

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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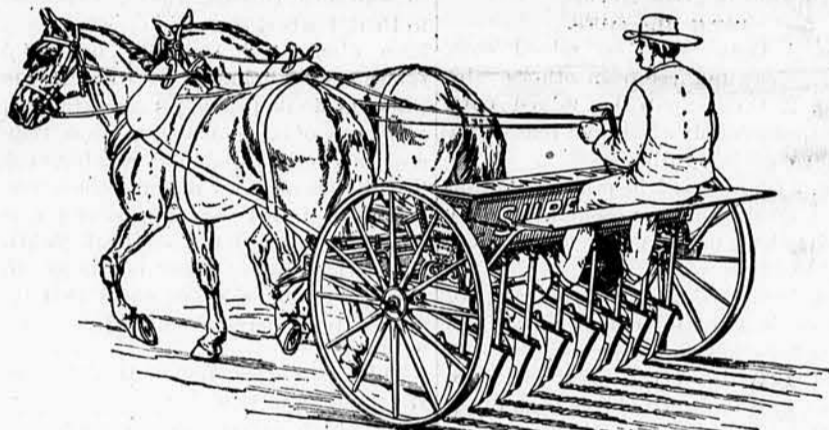
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## Agricultural Matters.

### KANSAS INSPECTION RULES.

Every farmer in the State should understand the rules governing the inspection of grain in Kansas, which is as follows:

#### RULE I.—WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 White—To be bright, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned pure white winter wheat.

No. 2 White—To be sound, dry, well cleaned, pure white winter wheat.

No. 3 White—To be sound, dry white winter, reasonably clean.

No. 1 Red—To be bright, sound, plump, dry and well cleaned red, or red and white mixed winter wheat. If mixed must not contain over one-eighth white wheat, and weighing not less than 61 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Red—To be sound, well cleaned, dry red, or red and white mixed winter wheat. If mixed must not contain over one-eighth white wheat, and weighing not less than 59 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Red—To be sound, reasonably cleaned red, or red and white mixed winter wheat, below No. 2 red, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 4 Winter—To be red, white or mixed, thin or bleached winter wheat, reasonably sound, and unfit to grade No. 3 red.

Rejected White Winter—All white, damp, tough, very musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged or thin white, or red and white mixed wheat, falling below No. 3 white.

Rejected Winter—All damp, tough, very musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged or thin wheat, falling below No. 4 winter.

#### MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

No. 1—To be sound and well cleaned.

No. 2—To be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3—To cover sound Mediterranean wheat not clean or plump enough to grade No. 2.

#### CALIFORNIA, COLORADO AND UTAH WHEAT.

No. 2—To be sound, dry, well cleaned, pure white wheat, free of smut, grown in Colorado, Utah or California.

No. 3—To be sound, dry, reasonably cleaned white wheat, grown in Colorado, Utah or California.

Wheat of above description, of lower grades, to be based on its merits as regular No. 4 or rejected.

#### HARD WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1—To be sound, dry and clean hard winter wheat, and to weigh not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2—To be sound, dry and reasonably clean hard winter wheat, and to weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3—To be sound and reasonably clean hard winter wheat, and to weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4—To be reasonably sound, thin or bleached hard winter wheat, unfit for grade No. 3 hard.

In case of mixture of hard winter wheat with soft winter wheat, it shall be graded according to the quality thereof, and classed as hard winter wheat.

#### HARD SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1—To be bright, sound and well cleaned hard spring wheat.

No. 2—To be bright, sound, hard spring wheat, reasonably cleaned.

No. 3—To include all dry and sound club or hard spring wheat not equal to No. 2.

#### SOFT SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1—To be bright, sound and well cleaned soft spring wheat.

No. 2—To be bright, sound, soft spring wheat, reasonably cleaned.

No. 3—To include all dry and sound soft spring wheat below No. 2.

#### WHITE SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 White—To be bright, sound and well cleaned white spring wheat.

No. 2 White—To be bright and sound white spring wheat, reasonably cleaned.

No. 3 White—To include all dry and sound white spring wheat below No. 2.

#### REJECTED SPRING WHEAT.

All damp, tough, musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged or thin spring wheat falling below No. 3.

#### MIXED SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT.

All mixed spring and winter wheat of sound quality to be graded as spring, according to quality and condition.

#### RULE II.—CORN.

No. 1 Yellow—Shall be pure yellow corn, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 Yellow—Shall be three-fourths yellow, sound, dry and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Yellow—Shall be three-fourths yellow, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sound enough for No. 2 yellow.

No. 1 White—Shall be pure white corn, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 White—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, sound, dry and reasonably clean.

No. 3 White—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sound enough for No. 2 white.

No. 4 White—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, not wet or in a heating condition, and unfit to grade No. 3 white.

No. 1 Corn—Shall be mixed corn of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 Corn—Shall be mixed corn, sound, dry and reasonably clean, but not good enough for No. 1.

No. 3 Corn—Shall be mixed corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 4 Corn—Shall include all mixed corn, not wet or in heating condition, that is unfit to grade No. 3.

#### RULE III.—OATS.

No. 1 Oats—Shall be mixed oats, sound, clean and free from other grain.

No. 2 Oats—Shall be mixed oats, sweet, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 Oats—Shall be mixed oats that are slightly damp, unsound, slightly musty, dirty, or from any other cause unfit to grade No. 2.

No. 4 Oats—Shall be mixed oats, not wet or in a heating condition, or from any other cause unfit to grade No. 3.

No. 1 White Oats—Shall be pure white, sound, clean and free from other grain.

No. 2 White Oats—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 White Oats—Shall be seven-eighths white, but not sufficiently sound and clean for No. 2.

No. 4 White Oats—Shall be seven-eighths white, not wet or in a heating condition, badly stained or from any other cause unfit to grade No. 3 white.

No. 1 Northern Oats—Shall be mixed oats of Northern growth, and in condition the same as No. 1 oats.

No. 2 Northern Oats—Shall be mixed oats of Northern growth, and condition the same as No. 2 oats.

#### RULE IV.—RYE.

No. 1—To be plump, sound, bright and well cleaned.

No. 2—To be sound and reasonably cleaned.

No. 3—To include all damp, musty, dirty rye, unfit for No. 2.

No. 4—To include all badly damaged, very dirty, and very thin rye, unfit to grade No. 3.

#### RULE V.—BARLEY.

No. 1 Fall—To be plump, bright, sound, and free from other grain.

No. 1 Spring—To be plump, bright, sound, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Fall—To be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 2 Spring—To be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Fall—To be reasonably clean and merchantable.

No. 3 Spring—To be reasonably clean and merchantable.

Rejected—To include all unsound and damaged barley.

#### RULE VI.—NO GRADE GRAIN.

All grain that is wet, hot, or in a heating condition, shall be classed as no grade.

#### RULE VII.

All Inspectors shall make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notations on their books. The weight alone shall not determine the grade.

#### RULE VIII.

Each Inspector is required to ascertain the weight per measured bushel of each lot of wheat inspected by him, and note the same on his books.

### A New Wheat Pest—The Wheat-Straw Worm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During the past ten days I have received letters from farmers in eleven different counties complaining of the depredations of a new worm upon the wheat crop. These counties are Rice, Russell, Ellis, Rush, Lincoln, Jewell, Cloud, Ellsworth, Barton, Franklin and Douglas. Samples of wheat have been received from all these counties disclosing the presence within the stem of the cause of all this difficulty. This little worm, by destroying the interior tissue of the wheat stem between the head and the uppermost joint and sometimes between the lower joints, prevents the sap from reaching the head which consequently is not properly filled. In many cases the heads thus affected are entirely destitute of well-formed grains of wheat. This insect is the so-called wheat-straw worm (*Isosoma tritici*), originally described by Prof. Riley, United States Entomologist. This insect has become a decidedly injurious enemy to wheat in southern Illinois, where, according to Prof. Forbes, the yield of wheat has been diminished annually by many thousands of dollars. In Kansas, this insect made its first appearance in 1885, and much of the damage in that year ascribed to the Hessian fly was inflicted by this wheat-straw worm. Since that year the insect has apparently disappeared from Kansas wheat fields, although doubtless it has continued to exist in such small numbers that its depredations have been entirely unnoticed.

