, all from the investment of \$1,000,000, in about eighteen months."

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PRIZE NEEDLE-WORK SERIES, No. 1—(Price 10 cents) issued by Barbour Brothers, Boston, Mass., has much that will interest our lady readers. It deals with the pin-money question by the offer of liberal cash prizes for the best articles of various kinds. Competition for prizes closes Nov. 1. The book contains about one hundred beautifully printed pages, numerous clear-cut illustrations, full directions for all sorts of fancy work and explanations of technical terms and abbreviations. Communications may be addressed to the editor, Mary E. Bradford, Roxbury, Mass., or to the Publishers, 67 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.

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## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### The Old Band.

It's mighty good to get back to the old town shore, Considerin' I've been away twenty year and more. Sence I moved then to Kansas, of course I see a change. A-comin' back, and notice things that's new to me and strange; Especially at evenin' when yer new band fellers meet, In fancy uniforms and all, and play out on the street.

\* \* \* What's come of old Bill Lindsey and the Saxhorn fellers—say? I want to hear the old band play.

What's come of Eastman, and Nat Snow? and where's War Barnett at? And Nate and Bony Meek; Bill Hart, Sam Richar'son and that Air brother of him played the drum as twicet as big as Jim; And old Hi Kerns, the carpenter—say, what's become o' him? I make no doubt yer new band now's a compe-ter band, And play their music more by note than what they play by hand, And stylsher and grander tunes; but somehow any way I want to hear the old band play.

Such tunes as "John Brown's Body," and "Sweet Alice," don't you know; And "The Camels Is A-comin'," and "John Anderson, my Jo;" And a dozent others of 'em—"Number Nine," and "Number Eleven" Was favorites that fairly made a feller dream o' heaven. And when the boys 'ud saranade, I've laid so still in bed I've even heard the locus' blossoms droopin' on the shed When "Lilly Dale," or "Hazel Dell," had sobbed and died away— I want to hear the old band play.

The new band maybe beats it, but the old band's what I said— It allus 'peared to kind o' chord with somepin' in my head, And, whilse I'm no musicianer, when my blame eyes is jest Nigh drowned out, and Mem'ry squares her jaws and sort o' says She won't ner never will forget, I want ter jest turn in And take and light right out er here and git back West ag'in— And stay there, when I git there, where I never have ter say I want to hear the old band play.

—James Whitcomb Riley, in Century.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### THE TRUE FRIEND AND NEIGHBOR.

There comes a time in our lives—each and every one of us—when, to know that one has a friend that is a friend in all truthfulness and sincerity, brings more of comfort and joy than we can tell into the dreary places through which even the shortest lifetime is sure to lead us.

That "friend in need," when found, gives one a stronger faith in humanity and a belief in the depth and capabilities for sympathy of the human heart, even when they had almost come to doubt the existence of a true, unselfish friendship.

Sometimes it happens that the real worth of one's friends had never been known in those days of luxuries and prosperity with which one was once surrounded. These things alone often bring a host of so-called friends about one's home and fireplace. But it is only when adversity has overtaken one's footsteps, and perhaps imminent poverty is staring them in the face, that one comes to know who the true friends really are. The dross of society's composition hurriedly seeks other quarters of a more congenial clime. But the pure gold of true friendship shines forth with that brilliancy that it had seemingly never possessed before, a brilliancy indicative of actual and merited worth and value, that when surrounded and dimmed by the more demonstrative and pretentious satellites of society, had scarce been noticed, and surely not half appreciated in many instances.

Sickness and troubles and death are the times for the unfolding of many revelations in our lives. They point out infallibly the direction in which one may look for the friend that will ever be a friend in time of need. And we find their comforting helpfulness as a visit from the angels, for God has filled their hearts with sympathy and love, and their mouths with comforting, cheerful words, while their hands find kindly deeds to do and do them. Times of sickness in our little families will better demonstrate to us who are our truest friends than will death, for when death enters the home, all will come with offers of help, with sympathetic words and deeds and the warm hand clasp. All then appear as interested friends, for all has

been done now that can be done for the one of our family that was a great care and anxiety to us for many days. But the true, dear friend or friends that have stood by through all this trying ordeal of anxiety, wakefulness and watchfulness, pain and death—ah! can we ever forget them, and cease to be thankful for such friendship as theirs? The proffered services and sympathies of those who only came when all was over, we can only accept in the spirit in which it was offered—a mere matter of form. And the aching heart and troubled mind cannot well help whispering over the thought that will intrude—"Ah! well; I have found you out. The friend and neighbor I had thought my own—good, tender and true. Ah! nie; I have found you out."

A dear friend of mine lay sick unto death, some miles from my home. I hastened to her bedside at the first warning of sickness, and expected to find her neighbors there. Near neighbors they were. And a true-hearted girl friend of my own had passed many and many a day in the home of this neighbor of hers, caring for her and comforting her through her long days of sickness, and preparing dainty dishes to tempt her invalid appetite (for she was sick in bed for almost two years), taking stitches here and stitches there for the family—in fact, not afraid to put her shoulder to the wheel wherever most needed in that home, even at the cost of neglect of her own family, "for we are well and can get along some way, husband, can we not?" she said. And her husband's cheerful answer was always "yes." A little home, husband and child of her own needed her care and attention, but the sick neighbor must not, and should not, be neglected more than she could help.

Was the kindness and care returned when it came her turn to lie in bed helpless for weeks? Far from it, indeed! As they rode past the house occasionally some one would call out, "How is Mrs. Warden to-day?" That was all. Can she (Mrs. Warden) ever care for them again as once she did care for them all? Can we afford to neglect a good friend like this because we are "so busy" and "it is such hard work to get away from home"? When one has plenty of time for socials and parties, church, and rides and calls, have they not time also to visit and care for one who has been good and kind to them?

NELLIE HAWKS.

### A New Leaf.

"I am going to turn over a new leaf," he said feebly, his pallid lips wearing just a ghost of a smile.

"Still delirious," said the doctor with professional gravity.

"No," said the sick man's wife—she was also his nurse and sole watcher, "Jim is in his right mind when he begins to turn a new leaf."

"Oh, that's a habit of his, is it?" asked the doctor kindly, as if he didn't know what everybody else knew, that poor, weak, shiftless Jim Worthen was always going to do something that he never did.

"I've seen it all since I've been lying sick." It was Jim's feeble voice now. "I've been such a worthless, selfish husband to you, Nellie—such an idle, good-for-nothing fellow!"

"No, no, Jim," protested his wife, crying softly. "You were always kind to me. It wasn't your fault that things went wrong."

"Oh, I can see now as I never saw before, how I have wasted the great opportunities of life. But I'll turn over a new leaf—this time I am in earnest."

He had done it many times. All the fair white leaves of his life he had turned over, and now the recording angel had them in his keeping, soiled, blotted, illegible, nothing to compute from their poor moral arithmetic but the time he had wasted.

Hush! the sick man is talking. Not turning the leaves over now, but backwards, for in his troubled sleep his pale lips move, and he babbles of his boyhood's days—of a deep still turn in the woods where the trout leap—a place that he only knows of. His wife smiles. "He is dreaming," she says.

When he awakes with a start, he looks strangely at them all.

"Why—why—where am I? Where is mother?"

His faithful wife is forgotten. Another face—one that has been under the graveyard mosses for years—is in his memory now.

"I thought she was here," he said faintly. "Oh, I remember now. I was

sick and dreaming. Let me get up. I want to begin all over again. I have turned over a new leaf."

"Yes, dear Jim."

Nellie held his wan white hands in hers. He did not feel the tears that were softly dropping upon them.

"We'll go home first and visit the old folks. I never took you home, Nellie, and they'll be glad to see us. I've been the prodigal son, but they'll forgive me. What was that mother used to read? 'In my Father's house are many mansions.' There'll be room for me there, for I've turned over a new leaf—it's all white and clean—a new leaf."

"Jim, oh, Jim!"

His eyes gently closed—he had turned the new leaf.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.

### Canning Peaches.

In the issue of June 15, "Subscriber" asks for a recipe for canning peaches. My method has been pronounced excellent. I prefer large, white clingstone peaches for the purpose, though the yellow clingstone is excellent for making pies, as it develops a great deal of sweetness when canned. Peel and cut from the stone in as large pieces as possible, and drop in cold water till ready to cook. Use a porcelain or bright tin kettle. Put the fruit to cook with a pint or more of water to a gallon of fruit; cook eight or ten minutes or until thoroughly hot through; then fill the jars to within an inch of the top with fruit, run a case-knife around inside the jar to the bottom to let out all the air bubbles, put on the rubber, fill to the brim with juice before putting on the top. Of course the jars must be heated before putting in the boiling fruit, either by putting them in cold water and bringing to the boiling point, or by pouring warm water in and around them and increasing the heat until the right temperature is reached. Some housekeepers fill them by setting them without heating on a folded towel dipped in cold water. I do not recommend this plan.

Remember the tops and rubbers must be heated also and dried, and the glass made perfectly dry before either is put on. Screw the top down closely, set jar where the wind will not strike it, then screw top again and again as it cools. If you wish the fruit particularly nice add a cup of sugar to a gallon of fruit while cooking.

Apples may be put up in the same way. Pears will take a few minutes longer to cook. Peaches may be canned whole without peeling or removing the pits. Select rosy-cheeked clingstone peaches, pour boiling water over them, then with a dry cloth rub off all the down, put in a vessel and pour boiling water enough to cover them; cover and cook till hot through but not enough to spoil the color; put in jars and cover with boiling water and seal. Excellent for sweet pickles or for the table so.

The following recipe, called farmers' brandy peaches, is much liked: Take perfectly sound peaches, peel and cut from the stone, use a three or four-gallon stone jar, put in a layer of sugar first, then a layer of peaches, and so continue till the jar is full, with a layer of sugar last. Cover with stout pieces of paper rubbed over with beaten white of eggs, press down closely on outside, put on outside, put on more paper the same way. Will be ready for use in six or eight weeks.

To make sweet pickles of whole peaches: Either pour boiling water over, rubbing the down off, and pierce with a fork, or simply peel and pack closely in jar, and pour sirup over till fruit is covered; put spices tied in bags in bottom of jar. Put weight on top and cover from the dust. Excellent pickles and good wine.