This insect belongs to the order of Hymenoptera, that large order of insects which includes the bees, wasps, saw-flies, ichneumon flies, and many other insects with four membranous wings. It will be absolutely impossible to check the work of this pest in the present crop. Fortunately its life history is such that it seems possible to prevent a repetition of its ravages upon the next crop. The little worm will remain in the straw during the whole of the summer, autumn and winter, so that if the straw and stubble be destroyed the insect will also be destroyed and it will be impossible to continue the existence of the species wherever this destruction of the stubble and straw is made complete. There are some natural enemies of this wheat pest which assist in keeping its numbers within bounds. I quote the following from a report of Prof. Forbes, of Illinois, in reference to remedial measures in connection with this insect:

"As the greater part of the larvae remain in the stubble, especially if the grain be not cut very close, and as they continue here in one form or another, at least until mid-winter, and usually until the following March or April, it is at once evident that nearly the entire brood may be exterminated by burning the stubble. In case of a light yield, or when the wheat has grown up to weeds, it will often be difficult to burn the field over, but if the insect is at all destructive, it will doubtless pay to run a mower over the field, burning the vegetation after it has dried.

"The usual absence of wings and the slight locomotive power of so minute

an insect, give us another resource against its injuries, since a simple rotation of crops must almost wholly prevent the adults from laying their eggs in wheat as they emerge from the stubble in spring. Such of their number as have the power of flight may doubtless find suitable situations for ovipositions; and if a field of wheat lies adjoining to one in which that grain had been raised the preceding year, the adjacent border might become infested by even the wingless females, but doubtless this injury could not extend far.

"Whether it will be best to take any measures against those individuals carried away in the straw, it is impossible to say with certainty without further observation and some slight experiment. It is not unlikely, however, that these are killed in threshing; and even if this is not the case, as the greater part of the straw is commonly fed before the adults would emerge in ordinary seasons, very few of those infesting the straw could possibly be available for the maintenance of the species the following year. At any rate, the simple and easy precaution of burning the remnants of straw stacks early in spring, would remove all possible danger from this source.

"In brief, the burning, or destruction otherwise, of the stubble, occasional rotation of crops, and possibly the burning of surplus straw in spring, would completely destroy this insect, or keep it so thoroughly under control that its injuries could no longer be reckoned of any importance; and fortunately the usual wingless condition of the pest makes it possible for each individual to defend himself without liability to have all his efforts disappointed by the neglect of others." F. H. SNOW.

### Flax Straw.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The approaching harvest will yield the farmers of Kansas 3,000,000 bushels of flaxseed for shipment, and leave on their farms 500,000 tons of flax straw containing many tons of mineral manure drawn from the soil.

One year ago I distributed to the flax-producers of the West a circular containing the following: "The coarse, uninviting flax straw is a true forage, as it is eaten with avidity and relish by all kinds of stock, giving a vigorous growth to the young, a healthy, thriving condition to the full grown, and a shining coat to all, which is admirable proof that its constituents are in harmony with their organism.

"But the above is the least of its value. It has impoverished the farmers' acres, but it is prepared to repay with interest. It is estimated that each acre of flax grown takes from the soil fifty pounds of alkali and twenty pounds phosphoric acid, which shows that it is a most exhaustive plant. The seed, which is the only part removed from the farm, contains but a small portion of the mineral manures taken from the soil, therefore the flax straw retains nearly all the ingredients withdrawn. It is a natural sequence that when it is fed to stock and returned to the land in the form of farmyard manure, the equilibrium of the fertility of the soil is maintained."

The United States Department of Agriculture's annual report upon fiber investigation for 1890, by Charles Richards Dodge, special agent, says: "By many it (flax straw) is fed to sheep and cattle, though its use for this purpose, despite the wide advocacy of the practice by some agricultural writers, cannot be condemned too strongly on account of the danger to the animal from eating the fiber in quantity."

That the truth may prevail, will the KANSAS FARMER invite the flax-raisers of the State to relate their experience in feeding flax straw to their stock, noting particularly any injurious effect caused by the fiber?

S. H. STEVENS,  
Chicago. Flaxseed Inspector.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

#### Prevention of Thumps in Pigs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have been asked so often what will cure the "thumps," that we deem no apology necessary for giving our experience and observations to the public through your columns.

Real "thumps" is a very rare complaint among swine, and we have only seen it in young pigs closely confined. Excessive fattness, caused by rich nourishment and want of exercise, envelops the chest. The lungs cannot expand, and the heart cannot propel the blood, as is evidenced by the short breathing and the quick beating of the sides. There need not be any loss from "thumps," because so easily avoided. Prevention is better than cure. Turn the sow out to exercise and let the pigs follow, when they are two days old, and the little fellows will never thump.

Inflammation of the lungs is where the trouble comes. The hurried and short breathing is mistaken for "thumps," and the "whipping with a switch" and "chasing the pigs around," as recommended in some of the swine papers of late for "thumps," is the very opposite of proper treatment for inflammation of the lungs, when the animal should be kept very quiet and well protected. The disease is caused by sudden changes, exposure, piling up of hogs, violent exercise, etc. Young and growing animals are most subject to the disease. Partial loss of appetite, hurried and short breathing, sometimes accompanied by a cough, and a peculiar mellow rattle of the voice are indications. The semi-tropical nature of the animal, in a climate so changeable and extreme, the hog in this country often becomes the victim of exposure through the heartless neglect of his owner.

Various forms of treatment are laid down in the standard works, and some of these are doubtless good, but, after considerable study, backed up by experience, we have concluded that a practical, common-sense treatment is the most successful. Like in a great many other diseases of hogs, care is a good doctor. Common inflammation of the lungs in pigs is nothing more than a severe and aggravated cold. We have tried the following method and effected a cure in quite severe cases in three to four days: The pig was first put into a dry, comfortable box-stall in the barn, and given a thorough washing with hot water and soap, then wiped and rubbed dry. The under part of chest, throat and fore ribs were then well rubbed with pine tar. This washing and tar plaster was repeated the next day. A lump of tar was put well back on the tongue, each day, for five days. Keep the pigs quiet, and do not allow them to get wet or chilly. Treatment should be commenced as soon as the disease is discovered, and not neglected until exposure causes the disease to prey upon the constitution until the animal becomes worthless.

From a humane standpoint, as well as a question of profit and loss, prevention is the item to look after. We firmly believe that much of the so-called swine plague and cholera is caused by exposure, through the neglect of the owner to provide clean, comfortable quarters. G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Kas.

#### The American Short-horn Breeders' Association.

The KANSAS FARMER acknowledges receipt of Vol. XXXVI of the American Short-horn Herd Book, from Secretary J. H. Pickrell, Chicago. To members of the Association this volume is sent free; to others the price is \$2.75, plus 28 cents postage, or 20 cents express.

The advance fees for recording animals under six years is \$1; over six years, \$5. The Secretary is now ready to receive the pedigrees for volume XXXVII.

The American Short-horn Breeders' Association this year offers \$1,314 in special prizes for pure-bred Short-horns shown at the Chicago Fat Stock Show. These amounts will be added to the regular premiums of the fat stock show, as a special inducement to bring out a creditable display of Short-horn cattle.

The association also offers dairy prizes

for 1891, as follows: Cow, 3 years old or over, which makes the most butter in a two days' test on the fair grounds, first prize, \$100; second prize, \$50. The conditions of the association for this prize are:

1. She must be a characteristic Short-horn cow in form and color, whose pedigree has already been recorded or accepted in the A. H. B.

2. Short-horns must be permitted to contest for sweepstakes premiums with other dairy breeds.

3. Competition will be limited to the cows owned in the State that accepts the premiums.

4. If, in the opinion of the committee, the result be unworthy, no premium will be awarded.

5. These requirements must be printed in the premium list of the societies accepting the prizes and conditions.

6. These prizes are open to State agricultural societies or fairs of such States as have considerable dairy interests; but no two fairs in the same State will be allowed to accept prizes from this association, and upon the condition that such societies agree with the Secretary of this association upon the terms by which said tests shall be made—it being upon the express condition that a uniform test be made by all societies accepting this offer.

In accordance with these conditions, the State Fair Associations of California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and the Western Fair Association of Toronto, Canada, have offered their home breeders of Short-horns a chance to compete for the American Short-horn Breeders' Association's special dairy prizes for 1891.