Sweet pickles of peaches: Prepare as for canning; to seven pounds of fruit add one quart of vinegar, three pounds of sugar, one ounce each of cloves and cinnamon, a little nutmeg. Scald the fruit, take out and boil down the sirup to a proper consistency, pour over the fruit and seal. This is a good rule for nearly all kinds of sweet pickles.

An excellent housekeeper gave me her method of putting up fruit in stone jars. Either peaches or tomatoes may be canned in this way: Prepare the fruit as for canning in glass. Heat the jars with hot water and pour in the boiling fruit. Have ready the white of eggs beaten to a stiff froth and three or four circles of letter paper. Rub all moisture from top of jar, dip the smallest circle of paper in the egg

## Dyspepsia

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

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

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and press smoothly over mouth of jar, then put on a larger circle treated in same way till all are used. Tie a cloth over all to keep off the dust and set in pit or some cool place. The work must be done quickly, not allowing the steam to escape.—Home and Farm.

### How to Make a Cup of Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional ability that when the system needs a stimulant nothing equals a cup of fresh coffee. Those who desire to rescue the drunkard from his cups will find no better substitute for spirits than strong, new-made coffee, without milk or sugar. Two ounces of coffee to one pint of boiling water makes a first-class beverage, but the water must be boiling, not merely hot. Bitterness comes from boiling too long. If the coffee required for breakfast be put in a granitized iron kettle over night, and a pint of cold water be poured over it, it can be heated to just the boiling point, and then set back to prevent further ebullition; it will be found that while the strength is extracted the delicate aroma is preserved. As our country consumes ten pounds of coffee per capita, it is a pity not to have it made in the best manner. It is asserted by those who have tried it, that malaria and epidemics are avoided by those who drink a cup of hot coffee before venturing into the morning air. Burned on hot coals, it is a disinfectant for a sick-room. By some physicians it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.—The Epitome.

Few children can be induced to take physic without a struggle, and no wonder—most drugs are extremely nauseating. Ayer's Pills, on the contrary, being sugar-coated, are easily swallowed by the little ones, and are, therefore, the favorite family medicine.

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## The Young Folks.

### Summer.

Like a tyrant king from his tottering throne,  
Grim Winter has fled to the frigid zone,  
To reign supreme 'midst his icy ocell,  
Where the white bear prowls, and the walrus  
dwells;  
And dear young Summer now reigneth queen,  
Awakening smiles where tears have been.

She has come from that mythical balmy land  
Of dark-eyed maidens and vine-hills grand;  
Where beautiful rivers all sparkling lave  
Green shores, where the olive and almond  
wave;  
With the orange and myrtle and palm tree  
high;  
'Neath the golden blue of a cloudless sky.

In glory she walks through the land unseen;  
Adorning the woods with a leafy screen,  
Mantling the meadows with loveliest hues,  
Nursing the wild flowers with diamond dews,  
And dipping the flowers' colored bells—  
In the rich quintessence of fragrant smells.

Now, toil-sick and weary, I long to stray  
To the emerald valleys, and hills, away  
From the populous town—with its dust and din,  
Its misery and disease and sin;  
With nature's communion sweet to hold  
'Midst her marvelous beauties manifold.

To clamber the breezy, broom-clad hills,  
By the mossy margins of tinkling rills,  
That with rainbow-tinted luster glow,  
As in miniature cascades they dance and flow  
Down their rocky channels, by bosky dell,  
And tangled thicket and fern-clad fell.

And eul the blue violet and cowslip bright,  
The lily pale, and wee daisy white,  
Under the whispering green-haired pines,  
While the sunbeams slanting, in golden lines  
Through the cool, dim twilight all tremulous  
dart,  
Like rays of joy on a sorrowful heart.

Dear Summer, while roaming thy valleys and  
hills,  
A dreamy gladness my being fills;  
The sound of the brook, and the sigh of the  
breeze;  
The stir 't the leaves, and the hum o' the bees;  
The low of the herds, and the song of the birds  
Wake feelings within me too deep for words.

—New York Ledger.

### Porpoises.

The gregarious porpoise, or *Phocaena communis*, is one of the most jolly and careless fishes in the sea. He is hardly ever found alone, but delights to join great roaming parties, and scour the fishing coasts, running into all the coves and bays along the route and sometimes entering the mouths of tidal rivers, in pursuit of other fishes. But we have a great herd of porpoises in pursuit of a "school" of capelan, herring, tomcod, sea trout, or other fish, it will stop its march to play.

The gregarious porpoise is known by various names along the coasts of Labrador, Newfoundland, the maritime provinces of Canada, and New England. The best known of these names are puffing-pigs, herring-hogs, sea-hogs, and round-heads. The porpoise is from four to six feet long, with a thick round body, and black, shining, hairless skin. When he is above water for some time, with the hot sun shining upon him, his bare hide fairly glistens with oil, and if you pass to leeward of him in a boat you catch his strong oily smell. Like the whale, he is obliged to rise to the surface regularly to breathe, and he sends his breath through a blow-hole situated on the top of his head. When breathing through this curious funnel he makes a puffing, labored sort of noise, which accounts for one of his names. If you should see him alone on a fine day in some little cove, he would look exactly like a big black pot turned bottom up bobbing up and down. He has from forty to fifty teeth, a wide mouth, and an astonishing stomach. But he has the smallest ear to be found, I suppose, on any beast of his size. It is no bigger than a pinhole, and is placed just about an inch behind his eye. But small as it is, no fish that swims the sea has sharper hearing, and none will more quickly take alarm at the slightest sound.—*Harper's Young People.*

### The Home of Hamlin.

High-perched among the hills of Oxford county, Maine, is the birthplace of the late Hannibal Hamlin, one of the most distinguished citizens of the State. About this illustrious name and around the little village of Paris, clusters many events and noted persons. The village is built upon the summit of a hill of the same name, commanding a view of hill and valley, with the White mountains as a background, their peaks either buried in clouds or standing out in bold relief against the cold blue sky. Hannibal Hamlin's old home is a large square, old-fashioned mansion, on the very verge of the hill, looking over the valley of the Little Androscoggin river, and across to the hills and mountains beyond. It is a beautiful spot, and the visitor loves to watch from

the lawn the silver thread of the river winding through the valley.—*New England Magazine.*

### The Trade of Novel Writing.

In a gossip "About Books," in the *New England Magazine*, W. Blackburn Harte says, "the era of short stories now beginning, is a welcome change after the long tyranny of the English society novel in three volumes, which bristle with titles and stars and garters, and are like sardines in a can, all alike. We have had these literary abortions forced down our throats by the philanthropists in the American publishing business, who published them because they cost nothing, until we are suffering with nausea."

Rudyard Kipling's virile, splendid stories were the first to turn the tide, and convince an incredulous public that there were short stories worthy of a place in the library. It is wonderful how many poor benighted folk imagine that all short stories are frivolous. Any commonplace plodder can learn to write an average three-volume novel of the British type; it requires a genius to write a short story full of truth and vitality. The writing of short stories is an art, and the difficulties surrounding it tend to keep it so; novel writing nowadays is too often a trade. Some of the leading names in the fiction of to-day are merely makers of novels, not artists. Among them may be noted Walter Besant, Grant Allen, William Black (these two latter arch offenders. You can hear the click of the typewriter in every line of their later work), B. L. Farjeon, Julian Hawthorne, George Parsons Lathrop, Edgar Fawcett (the most prominent American manufacturer of balderdash), Frederick W. Robinson, and innumerable Britishers whose names are too obscure to bother the reader with.

Surely the day is not far off when it will be a criminal offense for a man to inflict a novel in three volumes upon a long-suffering, but not altogether stoical public. These British novels are a reckless waste of human life. They are doomed to extinction, and with them, practically, many masterpieces of fiction which are tolerable only in small doses, on account of the fearful amount of padding that is interwoven into the story proper. The best art of the future will be contained in a small compass. The greatest of all living English writers, George Meredith, has already foresaken the three volumes, and if he can compress his philosophy into one volume, two-thirds of his contemporaries, can dilute their platitudes into half the space."

## "August Flower"

There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

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have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of Constipation of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed."

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In our next issue the other side of the sub-treasury scheme will have an inning. Mr. Shinn reviews the subject and Col. Harris makes a respectful, earnest and able reply to his critics, the advocates of the sub-treasury scheme.

The *Western Breeder*, a monthly farm and stock journal formerly published at Beattie, Marshall county, Kansas, by Dan M. Mable, has removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and the August number is received, showing decided improvement over any previous issues.

John Goodwine, Secretary of the Ford County Agricultural Association, writes the **KANSAS FARMER** that Turkey and Red Russian wheat is yielding from 18 to 26 bushels per acre; soft wheat not so good; oats 40 to 50 bushels; barley the same; corn good; grass and all other forage crops are good.

A reporter of the Topeka *Capital* avers: Joseph McAdams, of Rawlins county, had a very small amount of seed oats last spring, and prepared the ground very carefully, sowing 147 pounds of seed. He threshed the crop this week, and as a result measured out 367 bushels of first-class oats. If any one has a better record we would like to hear of it.

A Norton county correspondent writes that one very noticeable feature throughout western Kansas is the rapid growth of the blue-stem, which is fast displacing the buffalo grass, and will yield this year several tons of hay per acre. The farmers are making hay while the sun shines, and the prairies are dotted with stacks and the air fragrant with the perfume of new-mown hay.

The article on "County Breeders' Clubs" in our last issue seems to have aroused new life among the breeding fraternity, if we are to judge from the communications received favoring the movement. If Kansas is ever to attain its proper rank in the improvement of her stock, it will depend upon the united action of her resident breeders. In this issue is given a suggestive form of constitution and by-laws; also a communication from the Secretary of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, urging breeders to form local clubs, and thereby identify themselves with the State Association.

Owing to the published accounts regarding the difficulty regarding the available funds, the impression has become current that possibly the State Normal School at Emporia would not open. This is a mistake, and A. R. Taylor, President of the State Normal School, writes: "Kindly inform the friends that we have not for a moment entertained such a thought; that the school will open August 31, 1891, as announced in the catalogue, and that there will be no interruption whatever in the work on account of the temporary difficulty in regard to the interest fund. We are planning larger than ever, and have every assurance of an increased attendance over last year."