#### What is Obtained From Bees.

It will be observed in the list given below how absolutely every portion of the animal is utilized in the cattle slaughtering industry. The following statement is taken from the report of the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade:

Knuckle (the ends of bones)—Used by bone burners and by bone grinders.

Skull—Skull bones. (Ground raw bone.)

Jaw—Used for making bone black for refining purposes and by baking powder manufacturers.

Blood—Principally used by fertilizing manufacturers.

Tankage—Used by fertilizing manufacturers.

Steam Bone—Used as fertilizer.

Ox Gall—For medical purposes.

Ox Gall Bag—Used by putty manufacturers.

Brain—Used as food in a limited way, but not yet brought to full value.

Neatfoot Oil—Used by harness makers and on fine leather.

Tallow—Used by soap makers, tanners, oil refiners, etc.

Butterstock Tallow—Used in the manufacture of lard compound.

Oleomargarine Fats—Used in making oleomargarine.

Oleo Stearine—Produced in making oleo fats. Used by lard refiners, etc., to give lard compound a body.

Tallow Stearine—Is produced in pressing tallow to make tallow oil. Is used by soap makers, tanners, etc.

Heart—For sausage makers. Also used by tanners in connection with degreas.

Lips—For sausage makers.

Tripe—Put up plain and honeycombed for food.

Round Guts—For sausage making.

Middles—For sausage casing.

Bungs—For sausage casing.

Bung Gut Skins—Used by gold beaters.

Bladder—Used by brush manufacturers, as well as sausage makers.

Weasand—Used by sausage makers, snuff manufacturers, as well as by beer brewers.

Tail (hair)—Used by brush manufacturers.

Hair (from ear)—Mattress makers.

Horn Pith—Glue manufacturers.

Pates—Used by glue manufacturers.

Horns—Hairpins for women, combs, buttons, etc.

Hoofs—Buttons.

Flat Skins—Used by bone button makers.

Round Skins—Used by bone cutters for all kinds of bone fancy work.

Thigh Bones—Used for extra fine bone work, tooth-brush handles, etc.

Buttock Bones—Used by bone cutters.

Shoulder Bones—Used for common bone buttons, etc.

Blade Bones—Used for knife-handles or bone work.

Cheek Meat—For sausage making.

Head meat—For sausage making.

Lights—For sausage making.

Tongue—Sold green, or in sweet pickle, as well as canned and cooked.

Glue water—(In cooking bones). Glue water is produced and saved.

Stick—From condensing tank water, water from tankage presses, used as an ammoniate for fertilizing.

Teeth—Ground up with bone for bone meal, for fertilizing purposes.

Clean Hard Bones—Such as knuckle bones, jaw bones, shoulder bones and other bones of like character, are also used by baking powder manufacturers. They calcine the bones, taking out all the impurities as well as ammonia, etc., leaving pure phosphate. Anhydrous ammonia is used for the production of ice by machines.

#### Riverside Farm Berkshires.

If any of your readers has doubts concerning the results of breeding English Berkshire swine, or is lacking proper knowledge of the science of hog-growing for profit, they may be freed of unbelief and receive excellent suggestions by visiting the beautiful Riverside farm of A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill.

Your Chicago manager had the pleasure of a day's outing upon the Lovejoy farm, and was hospitably treated and favorably impressed with the exhibition of fine stock, also the highly practical methods employed in conducting the business of Berkshire breeding.

Riverside farm is located in the beautiful Rock river valley, bordering Rock river, and is ten miles northwest of Rockford and eight miles south of Beloit, Wis., and eighty-five miles northwest of Chicago. This farm is well designed for the purpose it is used for, and is well stocked with Berkshires and Short-horn cattle.

The Lovejoy's herd of Berkshires was established in 1876. This herd now consists—by a very large per cent.—of descendants of the famous Cherry Blossom family, including prize-winners of considerable importance. In their herd, among other choice hogs, are four fine sows of the Cherry Blossom strain, namely: Cherry Blossom VII., Cherry Blossom VIII., Cherry Blossom IX. and Cherry Blossom X., four beauties, which will be fitted for the showing during the coming season. They are exceptionally uniform in size and style, and Mr. Lovejoy will doubtless receive due reward for this selection.

The description of the Berkshires in Mr. Lovejoy's catalogue is as follows: "Our Berkshires are of the large strains, weighing at maturity from 500 pounds to 700 pounds; are easy keepers, excellent breeders, uniform in size and shape. Have very short, well lashed faces; eyes wide apart, denoting a quiet disposition; backs wide and ribs well sprung; good hams, large shoulders, great heart girth, with wonderful length of body and good depth; have short legs, well apart, good bone, sufficient to carry great weights and walk to market; have heavy coats of fine hair, denoting great constitution and ability to stand any climate; are, in fact, a model hog for the farmer, always ready for market from early age to maturity, and have the quality to top any market and show more style and fine breeding than any other breed of hogs."

The Lovejoys are enthusiastic in their conviction when they say, "we think the Berkshire hog the best all-around hog for the purpose that can be found and will convert grass and grain into more profit and thrift in all climates better than any other breed, and that is why we breed them." The Lovejoys have attained a high degree of success in stock breeding, and they offer many valuable suggestions in their catalogue, which is published annually.

FRANK B. WHITE.

#### Deafness Can't be Cured

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

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

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

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

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

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous illa.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Poultry Pays.

It is surprising that the average farmer seemingly takes so little interest in the raising of poultry, a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says. Certainly no branch of farming pays the farmer a greater percentage for money invested. Practical observation and judicious management is all that is necessary, and the only safe rule for the poultry raiser. The first important point to reach is to secure good stock; and to do this we must have early-hatched, well-developed pullets. There is no profit in old, worn-out hens. It is not necessary to have pullets of pure blood; in fact it is better to use crosses; but in no case use other than pure-bred cockerels. In regard to breed, poultrymen differ so greatly in their opinions that it is quite difficult for a novice to decide. I have never found any better all-round chicken than a White Leghorn, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte cross. They are good layers, good size and mature early. When layers only are wanted, I believe the Leghorn heads the list. The next thing to be done is to build a suitable house for the flock; never try to keep fifty or seventy-five hens with accommodations for only twenty-five; better sell the whole lot. In building the house the most important features are: 1st, warmth; 2d, ventilation; 3d, light. The house need not be an elaborate and expensive structure to make it comfortable; a \$25 house properly constructed is worth more than one costing five times as much if improperly built. My poultry house accommodates 100 hens; it is built of novelty siding, sheathed and papered thoroughly.

To make hens lay in winter, this I think is about the proper bill of fare: In the morning feed corn meal and middlings equal parts, scald, and give as warm they will eat it. At noon feed wheat or oats in sheaf; make them thresh it themselves. This will give them exercise, and without plenty of exercise you must not expect to have good layers. And at night give them whole corn thoroughly warmed before given to them; this produces enough heat to keep them from getting chilled during the night. Give them plenty of good clean water to drink every morning and evening. They must also have some kind of green food, such as potatoes, cabbage, apples, etc., at least twice a week. Clover hay steeped in warm water is an excellent feed. But the most care and experience is required in rearing chicks; great care must be used in regard to feed, shelter, etc. The best feed for little chicks is coarse corn meal slightly damped with water. Be very careful not to make a slop of your feed; there are more chicks killed in that way than any other. Feed regularly, and only as much as they will eat. Never let feed sour before using. Give them plenty of good clean water to drink. Have plenty of small sheds in the poultry yard to protect them from rain. Always keep them under cover mornings till the dew is disappeared. Never put newly-hatched chicks with those that are half grown unless you wish to have them trampled to death. By observing these few rules you will soon be able to say that poultry pays.

One advantage of raising poultry on the farm is that no food need be bought for their special use, but a little toll can be taken from that which is raised for the rest of the stock. An almost infinite variety may be gathered up here and there about the place, so there is no excuse for the farmer's wife of falling into the popular error of feeding her flock corn, and corn alone. Insure them they should have no corn at all, and in winter corn should be one-third only of their daily rations.