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

The **KANSAS FARMER** has many times taught the doctrine that the best way to get any great matter before the people is to make an issue of it and then force the issue. At last we have got the silver question in issue. It came up from the ranks and has reached the highest officers in command, even the commander-in-chief. The Secretary of the Treasury, about two weeks ago, sent out a statement purporting to show how much money is in "actual circulation," putting the amount some \$500,000,000 more than he did last winter when he answered a Senate inquiry. A trifling matter of \$500,000,000 does not count in politics, of course, and we are not disposed to be critical. The great thing is to get the "wise men" to talk about the matter. The truth will be discovered sooner or later, and it will be sooner in this case, because the people are now looking for that very thing—the truth. It may be asked, what has a statement concerning circulation to do with the silver question? It has a great deal to do with it just now. A considerable portion of the people are demanding free silver coinage in order to get more money to use in trade. Another considerable class of citizens is opposed to free coinage under any possible conditions at present, and if they can show that we not only have more money in circulation than we ever had, but that we have enough, why, that will prove that silver coinage is wholly unnecessary. And that was the object in view when the dispatch was sent out.

And now the President, himself, while en route to Bennington to participate in patriotic ceremonies at that historic spot, takes occasion to say at Albany and again at Bennington that there shall be no such thing as free silver coinage in this country while he is at the head of the government. Just why the President avails himself of this particular opportunity to express his views on the money question may not be pertinent, but in very truth the President, in that act, did substantial service to his country. He satisfied all of his fellow citizens upon a point about which many of them had doubts. A very large number of his personal and political friends had believed that Benjamin Harrison, when he heard the people's voice, would respond favorably, even though he might question the propriety of his course. His remarks on the Bennington trip leaves nothing further to be desired on the clearness of his views and the positiveness of his determination to turn his back on the people and take sides with the men who have grown fat on the misfortunes of their countrymen. The President knows very well that every organization of farmers and wage-workers of the country have a long time asked for the free coinage of silver, he knows that a majority of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives favor such a law, he knows that an overwhelming majority of the Southern and Western people favor it and even demand it, he knows the people are sorely in need of money, he knows that the business of the people requires more money; but, with all this information and in view of an approaching Presidential election campaign in which his personal and political fortunes are more or less involved, he deliberately takes position with the few as against the many. He says plainly to the tolling masses—"It matters not what you may want, as for me and my house, we will serve the money-changers."

Very well. Be it so. This plainness of the President justifies the course of those of his friends who saw the direction he was moving before his administration was six months old. Like his immediate predecessor, he felt called upon to early ask public attention to the dangers which President Cleveland had found to be purely imaginary. Like Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Harrison, in his first two annual messages, advised a suspension of silver coinage because grave danger was supposed to be threatening; but the danger is as far off as ever. Mr. Cleveland, not many moons ago, in a public letter, gave his countrymen to understand that he still holds the opinions he expressed in February, 1885, concerning the coinage of silver, and now Mr. Harrison repeats what he said in his early utterances on the silver question. Messrs. Harrison and Cleveland are in accord on this subject, and when the national conventions of the parties to which they belong are held, both of them will adopt anti-free silver

coinage platforms, and both of them will neglect to say a word in favor of enlarging the volume of our circulating medium.

The people now see the trend of party politics. If they expect that free silver coinage will find favor in either of the party platforms, as the parties are now organized and officered, they will be disappointed. We look for a rebellion in both parties on this silver question. The bosses will rule the people out in the convention, then the people will rebel. Fortunately they will not be at a loss for friends and sympathy. They need not wander about as lost men a single day. They will find recruiting stations of the People in every township, where they will be received and welcomed among men who have passed from under the yoke. The people are going to have free coinage of silver, and the way to get it soon is to unite and force the issue.

## GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Dun's "Weekly Review of Trade" says that "during the past week attention has been absorbed by the great excitement in grain. Russian orders prohibiting exports of rye were taken as official confirmation of the worst reports regarding the harvest in that country. The price here was suddenly advanced so far as to stop exports and then rapidly receded, closing at \$1.14½ or 9½ cents above last week's quotation. There is little room to doubt that foreign demand will be greater than ever if prices here are not so advanced as to check it. It is in the highest degree important that the golden opportunity should not be lost through such a rise in prices as would curtail foreign consumption. The general business of the country does well with gradual improvement in nearly all branches based on actual increase of demand from farming States.

"It may be doubted whether there has ever been a more cautious and conservative feeling prevailing at a time when the prospect of a large trade was bright, and in scarcely any branch is there seen any disposition to venture upon large speculative purchases. Stocks of goods carried over have been large for years and dealers are admonished by failures, and there is so general a disposition to purchase only what it is certain consumers will require, that many trades appear hesitating and almost dull. Yet the volume of business is probably as large as ever before in mid-summer. Collections are not generally good. It is well, also, that in other speculative markets, except in grain, there is little excitement, while corn advanced 6½ cents, oats declined 7 cents, and cotton, with prospects of a large crop, declined 1-16, coffee 15 cents per cwt. and petroleum 3 cents, while pork, also, fell 50 cents per barrel, with lard a shade stronger.

"It is a surprising fact that the great iron industry does not yet meet the setback which the enormous production threatens. Though the movement of rails is unusually small, while iron is pouring out of the furnaces at the rate of 169,576 tons August 1, against 164,798 last year, prices do not fall for pig iron or finished products, nor do stocks appear to increase. The production of domestic iron alone is at the rate of 312 pounds for every inhabitant of the country, far in excess of consumption of all iron, domestic and foreign. Until last year it is rightly inferred that the demand for other iron than rails must be unprecedented. Some increase is seen for bars and structural mills are fairly well employed. The coal movement is also larger.

"The market for wool continues more active, Boston sales reaching 4,298,000 pounds for week and the shipments being very large from Chicago, though the trade here is quiet for domestic, but better for foreign wool.

"At Boston business is not very active, but the outlook is held encouraging. At Philadelphia complaints of collections continue and the grocery trade is dull while no change appears in paints, oils and glass, but for iron there is more inquiry. At Cleveland no change appears and money is in strong demand, and at Cincinnati manufacturers are quite busy, while at Detroit business is good for the season. At Chicago dry goods sales fall short for the week, though larger than last year for the year thus far, and sales of clothing and shoes are large, while receipts of wheat exceed last year's four-fold, and of rye nine-fold, with an increase of about a third in dressed beef, lard, hides and wool. At St. Louis largely increased orders are

seen in nearly all lines, and at Kansas City trade grows more active. At St. Paul and Minneapolis an excellent harvest makes trade prospects good, and similar reports come from other Northwestern points. At the South business is still dull. Money is tight at many Southern points and collections somewhat slow.

"The business failures during the last seven days number 216, as compared with a total of 227 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 192."

## OPENING UP INDIAN LANDS.

The dispatches from Washington, August 22, state that Secretary Noble said that he was now giving much of his attention to matters preliminary to opening to settlement the lands in eastern Oklahoma recently ceded to the government by the Sac, Fox, Iowa and Pottawatomie Indians, and that within a short time they would be brought to the attention of the President for action. This will open to settlement about 800,000 acres.

As to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations west of Oklahoma, seven allotting agents are now at work, and it is hoped the allotments will all be made by the coming autumn, when this reservation—about 3,000,000 acres—will also be opened to settlement.

A recent Associated Press telegram from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says that the information concerning the opening of Indian lands has caused an influx of people there that is surprising. Boomers are arriving with wagons of every description, headed for the Iowa and Sac and Fox reservations. When the President's proclamation is issued there will be a scramble most equal to the opening of Oklahoma. Every conceivable kind of humanity has put in an appearance. The gambler and missionary elbow each other, equally anxious to be among the first when the order for invasion is proclaimed. Some have gone so far as to build flat-boats with which to cross streams, and others houses on wheels, stocked with provisions and ready to move at a moment's notice.

On the line which extends from the Cimarron to the South Canadian, a distance of sixty miles or more, are encamped thousands of homeless people, anxiously awaiting the President's proclamation. A great deal of importance is attached to information from Washington that as much as ten days' notice will be given prior to settlement. This will only add to the excitement of the occasion, as it will cause numbers of people to congregate on the borders to engage in the race for a homestead or town lot, either for permanent or speculative purposes.

## ABOUT BREEDERS' CLUBS.

EDITOR **KANSAS FARMER**:—Your article in last week's **FARMER** on "County Breeders' Clubs" is timely and to the point. Such organizations will not only benefit the breeders of the county, but will be felt in all branches of live stock husbandry throughout the State. The breeders of each county should get together at once and perfect an organization. We have already delayed too long in these matters, and should lead instead of follow other States. The Kansas Association of Improved Stock Breeders needs the cooperation of such county organizations, and will give all the assistance possible.

W. P. POPENOE, Jr., Secretary.  
Berryton, Kas.

## FAIRS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Fairs will be held next week at the places named as per dates annexed:  
Belle Plaine, Sumner county, Sept. 4-6.  
Winfield, Cowley county, Sept. 1-4.  
Girard, Crawford county, Sept. 1-4.  
Fredonia, Wilson county, Sept. 1-4.  
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Ia., entire week.

## Swine Breeders' Meeting.

At the request of swine-breeders, the **KANSAS FARMER** has been authorized to call a meeting of the swine-breeders of Shawnee county at the office of the **KANSAS FARMER**, on Saturday, September 5, at 2 o'clock p. m. Every owner of pure-bred stock of any kind, or any farmer who uses pure-bred males is invited to be present.

## Take a Day Off

And visit the State Fair, to be held at Topeka, September 10 to 19. One Fare for the Round Trip, via the Union Pacific.



## THE ALLIANCE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The convention of delegates and members of co-operative societies assembled, according to the call, in Representative hall in a two days' session. About 125 members were present. The session was earnest, enthusiastic and cordial, and the general feeling is that the meeting was a grand success.

Mr. Noah Allen, on taking the chair as temporary Chairman, gave the key-note to the proceedings by saying: That the convention had no political significance and was purely of a commercial nature. No trust or monopoly was intended to be formed, but the citizens of Kansas had determined to associate together for mutual protection.