The best way of providing lime is to put a lump of lime in the drinking vessel. Some of the lime will be dissolved in the water and thus drunk by the hens. Lime will also assist in preventing the spread of roup through the agency of the water, and it sometimes aids in correcting bowel disorders. It is at least cheap, and will do no harm whether beneficial or not; but we can safely assert that by keeping a small lump of lime in the water it will prove of great advantage.

A gray beard on a man under 50 makes him look older than he is. The best dye to color brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

## Alliance Department.

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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.

### PRESIDENT POLK ON THE SITUATION.

The KANSAS FARMER last week briefly outlined "The Situation," or the relation of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and other industrial organizations to both of the old war parties. This week we are pleased to furnish an interview with Col. L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, on the People's party. When asked his opinion of the movement, he unhesitatingly said:

"Of course I, in common with every intelligent citizen of this country, have my views as to that conference and its action; but if I give any expression to them at all it must be understood that I speak in my capacity as an individual, and that I do not speak for the Alliance or any member of it."

"But it was published and it is now reported in the partisan press that you did write a letter to the Cincinnati conference in your official capacity in which you express strong opposition to the third party movement."

"Yes," said the Colonel, "I am aware that such a statement is being industriously circulated by interested parties, but the truth is I wrote no letter to the Cincinnati conference. Several prominent members of our order throughout the country very naturally addressed to me letters of inquiry as to my views as to what would be a proper course of action by the conference. Replying to these, always in my individual capacity, I neither advocated nor opposed a third party movement. One of these letters, I learn, was read before the conference. Of this I make no complaint whatever, and would not have objected if all my responses had been read there, for I entertain no views on great public questions affecting the people that I am ashamed or afraid for the world to know."

"Then, since you cannot speak for the Alliance, and will not assume to do so as its President, will you, as a citizen, give your views in brief as to the conference and its action?"

"Yes. I will say that the friends of reform throughout the country can have no quarrel with the Cincinnati conference. Its action was a surprise to the public generally. There was a general apprehension in the public mind that a body so heterogeneous in its character and representing so many phases of political thought could

not be harmonious or homogeneous in its action. The partisan press especially was profuse in dire prediction in this direction; but the result was a disappointment and, as I said, a surprise to the public, for never in a deliberative body of its magnitude in this country did more thorough harmony and accord prevail."

"What in your judgment are some of the most prominent considerations that will commend the conference to the friends of reform?"

"First, the frank, manly and unequivocal expression of its principles and purposes. There is no dodging or evasion in its platform. There is no political twaddle, sentimentalism or sectionalism. It is pointed, clear and unmistakable. It does not mean one thing for the South and another for the North. It deals only with great, vital issues—issues evolved by systematic injustice and oppression—not such as are manufactured by expert politicians for the temporary purposes of a political campaign, but issues which involve equality of rights, and those great principles of justice on which our government is founded. These issues thus formulated and promulgated are near and dear to the hearts of the great masses of the American people, and they will regard with fraternal feeling any man or men who stands by these questions as their friends and allies."

"Do you think this movement embraces the essential elements of permanency?"

"Unquestionably it does. It is based on a deep-seated conviction in the public mind of the absolute necessity for great and important reforms, especially as affecting our industrial and economic development, and which are imperatively demanded by our advancing civilization. There are strong indications that a permanent political party is to be established by the great masses of the people which, while preserving the fundamental principles of a free government, will be marked by a policy sufficiently progressive and aggressive to meet the constantly enlarging demands of the country's rapid growth, and that will strive to restore and preserve those conditions and relations between the great interests of the country which are positively essential to our progress if not to our existence as a nation."

"To what extent will the farmers of the South support this movement?"

"The farmers of the South, in common with the farmers of the North, East and West, are common sufferers from a common evil, to-wit: vicious, partial and discriminating legislation, which robs the many to enrich the few, and which has dwarfed unjustly the rights of the citizen and magnified unduly the rights of the dollar. All thinking men must see that a readjustment of political elements along new lines is inevitable, and on which will be arrayed on the one side the corporate and money power of the East, and on the other the people of the great agricultural sections of the Northwest and South. The thinking men of the South see and realize this. They have suffered and lost enough through sectional agitation and division. They feel and believe that the only hope of the American farmer is in a cordial, earnest, honest, determined consolidated effort against the forces which have conspired against him. They feel that the hour has come to strike hands with their brethren in one grand effort to fraternize and reunite the people of the North and South, and thus create a new and mighty power that will rescue the country from impending peril. They believe that a conflict between the money power and the people is inevitable—that it will be the most gigantic struggle of all history, and I misjudge them if they shall falter when the issue is made up."

"At what time, in your judgment, do you think that the forces of which you speak will be so capitalized as to force this issue?"

"That depends greatly upon developments in the near future. If the opposition to the reform movement by the two old political parties shall be persisted in the issue may be precipitated and the lines drawn at the meeting to be held in February, 1892."

"Will that meeting represent all sections of the country?"

"Yes, and my opinion is that you will probably see every Congressional district in the United States represented."

S. M. Scott will speak in Greenwood county as follows: Severy, July 13, at 2 p. m.; Eureka, July 14, at 2 p. m.; Madison, July 15, at 2 p. m.

### The Party Argument.

The political schemers of both the old parties are becoming desperate, and therefore amusing in their nonsensical attempt to create the impression that the Farmers' Movement is simply a shrewd trick to break down one party in order to build up another. In the North it is boldly declared to be a Southern Democratic movement to destroy the Republican party; while in the South it is claimed to be in the interest of the Republican party to divide the Solid South. The independent thinkers and investigators of course look at such desperation of the old fossils with much amusement, mingled with a feeling of pity and contempt.

In speaking upon this subject the *Progressive Farmer*, of Illinois, says that the great organizations of farmers and laborers are without any reference to parties; they are an emphatic protest against partisanship North and South, against the policies of party managers everywhere, and a determination to secure simpler government and juster policies. In proof that the so often repeated declaration of politicians in the North as to the farm organizations in the South, is not true, we clip the following from the *Southern Alliance Farmer*, of Atlanta, Ga., the official organ of the order in that State:

"Unless a great change takes place in public sentiment, every influence combined cannot keep the farmers of Georgia from going into a new party. It seems to us inevitable. The Alliance lecturers we have recently seen report the people as being unanimous on this issue. The only opposition you find is in the towns and cities. There is no use in disguising facts. We see but little chance of Georgia going Democratic in 1892. We don't know what changes may occur before that time, but there is a mighty upheaval of the people now in favor of a new party. Our farmers say that the Western Alliancemen have stood by their every promise, and they are going to do their part as well. You may just as well try and change the course of the wind by talking to it, as to argue with a Georgia Allianceman against a new party. They say the Democratic party has done nothing for their relief, and they intend hereafter to rely on their own exertions. When they elected Grover Cleveland President, he vetoed the silver bill, and fastened the shackles of Wall street more tightly upon them; and now the politicians are trying to force him upon them again as a candidate. Of the hundreds of farmers we have recently conversed with, without a single exception, they are advocates of a new party. We know that this information is unpalatable to our Democratic friends, but it is certainly true, and any man who will take the trouble to interview farmers, and inform himself, will so discover."

The *Witness*, published at Frankfort, Ky., and devoted to woman suffrage and the promotion of purity in politics, says: "Senator Peffer, of Kansas, sounded the key note of the People's party when he said in Cincinnati: 'We are here to take hold of and to undermine and dispose of a power that is crushing the people, not only in America, but all over the world.'"

### Book Notices.

THE KANSAS COLLECTION OF POETRY.—One of the most acceptable little volumes ever received at this office is the above-named book, which should be found in every family library in Kansas. It was compiled by Miss Hattie Horner expressly for the *Lance*, of Topeka, and will be used as a premium in connection with the paper, both for \$2, the price of the paper. The book is not for sale, only to subscribers of the *Lance*, who receive it as a free premium. The volume is a magnificent exhibit of Kansas literary talent and contains the choicest poems of the leading writers of the State.

HORTICULTURAL REPORT.—The annual report of the State Horticultural Society of Missouri for the year 1890 is on our table. Our sister State on the east is one of the finest fruit-growing commonwealths in the United States, blessed with experienced horticulturists, and of course, under the efficient management of their wide-awake, progressive Secretary, L. A. Goodman, get up an interesting and instructive report. The Missouri State Horticultural Society was organized thirty-three years ago, and some of its charter members are still engaged in fruit-raising. During those years the fruit interests of that

State have grown from a few orchards and fruit farms until it now is blessed with over 20,000 farms wholly devoted to horticulture, and 100,000 persons engaged in horticulture.