P. B. Maxon was chosen permanent Chairman, and Fred L. Bailey, of Wichita, Secretary.

The order of business was the discussion of the following co-operative enterprises:

General co-operation, J. H. Lathrop; courts, and the effects of their decisions upon the business interests of the day, Noah Allen and O. C. Jennings; co-operative insurance, H. Baughman; co-operative live stock business, E. J. Snyder; mutual protective association, J. A. Hammers; Kansas Alliance Exchange, H. W. Sandusky; mortgage loans, Fred L. Bailey; co-operative banking, L. L. Hopkins.

An earnest discussion followed the presentation speeches of each of these subjects. Mr. Lathrop presented his ideas in a clear and forcible manner and impressed his hearers with the feasibility and necessity of a more complete understanding and adoption of co-operative principles in commercial affairs.

Mr. Allen gave a startling exhibit of the manner in which our courts were being run in the interests of corporate wealth, that by their rulings and decisions the courts had actually made much law not enacted by the Legislature. That the only way to secure justice for the people was to meet them on their own ground of combination. Mr. Snyder extended the arguments of Mr. Allen by relating the experience of the American Live Stock Exchange and the illegal rulings against them by the courts. This discussion produced a profound impression on the convention, the obvious inference being the extreme importance of electing Judges who will be true to the whole people.

Mr. Baughman, on the subject of insurance, showed conclusively that the business of both fire and life insurance could easily be and was actually being taken good care of by the people themselves, in such a manner as to give the most complete protection at the minimum of cost and at the same time to prevent the flow of great streams of money to Eastern and foreign companies. The Farmers' Alliance Insurance Co. (fire) and the Farmers' Alliance Benefit Association (life) working within the Farmers' Alliance, and the Alliance Mutual Benefit Society working in both the Farmers' and Citizens' Alliances, were fully explained and highly approved.

The co-operative live stock business was discussed by Edwin Snyder and the benefit accruing to shippers and members was made prominent. Thousands of dollars have already been saved to the people of Kansas by the business of this company.

The Mutual Protective Association proved to be a part of nearly everything discussed, and was so fully, though incidentally, indorsed and sustained that its formal discussion was dispensed with.

The Kansas Alliance Exchange was ably represented by its Secretary, H. W. Sandusky. The tremendous business that has been built up in the line of home and agricultural supplies has exceeded all expectations, and the saving to the farmers of Kansas in this matter alone amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The details of its manner of procedure, its facilities for transacting a gigantic business, its return of dividends, etc., met a universal approval and the proposition to still further extend its sphere was carefully considered.

Mr. Hopkins presented a scheme for mutual banking, which was well received.

Mr. Bailey's discussion of mortgage loans drew out great interest. He said there were different ways in which a mortgage company could defraud the borrower and the lender. One was by getting tax titles, another by purchasing

at a Sheriff's sale, as the law was, for \$100 per quarter section; by buying the mortgage of Eastern lenders at a discount on false representation and by foreclosing mortgages by copy while the mortgagor knows nothing of the foreclosure. He related several instances where some one of the above methods had been employed to his own personal knowledge. He also presented an elaborate outline for establishing a co-operative loan company.

Mr. Sandusky urged a scheme to consolidate all the exchanges, State, county and local, under one management, to be known as the National Union Company, and a committee of seven to examine and report thereon was appointed as follows:

First district—L. H. Gest, Valley Falls. Second district—R. H. Sample, Ottawa. Fourth district—N. B. Coggeshall, Chelsea. Fifth district—A. B. Collins, Salina. Sixth district—Frank McGrath, Beloit. Seventh district—Fred L. Bailey, Wichita.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Capitalistic trusts and combines are increasing in burdens upon productive industry, and individuals are unable to protect their rights against the monopolistic oppression of capital, and

WHEREAS, The people are necessitated in self-protection to combine their resources and efforts to obtain fair prices for the products of their labor, and to prevent the extortions and robberies now perpetrated upon them; therefore

Resolved, That in the Farmers' Alliance Mutual Benefit Association, the American Live Stock Commission Company, the Alliance Exchange Company, the Alliance Mutual Benefit Society, the Farmers' Alliance Mutual Benefit Association and the Mutual Protective Association we have co-operative organizations worthy the confidence and support of every good citizen.

Resolved, That further enterprises in the direction of combined effort by the people to transact their own business with their own capital in all directions in which successful effort can be made are just and necessary and deserve the encouragement and co-operation of all good citizens.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Hutchinson, Kas., the second Tuesday of December, 1891, and the following Committee on Arrangements was appointed: L. I. Purcell, Burron; C. W. Williams, Hutchinson, and J. D. Weiner, Hutchinson. P. B. MAXON, President. FRED L. BAILEY, Secretary.

### Kansas Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The weather-crop bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the National Weather Bureau, (central office, Washburn college), for the week ending August 22, says that the rainfall has been far in excess of the normal in the northeast and extreme southeastern counties, is about normal in the southern counties of the middle division, while elsewhere it has been very light generally. Temperature and sunshine have been above the normal in all parts of the State.

The weather this week has been excellent for haying and threshing; it has been good for early corn and ripening fruits, but unfavorable to late corn and some of the late fruits, especially peaches. Rain is needed in all parts of the State to put the ground into shape for plowing, and to carry late crops forward to the proper condition for maturing. Flax is exhibiting a much smaller yield at the threshing machine than anticipated. Apples are still abundant, the main trouble lying in their being too numerous on the trees owing to absence of high winds, thus reducing the crop of "windfalls."

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Chautauqua.—Too dry for corn and for fall plowing; hay excellent.

Cherokee.—The rains of last two days will help the late corn very much, and with another rain in due season will make a good crop.

Cheyenne.—The week has been extremely favorable for haying, and also for threshing.

Cloud.—Early corn is all right, in fine condition; late corn and peaches are thought to be slightly injured by the dry hot weather, though the corn is still green and with good rains will be all right.

Comanche.—In general, too dry to plow for wheat. The dispatch in the Kansas City Star of the 18th inst., from Wichita, stating that cattle in large numbers are dying from sunstroke in Pratt, Barber, Kiowa and Comanche counties, is absolutely false as to Comanche county.

Dickinson.—Local showers through the county; corn is averaging better than last week, but a general rain is needed.

Ford.—Corn maturing rapidly; rain needed for plowing; soft wheat not yielding well.

Gove.—Another hot week; too dry to plow for wheat; corn and sorghum cutting begun; chinch bugs in some spots.

Greeley.—No rain for two weeks, but no

damage; corn would be better for rain, but stacked grain needs fair weather.

Labette.—The drouth has lasted too long for corn to recover; late potatoes will be benefited by good rains; too dry to plow yet.

Leavenworth.—Prospects are good for corn; apples a drug on the market, no demand from outside, price paid to-day 75 cents per barrel.

Montgomery.—The maximum thermometer has registered over 100° each day except the 19th; soil is very dry and hard; we have had .38 of an inch of rain, since July 25; the early corn has dried up and some is being cut for fodder; corn ranges from good to nothing.

Nemaha.—The splendid soaking rain on Friday with the showers of the week have put new life into the corn and made it almost impossible for the very latest corn to be injured by future drouth.

Ness.—So far the hottest August for fifteen years; ground is too dry to plow; much wheat is being threshed and marketed, also rye; all kinds of small grain turning out fairly well; barley very heavy.

Pratt.—Corn needing rain; ground too dry to plow.

Riley.—The corn, pastures and potatoes have been standing the drouth well; no curling of corn or drying of grass; rain would be very beneficial, especially to late corn.

Sheridan.—Corn in the south part of the county needs rain, but the north half is all right; corn is too hard for roasting-ears; we will have a fair crop without any more rains; all kinds of grains are turning out good, with plenty of hay.

Wilson.—Flax yielding from four to seven bushels; hay excellent; corn needs rain, especially late corn.

Woodson.—Stock water getting low; much corn still soft, needs rain.

### National Weather Bureau.

The Department of Agriculture's weather bureau report for the week ending August 22 shows that the week was warmer than usual in all districts east of the Rocky mountains and on the Pacific coast, the greatest excess in temperature being reported from the central valleys, including the greater portion of the corn region, where the average for the week was from 3° to 6° above the normal. About the same excess in temperature is reported from the northern portion of the cotton region, extending from South Carolina westward to northern Texas. Along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts about the normal temperature prevailed, all stations, however, reporting an excess of from 1° to 2° per day.

The temperature for the season, from January 1 to August 21, continues in excess over the Northern States east of the Mississippi and in Kentucky and Tennessee, but the excess generally amounts to less than 1° per day. In all other sections the season has been slightly cooler than usual.

The rainfall for the past week has been generally in excess in Kentucky, West Virginia, and northern Tennessee and throughout the Northern States, excepting in portions of Ohio and adjoining States, where the rainfall, although less than usual, ranged from two to five-tenths of an inch. Very heavy rains occurred in the central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, where the total amount was from one to three inches above the normal. Light showers occurred throughout the Southern States, except in portions of Mississippi and Louisiana.

The recent rains and excess in temperature have doubtless proved beneficial to growing crops in the corn belt. There are indications that light frosts will occur in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, but no serious injury is anticipated, as the wheat crop is practically secured, and the frosts will be so light as not to prove injurious to corn.

Modern observation proves conclusively that salt is necessary to the best health and performance of a cow. Prof. Robertson, of the Guelph Experimental Station, Ontario, says a series of experiments convinced him that to deny cows salt for even one week reduces their flow of milk 14% to 17% per cent. in quantity and lowers the quality. Milk given when the cows are deprived of salt, he says, will sour twenty-four hours sooner than that given when they have a full supply of it. It is greatly relished by all animals, which is a strong presumptive evidence in its favor, and there cannot be a reasonable doubt at this late day that salt is beneficial to milch cows.

### The Postal Telegraph System.

Interesting accounts have been received at the Postoffice Department from Henry George, Jr., a newspaper correspondent now supplying a syndicate of American daily newspapers with letters from England, touching the postal telegraph system in that country. He says the charge for telegrams to all parts of the United Kingdom is 1 cent a word, including the address, the minimum charge being 12 cents for twelve words or less. Ordinary postage stamps are fixed to the messages in payment. A moderate additional charge is made when the addressee lives beyond the limits of the free delivery. Telegrams can be repeated at half the original cost. The cost of a reply not exceeding forty-eight words may be prepaid, and a "reply form" is then delivered to the addressee, who can send his reply from any telegraph office within two months. Five figures are counted as one word; in this country the telegraph companies count every figure a word. As a measure of economy where many messages are likely to be sent, an abbreviated or arbitrary address may be registered for \$5 a year. In addition to these direct benefits, the people enjoy very substantial indirect advantages such as result from a cheaper service for newspapers and news agents.