THE HOG IN AMERICA.—This interesting and valuable work is what its name implies, a history of the hog in America. It is not a work made up from newspaper clippings, but shows carefully prepared matter from all sources within reach. The first swine came to the New World with Columbus upon his second voyage, and were landed in Cuba in 1493, and found their way to Florida in 1538. At that time the hog was only a hog—simply that and nothing more—and quite a different animal from the swine of the present day. The book contains 263 pages, is profusely illustrated, and just such a work that every swine-breeder should have, as it very ably treats upon every branch of the business, and is full of very valuable information. The KANSAS FARMER has made arrangements that will enable us to furnish this indispensable work for the very low price of \$1.

### The Age of Chivalry.

One of the most potent factors in the marvelous development of the Great West has been the modern farm implement. Probably no one concern has done more to bring farm machinery to its present perfection than the Keystone Implement Co., whose advertisement appears under the above title in another column. They are so well known as to scarcely require mention, for the merit of their goods and the square dealing of the firm have made "Keystone" a household word in Kansas and the West. The Kansas City house is under the management of Mr. J. M. Patterson, a gentleman of wide experience as an implement man. He is President of the Commercial club and one of the enterprising and public-spirited men of Kansas City. These people carry everything in the line of implements and vehicles ever used on a farm, and we suggest that you get their catalogue before purchasing anything in their line. Drop them a card with a request for what you want, mention the KANSAS FARMER, and we can guarantee that you will receive courteous treatment.

### 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.

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

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

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

Address all orders to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

### Farm Loans.

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

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

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



## The 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.

### How She Lost Her Lover.

'Twas a summer ago when he left me here,  
A summer of smiles with never a tear,  
Till I said to him with a sob, my dear!  
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

For I loved him, oh, as the stars love night!  
And my cheeks for him flashed red and white  
When he first called me his heart's delight:  
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

The touch of his hand was a thing divine,  
As he sat with me in the soft moonshine  
And drank of my love as men drink wine:  
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

And never a night as I knelt in prayer,  
In a gown as white as our own souls were,  
But in fancy he came and kissed me there:  
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

But now, O God! what an empty place  
My whole heart is! Of the old embrace  
And the kiss I loved, there is not a trace:  
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

He sailed not over the stormy sea,  
And he went not down in the waves, not he;  
But oh, he is lost, for he married me:  
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

—James Whitcomb Riley, in *Chicago Herald*.

### IN THE PROPHET'S COUNTRY.

It was noon, Eastern noon, when we drew rein for our mid-day camp, and the whole valley was lit up with such an unclouded flood of sunshine that it was difficult to find a spot of shade, even amid the grove of prickly pears and wild olives that have sprung up on the ruins of Herod's palace.

Beautiful for situation is Samaria; not even Jerusalem herself, the joy of the whole earth, equals her in site. On a high plateau, in the midst of a vast mountainous amphitheater, the broken columns and half-fallen pillars, set up by Herod the Great, testify to what she has been in the days of her pride.

The rose of Sharon, the scarlet anemone, and the brilliant lily of the field, enamel the grass; while the iris, with her bell-shaped flower, not merely wreathes the tombs, which occupy half the site of the ancient city, but has thrust her hardy little roots into every crevice of the stones. In the midst of this field of flowers we sat down to gaze about us. And what a panorama was spread out, and what crowding scenes seem to pass in procession before our eyes!

This was the capital of the Ten Tribes, when Jereboam set up his kingdom, when he had led the successful revolt against Solomon's weak son; the hill of Shemer, which we remember Omri, the father of Ahab, bought for two talents of silver. Over yonder to the west rises the rugged peak of Mt. Carmel, running out to sea, and instinctively we look to see if there is a shadow of a cloud, as big as a man's hand, rising in the horizon; for we are now in the Elijah country, where every hill, every rock and every valley bears a memory of the Tishbite. Still beyond, and to the north, glisten the snow-clad slopes of Mt. Hermon. Southward is Gilboa, upon which David called the curses, when he wrote his touching elegy on Saul and Jonathan: "Ye mountains of Gilboa, let there be no dew, neither let there be rain, upon you, nor field of offerings." Through a break in the mountain-chain we see the valley of Sharon, part of the great plain of Esdraelon, the theater of so large a part of Israelitish history. And yonder, between the sentinel hills, which keep watch over the ruins, sparkles and shines the blue Mediterranean, the whole making a picture rarely equaled, even in Palestine.

Truly might Isaiah call Samaria "the crown of pride." And when we clothe these ruins, uprear the fallen colonnades, build again the ivory palace, and people the city with the gay, teeming Eastern life, we realize what the place must have been when the "woman of unconquerable will and indomitable hate" ruled and reigned, where Ahab and Jezebel wrought the wickedness which has made their names a byword among all nations down through the ages. Here, more than a thousand years later, the man of magnificent schemes, Herod the city-builder, with his artist's eye for beauty, came, with his infamous court and his wanton women, and reared a second palatial city. But the glory of both has vanished like the early mist and the morning dew.

On the brow of the hill is a miserable

mud village of sixty houses, the only redeeming feature of which is a church built by the Crusaders over the spot where is the reputed tomb of John the Baptist. Omri, Ahab, Jezebel, Jehu and Ahaziah have passed away and left no trace; the mighty armies of Shalmaneser are dust; and the patriot band of Judas Maccabæus no longer scours the plains.

Two or three columns and many a stone alone mark the place where these things have been. Yet the valley, the mountains, the hills, and the far-off sea are to-day what they were three thousand years ago, and our pilgrimage has not been in vain.

Sitting under the trees, we read the story of Elisha, and tried to fancy where was the house to which came Naaman in all the pomp and circumstance of state, and from which he so wrathfully turned away when the prophet, as he thought, derided him with the command to go and wash in the Jordan; and here Gehazi, for the goodly Syrian garment and the talent of silver, took upon himself the curse. In those days as in ours, the love of money was the root of all evil. And how many of us since then have bartered away our heritage for a "goodly Syrian garment!"

Late in the afternoon we reached the hill of Dothan, and drew near under the shadow of the pomegranates that cluster around its base. Here, we remember, was the grazing-ground of the Israelite brethren. And in nothing did the shrewd Jacob show better judgment than in the selection of his pasture; for the abundance of grass and water would make the place an elysium for flocks and herds.

Here came the boy Joseph, with gifts and greetings from the father. Around one of the empty pits, of which there are many, we gathered, and looked down into its depths, imagining it to be the one in which the boy was cast by his jealous brothers. And, to add to the vividness of the scene, we lifted up our eyes and saw, passing along the great highway near by, a caravan train from Damascus, with their laden camels, bearing spicing, balm and myrrh down to Egypt. Just so, 3,500 years ago, came those traveling merchants; for this is now, as it was then, the great caravan-road whereby the traffic from Asia was carried to the land of the Pharaohs. And by them was the young Israelite carried as a slave into Egypt, there to become the instrument for the salvation of his people.

It was a steep ascent to the top of the hill. And here I had my first experience of the sting of the Egyptian nettle. Sharp and unpleasant it was, and slippery was the velvety turf. But a strong determination carried me to the top, where, exhausted, I sank down to rest and to dream of the prophet; for, as we remember, many centuries after Joseph and his brethren had passed away, Dothan became the residence of Elisha. Here, as quaint old Fuller says, he became "the picklock of the cabinet council of the Syrian king." An army, as we recall, was sent to Dothan to arrest the seer; and when the servant of the prophet looked out in the morning, he saw with dismay the place encompassed with Syrian chariots and horsemen. "Fear not," said Elisha; "they that be with us are mightier than they that be with them." And the young man's eyes being opened to the spirit world, he beheld the hill surrounded by fiery guards of angels with drawn swords, and by horses and chariots of fire,—the heaven-sent protectors of the man of God. And does not a peculiar interest and sacredness linger round a spot that has been hallowed by such visitants?