The rate for news messages to all parts of the kingdom is 24 cents for every one hundred words transmitted between 6 p. m. and 9 a. m., and during the day it is 24 cents for every seventy-five words, with the additional charge of 4 cents per one hundred, or seventy-five, words, according to the hour, for every duplicate telegraphic communication. A correspondent in London with 300 papers on his lists, for instance, pays for sending out a piece of news after 6 p. m. at an average rate of a fraction over 4 cents per one hundred words. In this way, Mr. George says, the vast bulk of the news telegraphing is done.

The Delaney multiplex is one of a number of American inventions in use in England, by which it is possible to send out six messages over a single wire at one time. The British government pays \$10,000 a year royalty on it. Although it has been in profitable use there five years, it has been steadily refused in this country where the companies have no need of inventions that would increase their facilities and reduce their charges. A prodigious amount of work, in an incredibly short time, is accomplished in the English postal telegraph system by the Wheatstone automatic process. This is an English invention, transmitting 400 words a minute, and is used in newspaper telegraphic work.

Since the government regulation of the telegraph lines in England, the number of telegraph offices has been increased from 2,488 to 7,600, the rates having been reduced more than one-half, and press rates cut down to a fraction over 4 cents per one hundred words; and, more important than all that, the service has been equally and impartially cheap to all. Universal sentiment, according to Mr. George, testifies to the immensely greater convenience and efficiency of the postal telegraph system, and no one would ever think of going back to the old plan of private companies. Mr. George thinks that as good, if not a better, postal telegraph system could be established in the United States. The American letter service is really much cheaper than the English, taking into account the fact that our territory is thirty times larger; and electrical invention, instead of being checked, would be stimulated.

Argonia Copper: Some of the farmers are figuring on purchasing small fruit evaporators for farm use. It is a good idea. They can probably pay for the machine off this year's peach crop. It will be very convenient to have an evaporator to dry all kinds of fruit and vegetables, and every well regulated farm ought to have one.

Fruit-raising, bee-keeping and poultry culture go well together. The last and first are closely beneficial to one another, and never fail to pay. The best raspberries, plums or pears have been cultivated and picked from trees and bushes where poultry have been allowed to run until the fruit was nearly ripe. Birds keep down the suckers on bushes and the strength naturally goes to the fruit. The apiary in a good orchard with now and then a little attention has always paid the keeper. Good management is the chief point. When this is at the helm, half the battle is won.



## Horticulture.

### Reno County Fruit.

Among those who have most reason to rejoice on account of the abundance of the present season, says the *Hutchinson News*, are the fruit-growers of Reno county. This particular class of tillers of the soil may be said to have been fortunate from the beginning in the choice of an occupation, while others who have depended on the soil for support, that is, those who have devoted their attention to the ordinary products of a farm, have had their years of hardship, when their labors were not rewarded with abundant harvests.

The fruit-growers seem to have been successful from the very start and have suffered comparatively little from the vicissitudes of the season. If there is any one class of people in Reno county that seem to have been more uniformly fortunate than all others it is that which is composed of orchardists and small fruit raisers.

These reflections have been suggested by a series of visits recently made to some of the numerous fruit farms which are in easiest reach of this city.

Where there are so many notable instances of success in horticulture it seems invidious to single out any particular persons, but we cannot forbear naming the proprietors of a few farms which are only a short distance from Hutchinson. Five of these are a few miles northwest and lie within sight of each other.

First of these in order of nearness is Mr. James Dukelow, who has about a quarter section of land not yet devoted entirely to fruit, but he is yearly increasing his acres of orchard and vineyard, having had marked success heretofore in all his efforts.

Beyond him and on the same side of the railroad are the Boyle Brothers and Geo. Cole. The former have more than 1,000 large bearing apple trees now loaded down with fruit, and a still larger number of younger trees approaching the bearing stage, and they also have a large number of acres devoted to fine bearing vineyards, mostly the Concord grape, but also several other leading varieties. Mr. Cole is our pioneer vineyardist, having perhaps more acres of grapes than any other grower, and who is perhaps more widely known for his grapes than any other vineyardist in this quarter of the section, but he is also a large and extensive orchardist.

On the north side of the railroad are Pennington & Son, who for many years, and while planting their orchards, were extensively engaged in the nursery business, but now they have reached the full fruition of their planting and are too busily engaged in planting trees for themselves and gathering and marketing fruits to give much attention to the nursery business.

The writer cites as one of the evidences of their prosperity, a fine, large and commodious residence in process of erection with an extensive stone basement for the storage and preservation of fruit on their place.

Mr. James Meesor is just north of Pennington & Son, and he too at one time devoted his efforts principally to the nursery business. Mr. Meesor is a thoroughly-trained horticulturist, having gained his education and experience in the State of New York many years ago. Like others, he has been led by the charm of fruit-growing on the Kansas prairies to measurably abandon the nursery business and devote himself to fruit-raising, in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. Meesor has one of the best equipped and best conducted fruit farms in Reno county, and he is annually adding to its extent and completeness.

We only have time to add to the above list the name of Mr. A. M. Switzer, who, though spoken of last, is not by any means the least. He is an old-timer, having come to Reno county in '72. Settling at once on a quarter section of land four miles south of town, he has, ever since, sedulously devoted himself to its improvement, with a view to the production of fruit, and his success has been commensurate with his efforts. He has forty acres devoted to orchard, besides numerous plantations of grapes and other small fruits. While Mr. Switzer has had marked success in apples, plums, grapes, berries and the like, he takes a peculiar pride in his pear orchard and its magnificent display of fruit this year. The writer was particularly attracted by a long row of the

pear named Osband's Summer, of which every tree was so burdened with its load of fruit as to require assistance to prevent breaking. The trees were dwarfs, but of large size for dwarfs. One tree, the fruit of which was gathered on account of being too near the road, yielded five bushels.

But we can only say to those who are interested in this subject, if you want to see what Reno county can do and is doing in fine fruit, go and see for yourselves.

### Butler County Horticulturists.

Wm. H. Litson furnishes the press of Butler county the following report of a very interesting and instructive meeting of fruit-growers in that county:

"The society held its summer meeting at the falls of the Whitewater, in Fairview township, August 1, 1891. The place of meeting, naturally one of the prettiest picnic grounds in the country, has lately become more attractive by the improvements made by the proprietor, Mr. J. W. Robison.

"As is often the case, the morning hours passed pleasantly away in social chat and in exchanging news and notions pertaining to matters in horticulture.

"Dinner being announced we arranged ourselves comfortably at the lengthy table to discuss at leisure the ample repast prepared by the ladies of the society. In noting the abundance and variety of dishes—to the material of which stream and prairie had both contributed—some 'old-timer' suggested the contrast between now and twenty years ago, when our orchards were as yet unplanted, and our gardens unmade. Then 'sod-corn biscuits' with sorghum and vinegar sauce were chief among dainties.

"After dinner the gentlemen, by invitation, strolled through Mr. Robison's orchard, thinking an instructive object lesson might be thus obtained. As expected, the limbs of the trees were found bending to the ground with the weight of fruit on them. Here, for experiment, thirty-five or forty varieties of apples have been planted, while for market purposes one-fourth of the number were better. Missouri Pippin leads for profit, Ben Davis following as 1 to 3. Winesap is doing well and so is Rome Beauty. Jonathan bears satisfactory crops, and is a beautiful apple much in demand. Red June is good—Early Harvest a shy bearer. The Russian varieties all bright. Wealthy is productive, and so is Duchess of Oldenburg. They are both desirable. A very few Tetofski will do. Whitney's No. 20—a very pretty crab, proved a surprise, as it was found to be an agreeable eating apple of mild flavor. The originator of this variety, A. W. Whitney, Franklin, Ill., grows it largely for making 'cham-pagne cider,' an article which sells readily to parties too temperate to imbibe wine made from grapes and just temperate enough to partake of wine made from No. 20 crab apples. Peaches were found too numerous to mention. Worden grapes are ready for use.

"On returning, President Snider called the meeting to order and some time was spent in discussing fruits and various insects and microscopic pests of the orchard and field. It was resolved, that, at our next meeting a horticultural and agricultural display be made, and that fruit-growers, gardeners, farmers and all others interested, be invited to contribute of their products. The present place of meeting was selected for the display, and the time to be September 26, 1891.

"The President and Secretary were appointed a committee on arrangements, and to take charge of the display with the view of exhibiting the same at the fair to be held at Wichita this fall."

### Uncooked Fruit.

"Eating uncooked fruit at meals tends to vigorous health and consequently lessens the visits of doctors," writes a prominent physician in the *New York Tribune*. "Strawberries come the last of May or June. Before they are over raspberries begin to ripen; ours last year supplied the family between five and six weeks. Blackberries ripened before raspberries failed, and continued through July and August into September, and I think varieties may be found to ripen until frost. Currants and gooseberries came along with blackberries, and continued about four weeks. Grapes began to ripen in August and continued till frost, and are with us yet, preserved by careful packing. Thus the small fruits which can be raised

## A GOOD APPETITE

Is essential, not only to the enjoyment of food, but to bodily health and mental vigor. This priceless boon may be secured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Feeling truly grateful for the benefits realized by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I gladly offer my testimony in its favor. For several months I had no appetite; what food I ate distressed me. I was restless at night, and complete prostration of the nervous system seemed imminent. Three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."—Miss A. E. Vickery, Dover, N. H.

"I have been suffering, full two years, from troubles consequent upon a severe fall. My blood became very much impoverished, and I suffered severely from weakness of the system and loss of appetite, when a friend recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Am now on my third bottle, and find myself greatly benefited by its use."—Mrs. M. H. Howland, South Duxbury, Mass.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

all over the Northern part of the United States may be on the table seven months in the year.