A flood of new light and meaning is poured upon the Word when we read it in Bible lands and among the scenes which it portrays. It brings the Scripture nearer, and makes it clearer and dearer, and is an inestimable privilege, for which we cannot be too thankful.—*Leigh Yonge, in Sunday School Times.*

### Young Motherhood.

The following article appeared in the souvenir number of the *Lance*, and is one of the best short articles ever penned by Mary A. Humphrey:

"The happiest time in the life of a true woman is that of young motherhood.

"Aged men recall their boyhood days with delight. They dwell upon the games, the frolics, the nutting and fishing excursions, aye, even the differences and hand-to-hand conflicts with playmates are recalled with an exhilaration unequalled by the relation of later experiences. But

ask a woman whose hair is silvered and whose face is wrinkled with the burden of years, whose footsteps are heavy and slow and from whose eye the fire has departed, whose home nest is deserted by the young birds that have taken their flight with gayer companions, ask her what time in life she accounts the happiest—in nine cases out of ten she will say, 'The time when my children were with me.'

"A lady who is at the head of a large hospital in an Eastern city said to me at the close of a long vacation, made necessary by care for her health: 'I shall be glad to be back again, glad to resume my work, glad to feel that I am necessary to the movement of some portion of the world's machinery. Here every interest has its own motor, and I am supernumerary. I shall no sooner enter the hospital than I become of consequence. My judgment will be brought into play, my mental and physical forces exerted to some purpose.'

"Ah, there is nothing like being a necessary element in the world about you. It gives a self-respect and self-satisfaction that naught else can generate. It is the keen sense of usefulness which soon comes to the young mother if she cheerfully accepts and properly appreciates the situation. Hitherto, in her girlhood, she has known only the joy of receiving; now, she experiences the blessedness of giving. The energy and activity, till now expended on self, must be devoted to the helpless, loving little ones so dependent upon her, and the reflex action produces a thrill of happiness unknown before. Egoism is transmuted by love to altruism, and all the generous and noble impulses of her nature thrive under the new stimulus. She finds herself the central sun of a domestic system, round which all other members revolve. From her must emanate the centripetal force requisite to properly balance the centrifugal power of outside influences. She must be constantly giving, giving, giving, though her heart grows faint and her limbs grow weary. The husband wants sympathy and companionship; the children want care and love and tenderness; the servants—ah, well for her household fires if the radiant waves from the central sun, after having expended the warmer beams on nearer satellites, still hold for them some rays of patience and justice. More or less of this genius for motherhood is given to every woman, and its proper exercise is her best hope for a happy life. Unwise, indeed, is that wife who hazards this secure investment through her love of ease or that she may join the chase for folly's baubles."

### The Millionaire Moses of the Nineteenth Century.

Every season has its men who, for one reason or another, are of special note. It is one of the functions of the *Review of Reviews* to present to English-speaking readers everywhere, just at the right moment, the men who are really the men of the month. Thus the *Review* in May made a hit with its sketches and pictures of the great colonial statesmen, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Henry Parkes, the federator of Australia, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the brilliant young Englishman, who has annexed half a continent in Africa to the British empire, and whose South African company owning the diamond fields and gold mines has made Mr. Rhodes a millionaire many times over, although he is still in the thirties. In the June number of the *Review* the wonderful character sketch of Pope Leo XIII., written by an Italian editor and illustrated with pictures of the Pope, and the leading ecclesiastics at Rome, was a stroke of first-class journalism, since the appearance of the labor encyclical made the Pope the most prominent figure of the month. Portraits of the most immediately conspicuous men of all countries were also published in the editorial review of the Progress of the World. In the forthcoming July number the *Review of Reviews* publishes a striking picture of a man who is unquestionably more talked about at the present moment than any other, namely, Baron Hirsch, who was the friend of the Prince of Wales, and who is to-day, in the language of the *Review*, "The Millionaire Moses of the Nineteenth Century," and whose energy and money are finding ways of deliverance for the oppressed Jews of Russia. It is a happy stroke of journalism that brings the face of Baron Hirsch, the rich Jew, young, suave, modern, well dressed, side by side with the face of Dr. Pobedonostzeff,



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the procurator of the Holy Synod, whose policy of persecution is the shadow on the reign of Alexander III. of Russia. The procurator is a frigid-looking old theologian. Neither face has been seen in any American periodical before. Baron Hirsch is destined to leave his mark upon the history of the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

### Hot Weather Delicacies.

Pare three large pineapples, cut open, remove the cores, and grate; add two pounds of granulated sugar and one quart of ice water; freeze.

Add one pound of sugar and the juice of one large lemon to a quart of ripe raspberries; work thoroughly; let stand two or three hours on ice; pour in a quart of ice water; freeze.

Peel a dozen large, ripe, tart apples, quarter and remove the seeds, grate and mix with a pound of sugar and the juice of six oranges; set on ice until very cold; pour in a pint of ice lemonade, grate in one nutmeg; freeze.

Rub the rind of four oranges in a pound of loaf sugar; peel one dozen oranges; take out the pulp; add it to sugar with the juice of three lemons; set on ice two hours; then a quart of ice water, and freeze hard, and serve in glasses.

To make frozen ambrosia, pare and slice half a dozen sour oranges; lay in a bowl; sprinkle with sugar; cover with grated cocoanut; let stand two hours; mix all together; freeze. Take up in a large glass bowl; lay over the top thin slices of orange; sprinkle with cocoanut and sugar.

### Summer Trip to Canada.

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

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

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

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## The Young Folks.

### The Seasons.

Sweet childhood! what a dream it is,  
Unreal as that of night!  
A little May of blossoming bliss  
With warmth and sunshine bright!  
No doubt to chill its budding faith!  
No past to cloud the soul!  
A lustrous, silvery, noontide wraith,  
With heaven its starry goal!

Bold youth! Ah, tender are the chords  
Its halcyon harp sends forth!  
Ambition teeming thought affords  
Weird as the frost-clad north!  
And love with wild ecstatic flame  
Leaps high in rapturous joy!  
Gorgeous the shining mines of fame,  
All gold without alloy!

Ripe manhood! Real the war of life,  
No ideal visions now,  
But fiery passions, wrestling, rife!  
Hard wrought the toll-bound brow!  
Laurels lie not in every path!  
Bread is the priceless boon!  
Triumph the mocking aftermath  
That seldom comes too soon!

And see! Old age is in the air!  
The garish lights burn low!  
Distant the fields that once were fair!  
Yonder the wild flowers blow!  
Sail on, O, soul! a roselate morn  
Awaits thine opening eyes,  
When waking amid scenes new born  
Beyond the cloudless skies!

—Washington Star.

### PROF. PUTNAM'S WONDERFUL EXHIBIT.

All possible phases of pre-historic man in America and the life of the aborigines at the time of the landing of Columbus will be illustrated at the World's Columbian Exposition by the department of archaeology and ethnology. Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard university, is the chief of this department, and is pronounced the most competent man in America for the position. He has been granted \$10,000 for immediate work in his department, and has already begun with great enthusiasm the task of collecting and preparing a most extensive exhibit. He has arranged with the Perry expedition to Greenland to get models of Eskimos and their huts and equipments. A similar collection will be made from a tribe of Aleuts. He has planned to reproduce portions of the celebrated stone ruins in Yucatan. For several weeks, under Prof. Putnam's direction, excavations have been progressing in the vicinity of Fort Ancient, Ohio, the greatest known earth-works of the mound-builders. A large number of skeletons, some of them in a good state of preservation, have been exhumed, and numerous stone utensils and various ornaments found. The graves and skeletons within them will be shown at the Exposition in exactly the same state, except for the earth covering them, in which they have existed for thousands of years.

To a newspaper correspondent Prof. Putnam recently outlined as follows his idea of the exhibit which his department will make at the Exposition.

"The conditions under which man was living when his existence in America is first traced, will be shown in diagrammatic paintings representing the terminal portions of the ice-sheet, with the clay and gravel deposits and boulders at the edge, the flora and fauna of the time, and man associated with animals since extinct. This series is planned to contain the skeletons of the mammoth and the mastodon, with mounted specimens of northern animals living at that early period far south of their present abode. With portions of skeletons of man will be objects of handiwork and other representations pertaining to the life of that time. In connection with the habitations of the Eskimo, models of men, women and children will be shown, made from casts taken and colored from life and dressed in native costumes. These figures will be made in extended number to illustrate all types of mankind. The work in part is in papier mache, with the figures draped in actual garments.

"One of the most interesting and striking representations will illustrate the architecture of Yucatan in casts taken from some of the ruins. To make the moulds for a complete cast of any single building will be not only a gigantic operation, but will cost several thousand dollars. The selection of subjects is not determined with absolute certainty, but the great portal from the court at Labna is one of the subjects approved for the series. Others are the Temple of the Sun at Chichen-Itza, the House of the Nuns at Uxmal, and an old house at Merida (1549) with richly carved ornamentation. The entire collection of casts recently arrived at the Peabody museum from Paris, which

were made from molds taken by M. Desire Charnay during the Lorillard expedition to Yucatan and other southwestern parts of the continent, will also be exhibited.

"In another group will be shown the origin and development of the primitive arts, and the progress of nations during the historic archaeological period will be illustrated. This representation will contain such important objects as models of ancient vessels and models to illustrate ancient buildings, particularly the various habitations in the form of huts, etc., built in this country. A third group will be in illustration of navigation and cartography. A complete series of maps of the world will be collected, both of those anterior to Columbus and of others illustrating discoveries down to the present time. In the case of the most rare maps only reproductions will be presented, although the loan of many originals is expected. A fourth group will exhibit inventions, arranged to illustrate progress, with amelioration of life and labor. In this will be shown originals, copies and models of notable inventions, supplemented by a collection of portraits of distinguished inventors.

"Other collections of similar completeness will represent all the principal tribes of the northern part of the continent, the Indian races of the interior, the inhabitants of the West Indies and the eastern tribes of North America at the time of Columbus, the native tribes of the Southwest, those of Mexico, Central America and South America, in all cases with their habitations and costumes and arts and industries extensively shown, with the addition of the previously mentioned models of the varied types made from life.

"The various material required for these exhibits will be largely secured by new explorations, though much is expected from private collections; and much, if need be, can be furnished from the Peabody museum. At present there is every indication that the entire department will form as complete an illustration as possible of American life before the coming of the Spaniards, honorable to the Exposition and to American archaeologists in general."

### The Buffalo's Bath.

A buffalo wallow, once one of the most familiar objects on the Kansas prairies, is a circular depression, having a diameter of from six to thirteen feet—the average, perhaps, about twelve feet. In approaching a large herd during the summer the first indication of the presence of the huge animals was an immense cloud of dust rising high in the air, for the buffalo, as do many of the wild beasts, loves to revel in the fine sand or dirt, which he furnishes by digging it up with his horns. "Like a bull in his wallow," was once a frequent saying on the plains, and it had a very significant meaning with those who had ever witnessed a buffalo bull endeavoring to cool himself off in a wallow.

Many years ago, in the early days of travel on the great plains, the travelers believed these curious rings to have been made by the Indians in their dances, but the idea prevailed only for a short time. The buffalo, whose hair is remarkable for its intense shagginess and thickness, must necessarily suffer severely from the heat, and then he will seek the lowest ground on the prairie, where there has been a little stagnant water left, if he can find it; of course, the ground being soft under the short grass, it is an easy matter for him to make a mud-puddle of the spot in a very short time. He accomplishes this by getting down on one knee, plunging his short horns, and at last his head, into the earth, and he soon makes an excavation into which the water slowly filters. This makes a relatively cool bath, where, throwing himself on his side as flat as he can, he rolls forcibly around, and, with his horns and hump, he rips up the ground by his rotary motion, sinking deeper and deeper, continually making the wallow larger, which fills with water, in which at length he becomes completely immersed, the water and mud, mixed to the consistency of mortar, covering him perfectly, changing his color and general appearance. When he rose the mud dripped in great streams from every part of his huge body, a horrible-looking monster of mud and ugliness, too horrible to be accurately described. It was generally the leader of the herd who took upon himself the business of making the wallow, or if he found another had commenced the excavation he would drive him away and wallow until

he was satisfied, standing in a mass of mud and water in the hole until he got ready to give the others a chance. It was always the next in command who stood ready, and when he came out the next, who advanced in his turn, and so on according to rank until all had performed their ablutions. Frequently a hundred or more would patiently wait their turn, each one making the wallow a little larger, and carrying off a share of its mud, which, drying to a whitish color, gradually fell off.

It required about half an hour to make a decent wallow, and the depth was about two feet. The water naturally drains into the holes, together with its accompanying vegetable deposit, and the result is a remarkably rich soil, where the grass and weeds grow with a luxuriance so marked that a buffalo wallow can be distinguished long before it is reached. The prairies are covered with them all over the central and western portion of Kansas, where the plow has not yet disturbed the primitive sod. The first thing a Kansas farmer does after a rain is to examine the buffalo wallows; if they are filled with water the rain has been a good one, and the saying common in that region, both by the individual and the newspapers, is, when speaking or writing of a soaking rain: "The buffalo wallows are full." When the weather was dry the buffalo had to content himself with the comminuted dust he could make in the hole, and as the weather was generally dry the whereabouts of a herd could usually be located by the cloud of dust rising above it.—Kansas City Star.

### The Mexican Swell on Horseback.

The Mexican swell rides on a saddle worth a fortune. It is loaded with silver trimmings, and hanging over it is an expensive serape, or Spanish blanket, which adds to the magnificence of the whole. His queer-shaped stirrups are redolent of the old mines. His bridle is in like manner adorned with metal in the shape of half a dozen big silver plates, and to his bit is attached a pair of knotted red-cord reins, which he holds high up and loose. He is dressed in a black velvet jacket fringed and embroidered with silver; and a huge and expensive hat, perched on his head, is tilted over one ear. His legs are encased in dark tight-fitting breeches, with silver trimming down the side seams, but cut so as, in summer weather, to unbutton from the knee down and flap aside. His spurs are silver, big and heavy and costly, and fitted to buckle round his high-cut heel. Under his left leg is fastened a broad-bladed and beautifully curved sword, with a hilt worthy a prince of the blood.

The seat of this exquisite is the perfect pattern of a clothes-pin. Leaning against the cantle, he stretches his legs forward and outward, with heels depressed in a fashion which reminds one of Sydney Smith's saying that he did not object to a clergyman riding, if only he rode very badly, and turned out his toes. It is the very converse of riding close to your horse. In what it originates it is hard to guess, unless bravado. The cowboy, with an equally short seat and long stirrups, keeps his legs where they belong, and if his leg is out of perpendicular, it will be so to the rear.—Col. T. A. Dodge, in Harper's Magazine.

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## Horticulture.

### APPLE TREE BLIGHT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The letter of J. W. Yowell, of McPherson, which you have referred to this office, complaining of the ravages of blight in his apple trees, is similar to many recently received, and from which it appears that the disease is prevalent in some of the counties in the northern and western portion of the State.

This disease was quite prevalent in years gone by in the apple orchards in eastern Kansas, and I know not of a State in the Union where apples are grown that has escaped its attacks. To the new beginner its appearance for the first time is worrisome, but the veteran is not so much disturbed by it. For, to use a military phrase, "they have been through the war," and while they have not yet conquered, they are on the road to a successful control of it.

After many years of special, close observation and experimentation, the problem of how best to control and suppress our insect enemies has been successfully determined, and that question was of far greater moment to economic horticulture than all others relating to the industry, so with the question of remedies for blight, which has been and is now receiving special attention at many of the agricultural experiment stations and leading culturists, there is much reason to hope that it will become as effectually controlled.

This disease is not caused, as supposed by some, by insect attacks. If it was it could be more easily controlled. But it is the result of attacks of parasitic plants, fungi, a low order of plant organism, which develops within the circulation of the tree, and is maintained by its substance, the same as other plants draw their support from the ground. These organisms are always present in the form of minute germs, invisible to the naked eye. But they do not germinate and grow into noticeable objects, only under specially congenial conditions in the plant and atmosphere—same as with all plants. They cannot be entirely eradicated by any practical means, but the conditions inducing their development may be largely controlled by methods in culture, and the seed germs largely destroyed by the use of fungicides yet to be determined.

A succulent wood growth, caused by excessive rainfalls, and accompanied with hot suns, and soils retentive of water, are favorable conditions for their development. Excessive heat, without a saturated condition of the ground with water, is not a condition inducing development, nor is a saturation of the ground, without excessive heat, as an instance of illustration.