"We have found the small fruits no more difficult to raise than potatoes. The exception is the strawberry—the only secret we have discovered in its culture is to keep weeds down and give the plants a chance. We have just been using some canned gooseberries, and while eating them some one remarked, 'They are nearly as good as cranberries.' We have given them a careful examination, and come to the conclusion that this fruit might very largely be used where the cranberries cannot be afforded. They have the sprightly acid qualities of the cranberry, so valuable to health during the winter months. The gooseberry is so easily raised, and equally easy to preserve, that its growth should receive much more attention."

### Horticultural Notes.

*Cawker City Record*: E. O. Garrett's apple orchard has been supplying the home demand with the fine varieties of Strawberry and Cooper's White and will keep up the yield until winter. The cider press will be in operation in a few weeks.

*Oberlin Eye*: C. V. Wasson has a number of apricot trees that commenced bearing this year. He says they are the thriftiest trees he has, and is preparing to plant and bud a good-sized orchard of them. The only enemies they have are the rabbits.

*Independence Tribune*: Jos. Romig has an acre of berries from which he has picked as high as \$25 worth in a day, and in the aggregate will near the \$200 point. Some crowns will yield gallons. They were properly planted and kept, and last year pruned and then mulched heavily.

*Lakin Index*: The Kearney county peach crop is good, and C. H. Longstreth's orchard is sending to market a choice lot of the Alexander variety. His crop this season will amount to fully 1,000 bushels. Several other farmers have delivered peaches to the Lakin market during the past week.

*Hazleton Express*: J. P. Lynde sent us samples of his Hale's Early peaches, Wednesday, from his orchard in the northwest part of town. They were nearly white, fine flavored, and one measured eight and one-eighth inches in circumference. Mr. Lynde has five acres of fruit trees and vines, and all are burdened with fine fruit this season.

*Wichita Eagle*: Mr. A. G. Forney, of Belle Plaine, came into the city yesterday with a wagon load of apples, Summer Queen variety. In conversation with him for a few minutes we learned that his orchard is so laden with fruit of different varieties that he will not be able to dispose of but a small portion of it comparatively. In a sample lot which he brought to this office were five varieties of apples, all of them very large, one of which we measured was thirteen and one-half inches in circumference. He made a display at the fair last fall of his winter apples, consisting of forty varieties. The basket also contained plums, pears, etc., in size, quality, and of such proportions, that if properly described would sound to any one, but southern Kansas people, like some of the fish stories which are occasionally told.

### Meander, 1311.

Hon. I. V. Baker, Jr., Vice Pres't Nat'l Breeders Ass'n and owner of Meander, Sire of Pamlico, 2:16½, writes: "Quinn's Ointment I have used with great success nearly 20 years. I consider it has no equal." For Cuts, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs and all bunches, use this reliable remedy. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

Sick Headache? BEECHAM'S PILLS will relieve.

## The Poultry Yard.

### August in the Poultry Yard.

Although not so busy a month as those preceding it, yet August brings its special work. As is well known, it is the moulting season of all adult fowls, the most trying period perhaps of their lives, and one in which all the considerate care and attention bestowed upon them is most generously rewarded. "A Farmer's Daughter," in writing upon this subject says:

"The more rapidly that hens can be induced to shed their feathers in a natural manner and to replace them with new ones, the more likely are they to keep in good health and begin laying early in the fall; and while it is not well to stimulate them with rich food during the warm weather, yet by taking all their wants under our immediate consideration and anticipating their requirements, we may accelerate the process considerably. This fact I should like to impress upon amateur poultry-keepers in the country, who are apt to think their flocks need little or no attention at this time, and then in the fall and winter they raise loud complaints against the breed because no eggs are forthcoming.

"I made that mistake along at first, but experience has taught me that even if our flocks do have the range of the farm and wander at will over the orchards, grass lots, and bordering fields, yet on account of the great drain of feather-making upon their systems, they will need their rations of grain and ground or cooked food, as well as an abundant supply of fresh water, and if possible, plenty of good milk.

"All the year around I find that my hens are better contented, keep in better health, and produce a larger number of eggs, when half their daily rations consists of ground or cooked food, and the remainder of whole grain. And although so much has been said about feeding Indian corn in warm weather, yet whenever I leave it off my hens show the need of it by becoming thin in flesh and by a decreased egg production. Consequently I make it a rule to let adult fowls have one-third or one-fourth corn in summer, and one-half in winter; the remainder of their rations being made up of table scraps and small grain, as wheat or oats. To prevent their growing tired of corn many changes may be made upon it, the whole grain given raw the first week, boiled cracked corn the second, and ground meal mixed with their soft food the third.

"Another thing that I like to keep for my poultry in summer is a good article of wheat bran; though somewhat laxative in character it still contains many valuable nutrients, and being light and easily digested it seems to keep the whole system in good working order. Better results are obtained from mixing bran with food more carbonaceous in character, as it is quite deficient in this respect. Sound wheat boiled to bursting is about the most complete food I have ever used, but no one thing, or combination, however perfect, can satisfy their requirements for any length of time; their systems, like our own, demand variety for perfect nutrition. All soft or cooked foods should be given rather dry, as watery mixtures are unwholesome; and unless insects are very plentiful some meat should be provided each day.

"Two generous meals are sufficient at this season, for moulting fowls are apt to be inert and should be compelled to take exercise. Permit no hens to sit after the first of June, as this retards their moulting to such an extent that they are not apt to get in good condition before cold weather; consequently they put off laying till Christmas. During summer the flocks must have access to shade, and as the chilling fall winds and rains come on, convenient shelter should be provided. When on a



wide range they can generally procure enough gravel, etc., still there is nothing they enjoy better than a pile of sand and gravel to scratch in. At this time it is a good idea to provide them new dust baths, as the vermin are at their worst; and besides there is considerable irritation of the skin caused by the falling out of old feathers and the outgrowth of new ones. Parasites are wise in their generation, multiplying with marvelous rapidity when from any cause the vitality of the fowl becomes weakened.

"Notice closely the combs and wattles of your flock all during moulting time. If any appear pale or colorless, look to the sanitary arrangements at once. Have all their surroundings thoroughly cleansed, whitewash the house with lime and crude carbolic acid or petroleum, and sprinkle fresh lime all about the yard; put a few rusty nails and some lumps of copperas in their drinking water, and give the flock a dose of sulphur in their soft food two or three times a week.

"If they seem troubled with looseness of bowels, place before them sweet milk instead of sour, and that only at morning and evening, providing fresh water in the meantime. Diminish their soft food for a while, and be sure that everything given shall be good, pure article, perfectly sound and sweet. It is much easier to check the disposition to disease and strengthen the system against its inroads than it is to cure a fowl after it has become really sick; then, you will save your time, and the rest of the flock from contamination, by at once resorting to the hatchet, taking care always to bury the body immediately. Before the moulting season begins, however, and in fact, early in the summer, it is a good plan carefully to inspect your flock and dispose of the oldest and heaviest hens and roosters; this goes a long way toward insuring the health and usefulness of the remainder. And while it is not well to feed stimulating food, especially for eggs, at this season, yet we find that improved stock, properly cared for, will generally afford a sufficient number to pay for their keeping, and yet complete their moulting in good time for fall and winter work."

Some people are constantly troubled with boils—no sooner does one heal than another makes its appearance. A thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best of blood purifiers, effectually puts an end to this annoyance. We recommend a trial.

#### 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 NORTHMAN 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.

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"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, curdling rooms, whey, etc. Price 25 cents, postage paid.

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## In the Dairy.

### Increasing the Butter Value of Milk.

The *Indiana Farmer* says that "the possibilities of increasing the butter yield of milk, by intelligent methods of breeding and selecting animals with that purpose in view, is forcibly demonstrated by the experience of Hon. Zadoc Pratt, Green county, New York. His cows in the beginning averaged 637 gallons of milk a year, of which 39.2 pounds were required for a pound of butter, and within two years, only 32½ pounds of milk were required for one pound of butter. He continued the experiment over a period of eight years, when 20 pounds of milk from his herd produced a pound of butter, thus doubling the value of the milk for butter-making. The results obtained by Mr. Pratt are within the reach of all who breed cattle for dairy work, the necessary requisites being the adoption of a system of selection and mating that will lead on to the desired end, accompanied by equally careful methods of feeding and management. What one man has accomplished is possible for another, with the same facilities at hand."

### Some Figures to Think About.

Col. F. D. Curtis, in an address before the New York Dairy Association, said: "Last year this country exported 9,000,000 pounds of butter and we received 17½ cents per pound for it, and then had to pay the freight and all other expenses out of that. Denmark sent 200,000,000 pounds to the same markets and was paid 26½ cents per pound for it. We used 300,000,000 pounds of butter for soap-grease in this country because it was too poor to be eaten. New York State alone used up \$8,000,000 worth of hay in feeding cows to warm barnyards during the daytime. As much more good hay was as good as wasted in feeding dry cows that should have been making 30-cent butter. The loss of alternate freezing and thawing, drying and soaking of cows in the winter time to make them hardy and strong cannot be estimated. Now is it not about time that this foolishness of our grandfathers was stopped and that we accept the new gospel and follow dairying with common sense? The new principles and advanced thoughts in dairying are to be accepted and practiced by all, and that is what they were studied out for. The dairyman must dairy it the year round and stop going into winter quarters to eat up what was made in the summer."

### Rules for Butter-Making.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has published some excellent rules for butter-making, which are as applicable in this country as elsewhere, and from the list we condense:

1. Rinse all dairy utensils in cold water.
2. Scald with hot water and rinse again with cold.
3. Always use a thermometer.
4. Churn the cream at a temperature of 58° to 60° in summer and 60° to 62° in winter.
5. Give the churn good ventilation, and churn at forty to forty-five revolutions to the minute.
6. Stop churning when the butter has formed in pellets the size of small shot.
7. Draw off the buttermilk, and pour pure water into churn until it runs off clear and uncolored.
8. Make a strong brine and pour into the churn through a fine sieve.
9. Remove the butter and work it with the ladle or upon a butter-worker. Never use the hands. To these may be added the precaution to allow the butter to stand eight or ten hours, then work carefully to expel the excess of water, and insure solidity, when it is ready for printing or the tub. If these directions are followed streaks in the butter will never appear.

In commenting on the above the *National Stockman and Farmer* says: "We have only one adverse criticism



But a woman's work was never done"

Until CLAIRETTE SOAP

came to her ken, And now she's through before the men.

N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. CLAIRETTE SOAP St. Louis.



## For Your Horse.

For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases. Phénol Sodique does wonders. Also for other animals and human flesh.

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

to make, and that is to the directions to allow the butter to stand eight to ten hours and then re-work it. We believe that one working is sufficient to expel all the water and make the butter solid, and any working after the butter has hardened is an injury to it."

### Healthy Cows.

It is all-important that every milch cow be in a perfect state of health, so that the milk may not be contaminated, but perfectly free from taint of disease when drawn from the cow. The *Wisconsin Farmer* is correct in its statement that "no amount of cleanliness afterwards, nor the most approved and correct modes of treating the milk and butter, will ever remove a constitutional defect in the composition of the milk. A very small quantity of the diseased milk will contaminate the entire daily supply of the dairy, and render the finished product dangerous to the consumer. We do not wish to trench upon any subject which we think will be distasteful to our readers; what we are endeavoring to do is to warn them against the smaller dangers as well as the greater. Look carefully over the cows from time to time, examine the udders and pay particular attention to the milk from each cow separately, discarding promptly any in which traces of blood or garget, however minute, may be found. Remember that the product from the milk of your cows is widely scattered and the milk from one unhealthy udder may spread disease and even death in many a happy home."

*Hoard's Dairyman* says that flax seed meal is one of the most valuable foods to have in a dairy or to feed hogs. With brood sows many breeders claim it is nearly as good as cow's milk. It is invaluable in rearing calves. It would be a prime thing if every dairy farmer would grow each year an acre or two of flax. He can do so easily, and the grain when ground is a grand butter feed. Let us have more flax and peas grown, and less buying of bran and other outside foods.

"Why, now I cannot get enough to eat," says one lady who formerly had no appetite, but took *Hood's Sarsaparilla*.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE-MAKERS' Manual,** advertising the Hansen's Danish Butter Color, and Rennet Preparations, sent free by J. H. MONEAD, 58 N. Clinton St., Chicago.

## TREES AND PLANTS

The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit."

**HART PIONEER NURSERIES** Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

## WHEAT POTATO

15,000 Bbls. Northern Grown Winter Wheat, \$1.15 a Bus! 5 WINTER WHEAT SAMPLES 10c. 20,000 Bbls. Seed Potatoes at \$2.50 and less per Bbl. Full Catalogue FREE.

JOHN A. SALZER, LaCrosse, Wis.

## STEKETEE'S



## IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure:

BRIDGTON, Mo.—I am well pleased with your Hog Cholera Powders. BARNES SOLOMON.

KURKA, ILL.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since using your powders. DANIEL BAKER.

MELLETTE, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Cholera Cure. A. D. BALL.

GALESVILLE, Wis.—I want a package of your Dry Bitters, if they are as good as your Hog Cholera Cure is for worms. Your Powders do kill worms. GEO. KLEIN.

These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid. P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Worms in Horses. Address

G. G. STEKETEE,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention KANSAS FARMER.

**The Mormon Elders' Book** on Social Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. E. Cronkh, 202 Grand St., New York

## TANSY PILLS!

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



## The Veterinarian.

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

**RING-BONE.**—I have a mare that is affected with ring-bone on one hind foot. It blistered it a short time ago, but it has not done it any good. Please give remedy through the KANSAS FARMER. R. C. Geneseo, Kas.

**Answer.**—The curability of ring-bone depends upon several conditions. If it is of long standing, and on an aged animal, a complete cure is very doubtful. Also, if the lameness is very great at starting, and continues the same after traveling some distance, there is very little prospect of making a cure. But if it is on a young animal, due to an injury of recent date, and the lameness disappears after the animal becomes warmed up from traveling, then the chances are in favor of a cure. The best treatment is the firing iron in the hands of a competent veterinarian. If you wish to try it yourself, notice the foot carefully, and if she walks upon the toe of the foot have her shod behind with heel-calks one inch high and no toe-calks. Now make a blister as follows: Biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 6 drachms; mix. Clip the hair from over the affected part and rub some of the ointment well in for about ten minutes. Tie the mare's head up and in twelve hours rub in a little more of the ointment, and in twenty-four hours after the last application rub on a little lard and turn the mare loose in a box-stall where nothing can disturb her to make her walk around. Repeat the blistering process once a month until all lameness disappears. The liability to ring-bone is apt to be transmitted from dam to progeny, therefore such a mare should not be used for breeding purposes.

**Latham Times:** The peach crop is immense, in fact it is exceeding all expectations. Large quantities will be shipped, but with the best that can be done much of the crop will go to waste. The apple crop is also large and many of the trees are bending and breaking beneath their load of fruit. There is probably no section of country anywhere that surpasses Butler county in prolific abundance of fruit this season.

### Money Savers for the People.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., September 22, 1890.  
MESSRS. H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.:—I want to say that I have bought groceries from you for seven years, and always got good goods and saved money. Should be glad to have other members patronize you, and know you will please them.

W. H. FREEMAN,  
Ex-Chairman Grievance Committee, Division No. 300 B. of L. E.

### Still the Favorite.

If you are contemplating a trip for business or pleasure it will be well to remember that the Burlington Route is still the favorite. Her old established line to Chicago hardly needs more than a mere mention for the reason that every man, woman and child in the country is so familiar with the fact that over this line runs the famous solid vestibule "ELI," with its splendid Pullman sleepers, chair cars and dining cars.

Your attention is now called to our Double Daily service between Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Heretofore we had but one daily train from the Missouri river to St. Louis, that being a night train, placing passengers in St. Louis in the morning in time for breakfast and all Eastern connections, but on account of the increasing demand another train has been put on and now leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph in the morning, placing the passenger in St. Louis in the early evening of the same day.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put in rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb daily trains, one leaving Kansas City late in the morning and the other in the evening, making the run from Kansas City in about eight hours. The morning train carries a through buffet sleeping car to St. Paul and Minneapolis, placing the passenger in the twin cities twenty hours after leaving Kansas City.

For further information, call on or address H. C. Orr, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A. St. Joseph, Mo.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

August 24, 1891.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 10,700. Natives were scarce, but there was a large supply of fed or winter rangers, chiefly Colorados. Dressed beef and shipping, \$3 75a4 50; wintered Colorado, \$3 15a3 60; cows, \$1 70a2 50; bulls, \$1 00a 2 05; heifers, \$1 00a2 10; Texas steers, \$2 12½a 2 80; Texas cows, \$1 50a2 00; Indian steers, \$2 65; Indian cows, \$1 55a1 80; Colorado steers, \$2 50a 2 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 35a3 75.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 1,612. Supply small and quality generally poor to fair. Range of packers, \$4 85a5 20; bulk of sales, \$5 00a5 10.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 1,913. Very good, but mostly made up of Western sheep in stocker condition. Texas, \$3 85; New Mexican, \$3 60.  
**HORSES**—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a 175; good, \$100a125. Saddlers, \$125a150. Mares, extra, \$125a145; good, \$70a90. Drivers, extra, \$140a200; good, \$75a120. Streeters, extra, \$100a 115; good, \$70a95.  
**MULES**—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$80a70; 14½ hands, \$70a75; 15 hands, \$100a110; 15½ hands, medium, \$105a125; 15½ hands, extra, \$140a150.

#### Chicago.

August 24, 1891.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 18,000. Market steady. Prime to choice native steers, none; good to choice, \$5 50a5 75; others, \$3 25a5 25; Texans, \$2 25a3 00; rangers, \$2 20a3 00; stockers, \$2 10a 3 60; native cows, \$2 75a3 00.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 8,000. Market slow. Rough and common, \$3 75a4 05; mixed and packers, \$4 75a5 05; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$6 00a5 25; prime light, \$5 50a5 00.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 8,000. Market steady. Native ewes, \$3 00a4 50; Westerns, \$3 85a4 25; wethers, \$4 80a5 10; fed Texans, \$4 25; lambs, \$3 50a 5 25.

#### St. Louis.

August 24, 1891.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 4,100. Market higher. Good to choice native steers, \$4 80a5 75; fair to good native steers, \$3 00a4 90; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 25a3 30; canners, \$1 60a2 20.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 1,400. Market lower. Fair to choice heavy, \$5 30a5 40; mixed grades, \$4 90a 5 35; light, fair to choice, \$5 30a5 40.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 700. Market steady. Fair to fancy, \$3 00a4 70.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

August 24, 1891.  
**WHEAT**—Receipts for past 24 hours 338,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 91c; No. 3 hard, 87c; No. 2 red, 92½c; No. 3 red, 89c.  
**CORN**—Receipts for past 24 hours 25,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 56c; No. 3 mixed, 54c; No. 2 white mixed, 56c.  
**OATS**—Receipts for past 24 hours 60,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 27½c; No. 3 mixed, 27c; No. 2 white, mixed, 28½c.  
**RYE**—Receipts for past 24 hours 36,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 82c.  
**FLAXSEED**—We quote crushing at 97c per bushel on the basis of pure.  
**CASTOR BEANS**—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 60 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.  
**HAY**—Receipts for past 48 hours 80 tons. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$6 00; good to choice, \$4 50a5 50; prime, \$3 75; common, \$3 00.

#### Chicago.

August 24, 1891.  
**WHEAT**—Receipts 236,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1 03½a1 03¾; No. 3 spring, 96c; No. 2 red, \$1 03½a1 03¾.  
**CORN**—Receipts 389,000 bushels. No. 2, 63c.  
**OATS**—Receipts 330,000 bushels. No. 2, 30¾a 30¾c; No. 2 white, 31¾a35c; No. 3 white, 31¾a 33c.  
**RYE**—Receipts 133,000 bushels. No. 2, 94c.  
**SEEDS**—No. 1 flaxseed, \$1 08¾; prime timothy, \$1 28.

#### St. Louis.

August 24, 1891.  
**WHEAT**—Receipts 223,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 88½c.  
**CORN**—Receipts 37,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 58c.  
**OATS**—Receipts 116,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 29c.  
**RYE**—Receipts 4,000 bushels. No. 3, 85c.  
**HAY**—Prairie, \$7 00a8 75; timothy, \$10 50a13 50.

### WOOL MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

August 22, 1891.  
Receipts 16,094 pounds. In right good demand, fair movement and steady.  
Kansas and Nebraska: Medium light bright, 20a21c; coarse, 18a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

#### Chicago.

August 22, 1891.  
Kansas and Nebraska wools continue in good inquiry, and while they are being received in more liberal quantities than before stocks are not accumulating materially, owing to the desirableness of the wool, which renders them attractive to buyers. Sales continue to be duplicated at the old prices, no advance having been obtained. Sales of medium continue at 23a42c for the light and 25c for the choice. Fine medium continues to sell quickly at 22c.

## SHIP

C. H. DURAND, Treasurer.

**YOUR**  
Butter, Eggs, Poultry,  
Calves, Wool, Hay,  
Potatoes.

[INCORPORATED.] Green & Dried Fruits, to  
**DURAND COMMISSION COMPANY,**  
184 S. Water St., Chicago.

Drop us a postal for Stencil, Tags, etc. Liberal advances on consignments. Quick sales, prompt returns.

## WE CONDUCT A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.

WE give to all customers, Lowest Prices, Prompt Transactions, Judicious Selections, Conspicuous Positions, Experienced Assistance, Unbiased Opinions and Confidential Service.

ADVERTISEMENTS DESIGNED, PROOFS SHOWN AND ESTIMATES OF COST IN ANY NEWSPAPER FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

**J. L. STACK & CO.,**  
Newspaper Advertising Agents, ST. PAUL, MINN.

In writing to our advertisers please say that you saw their "ad." in KANSAS FARMER.

# Broom Corn

## Kansas City Your Best and Nearest Market.

Mail me sample of your Broomcorn, stating how much you have and when you will be ready to ship, and by return mail I will write you what I will give for it on board cars at your station. Or, if you wish to hold for better prices, I will advance you 60 per cent. of its value and store it for you.

**HUGH E. THOMPSON,**  
1412 & 1414 LIBERTY ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

REFERENCES:—National Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co. or Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

# WOOL

ESTABLISHED 1856.

## SHERMAN HALL & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

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

## Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Shire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to  
L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.

## WESTERN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

R. L. COFRAN, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.

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

## Do You Ship Stock?

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

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

We are talking of that favorite line

## Santa Fe Route.

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

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

**O. H. BROWN,**  
Asst. Gen. Freight Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

## HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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

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

THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.

**JOB** PRINTING of every description in first-class style.  
JNO. C. HARRIS,  
429 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

## 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, full of 1891, mailed free. Established 1892.

**PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY**  
Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

## CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send two bottles FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P.O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

**CANCER** and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRANT & MORRIS  
No. 163 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.



## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1891.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.  
**FILLY**—Taken up by M. V. Opdyke, in Howard tp., P. O. Valeda, one light bay filly, with a very small white spot in forehead, about 3 years old.  
**3 COLTS**—By same, two yearling horse colts, one a light dun, with white head and dark stripe down back, and one brown without any notable marks.  
 Montgomery county—G. W. Tilton, clerk.  
**PONY**—Taken up by J. C. Hester, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Jefferson, June 22, 1891, one black horse pony, 3 years old, right front and right hind foot white; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19, 1891.

Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk.  
**FILLY**—Taken up by E. J. Guernsey, in Alexander tp., July 20, 1891, one black filly, about 2 years old, three white feet, some white in face; valued at \$20.  
 Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by M. B. Jones, in Blaine tp., P. O. Corwin, April 21, 1891, one dark bay mare, branded on left shoulder (—), with straight line perpendicular instead of as given here and the half circles at top and bottom of line, and H on left thigh; valued at \$25.  
 Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.  
**MULE**—Taken up by Wm. N. Smith, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Fawn, July 18, 1891, one dark bay or brown mare mule, 3 or 4 years old, branded S on right shoulder; valued at \$30.  
 Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.  
**PONY**—Taken up by A. F. Cole, in Shannon tp., P. O. Good Intent, August 1, 1891, one roan horse pony, about 15 hands high, 5 years old; valued at \$25.  
 Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.  
**COW**—Taken up by J. F. Talbot, in Mission tp., August 11, 1891, one white and yellow spotted cow, dehorned, two hog rings in right ear, blind in left eye; valued at \$12.50.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1891.

Gray county—E. G. Barton, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by A. F. Wright, three miles north of Cimarron, August 3, 1891, one gray mare, 14½ hands high, branded J. B. on left shoulder, collar marks on right shoulder; valued at \$25.  
 Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.  
**MORSE**—Taken up by Frank Shepley, in Parker tp., July 30, 1891, one bay horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, no marks or brands.  
**HORSE**—By same, one sorrel horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old, branded 2 on left shoulder; two animals valued at \$90.  
 Labette county—G. W. Tilton, clerk.  
**MARE**—Taken up by E. F. Pratt, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, July 25, 1891, one bay mare, about 10 years old, three white feet, white spot in forehead.

## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## For Register of Deeds.

We are authorized to announce to the voters of Shawnee county that GEO. C. STOKER is a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds.

We are requested to announce that CAPT. N. D. MCGINLEY is a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds of Shawnee county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention.

I am the Democratic nominee for Register of Deeds of Shawnee county, subject to the decision of the voters of said county at the November election for 1891.  
 FRANK S. THOMAS.

## EASTERN KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION

Will hold its Annual Fair

At Atchison, Kas., Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &amp; 12, 1891.

Premiums, \$10,000.

Purses for Races, \$3,000.

For further information and Premium List, address  
 EASTERN KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION,  
 ATCHISON, KANSAS.

**HIGGS COMMISSION CO.,**  
**Receivers and Shippers of Grain,**  
 324 Exchange Building,  
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on appl., free.

A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. BRINKMAN, Vice President

**JOHNSON-BRINKMAN**  
**COMMISSION COMPANY.**

Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

ROOM 328 EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
 Telephone 2623. KANSAS CITY, MO.  
 Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.

**FOR SALE.**  
**Merino Sheep**  
 Competition defied,  
 quality considered.  
 Inspection and correspondence solicited.  
 L. O. WALBRIDGE, Russell, Kas.

**Stapleton Land Company,**  
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Will sell their own improved farms or ranch properties on most favorable terms, very cheap. Write for description, etc.

## GREAT "ACTINA" ONLY KNOWN CATARRH CURE.



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

\*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.

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

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LAWRENCE, KAS., March 12, 1891.  
 Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; has been greatly benefited. Mr. Mason, an old case of catarrh, has been greatly benefited; he is an old case; has spent several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$2.50 Insoles. There are several other comrades in the Home who have bought your Belts, and I have heard favorable reports of their effects. A great many intend getting your Actina and Garments as soon as they get their pensions.  
 Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,712, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers.  
 Private Parlor for Ladies. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address all private matter to PROF. WILSON.  
**NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASS'N, Mfrs.,** 1021 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.



## THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium. For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatuses, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

**DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,** and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electrically in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon request.  
 Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele. Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated in the most skillful and scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
 Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

Assets.....	\$107,150,809
Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,329,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....	27 per cent.

## LIBERALITY.

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

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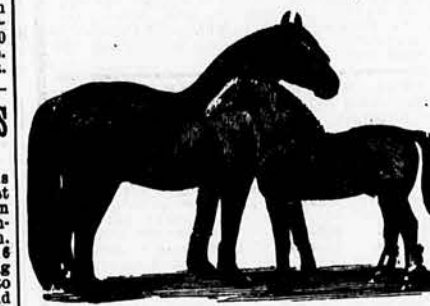
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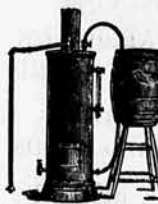
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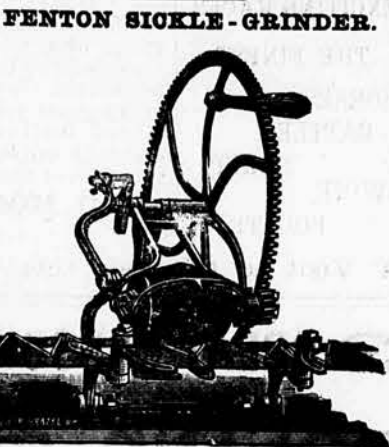
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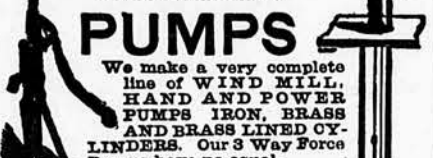
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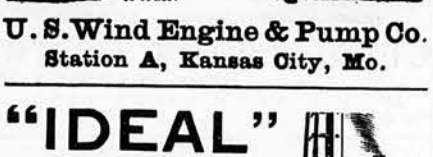
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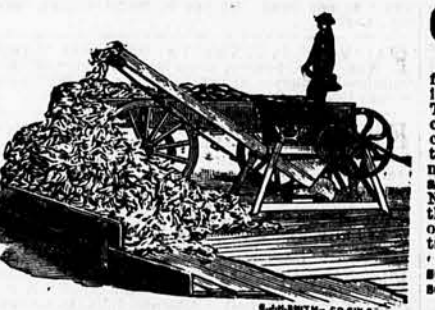
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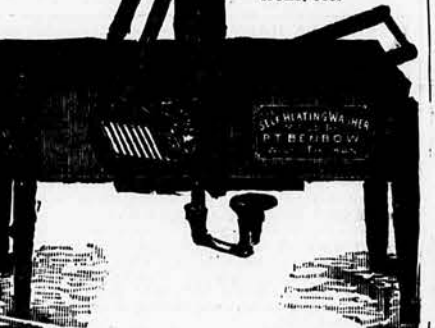


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(Continued from page 1.)

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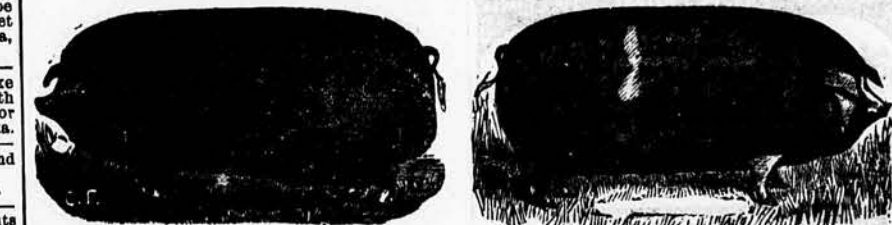
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