While in the nursery business in 1870, a block of one-year-old apple trees of about 20,000, were largely ruined by this same blight. What were the conditions? (1) A retentive subsoil, heavy rainfalls, intensely hot suns. In 1871, upon a similar soil and subsoil, intense heat occurred, but no water saturation, and no blight occurred. It has been claimed by some to be caused by winters cold. This has never been the cause, and certainly not the present season, as it is well known that the past winter was not one of sufficiently low temperature to debilitate fruit trees.

#### REMEDIES.

As one of the main inducing causes is the condition of the soil, and especially of the subsoil, attention should begin in its preparation before planted, and its tillage following. I have known of orchards which were subjected to this disease for many years, but from which it entirely disappeared after the land was sub-drained, and the trees fully recovered good health. Where sub-drainage is not used, surface drainage is often a relief. This may be accomplished by ground near the rows of trees by turning the soil to them by repeated plowing, so as to give a sufficient slope to run the water into an open furrow midway between the rows.

Another means for relief, and often a successful one, is by checking all succulent wood growth by the cutting off the ends of such branches. Seeding the land with clover will tend to prevent too rapid growth. But under no circumstances should the ready drainage of the land be neglected.

TREATMENT AFTER THE DISEASE HAS DEVELOPED.

All affected parts of the branches should

be cut away at once on discovery and burned. This is not absolutely necessary, only where the disease develops in the branches below the current year's growth. The blighting of the growing shoots and new growth will not prove fatal to the tree. While such is an injury it is of such a nature as the trees will repair.

It develops more readily on some varieties than others; such as Willow Twig, Kansas Keeper, Sowell, Early Harvest and Rome Beauty, and it has been advised to discard all such varieties in planting. These are all valuable sorts for Kansas orcharding, and we can hardly afford to condemn them; but far better to condemn the disease and fight it with all available means, until the trees become fully established in fruit-bearing, when they are not so liable to serious damage, and often the disease will disappear and not occur for years thereafter. It should be borne in mind that all classes of vegetation are liable to injury and total destruction by some of nature's adverse agencies. The farmer suffers heavy losses from such enemies, and the horticulturist should not expect to escape.

Pear tree blight must not be confounded with that of the apple. They are different, and caused by different species of fungi. When this blight appears, the cutting out of all affected parts of the tree should be done at once, as this disease is more fatal than that occurring to the apple tree, and the closest watch should be given for any reappearance.

We have every encouragement from the work being conducted at the agricultural experiment stations that a relief for all such troubles will soon be afforded, as has already been determined for the prevention of grape-rotting, scabbing of fruits, and rusting of foliage.

We are yearly progressing in the work of preventing the ravages of both insects and fungus, and the control of others will undoubtedly soon be made available to the culturist. None should stand back awaiting for others to do the work. Something can be accomplished by every grower in some one of the many lines of experimentation, and at least in determining by application the usefulness of measures recommended by capable and practicable men in the employ of the experiment stations. They are accomplishing a valuable work for the culturist in the great struggle against the enemies of the garden, orchard and farm.

G. C. BRACKETT,  
Secretary State Horticultural Society.  
Lawrence, Kas.

#### Home-made Fruit Evaporator.

By S. A. Liltmer, and read before the Missouri State Horticultural Society.

Construct a frame-work of scantlings, the edges of which should be dressed so that all the scantlings will be exactly the same width. Cut them four feet long and fasten together with strips of plank three inches wide and of sufficient length to place them exactly three feet and one-fourth of an inch apart.

These strips should be fastened to the side of the scantlings near their ends. Make seven of such frames and place them two feet apart, and fasten together by nailing on the ends of the scantlings strips of plank for plates and as wide as the scantlings and twelve feet two inches in length. Side up with weather-boarding, or what is much better, flooring, ship lap or boxing, which should be placed on perpendicularly. At each end there should be a door.

The roof should be made in the ordinary way, except a vent at the top two inches wide the entire length of the evaporator. A trough-like covering should be made for this opening and placed one inch above the roof. Strips of moulding to support the trays should be tacked to the inner edge of the studding. These strips should be at least one-half an inch thick and not more than one inch in width. Being six inches above the lower end of the studding and tack these strips three inches apart.

The trays or frames upon which the fruit is to be placed should be just two by three feet and one inch in depth. The tray frames should be made of strips one inch square. The bottom of the trays should be made of plastering laths two feet in length. They should be placed one-fourth of an inch apart, except in the center of the trays, where there should be a vacancy of two inches to give proper ventilation.

The laths at each end of the tray should

## 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.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

have their outer edge dressed, and they should be placed on in such a way as to give the tray a play endwise in the evaporator of one-eighth of an inch. There should be seventy-two of these trays.

The evaporator, when completed, should be placed over a furnace of stone or brick, made similar to a sorghum evaporator furnace.

Dig a trench ten feet long and as deep as desired for a fire-pit, and wide enough when lined with brick or stone to be fifteen inches from wall to wall. Cover the front end of the furnace with a wide flat stone, and the remainder of the furnace with heavy sheet iron or pieces of old stoves.

Around this furnace build walls two feet high. The distance between the side walls should be three feet, and that of the end walls twelve feet. Upon these walls rests the evaporator.

There should be two or three openings the size of a brick left in the side walls near the ground for the entrance of cold air to drive the heat rapidly upward. Close these when necessary. Attach to the rear end of the furnace a stovepipe and let it pass through one of the side walls and up to the outside of the evaporator to the height of eight feet. Beneath the trays and above the furnace suspend by wires a strip of sheet-iron three feet wide and ten feet long. Bend this in a semi-circle so that the edges of the sides will be two feet apart. Place this sheet-iron as near to the trays and as far as possible above the furnace, with its convex side downward. It will then direct the currents of hot air into the air chambers on either side of the evaporator. From thence the heated currents pass underneath and over the trays to the opening in the center of the trays; from thence upward and out through the ventilator at the top of the evaporator.

#### Remedy for Plant Lice.

There is of late a good deal of inquiry about a remedy for plant lice. Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural college, claims that the following kerosene emulsion is sure death to all kinds of lice on plants and animals:

"Dissolve in two quarts of water, one quart of soft soap or one-fourth of a pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point, then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes." This agitation must be violent, so as to make the mixture permanent, but need not be continued a long time. Dilute this mixture with an equal part of water when applied. This for plants. "For the lice, scrub the animals with the emulsion diluted with one-half its bulk of water. We use a brush, and do it thoroughly. The cost for a full-grown cow is not more than 5 cents and five minutes of time. It kills nits as well as lice and seems to brighten the hair. I think the scrubbing with this soap solution is excellent for the skin, and thus we do more than kill the lice. For sheep, we dip the animals in the emulsion, diluted with one-half its bulk of water."

At a recent meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, the statement was made by Mr. Thayer, of Sparta, Wis., that green clover had proven a great blessing with him in raising small fruit. He has forty acres of small fruit and raises thirty acres of clover to use as mulch for it. He cuts the clover as soon as it is in blossom and puts it around his bushes, about five inches deep. It keeps down the weeds, makes a valuable fertilizer, and is a good material to help in protecting his fruit in winter. He covers all his blackberries and raspberries in the fall.

"Excuse me, George, but when I saw you a year ago, your face was covered with pimples; it seems to be all right now." "Yes, sir; that's because I stuck to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the greatest blood medicine in the world. I was never so well in my life as I am now."

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Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

## HOG CHOLERA and PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

#### HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

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

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

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

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Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.



Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over \$500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from \$5 to \$10 a day. All ages. Wash you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particular free.

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H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

## In the Dairy.

### SWEET CREAM VS. ROTTEN CREAM.

The current opinions held by scientists and by thinking and leading dairymen of the present day upon the subject of sweet cream butter, is well expressed in the following from the Wisconsin Agriculturist:

"It is an open question whether the advent of the butter-extractor will speedily revolutionize the character of the butter made in the country or not. And the result hinges more upon the natural and inherent apathy of the people in the adoption of new and better methods than upon the question of whether or not there is a necessity for such a revolution. The educating of the taste of the butter-consuming public up to a desire for sweet cream butter is a question which has been extensively discussed by writers of dairy literature during the past few months, and it is a feature of the question which really amounts to very little. The real fact of the matter is that there are very few people who have a well-defined butter taste. Only a trifling portion of them have ever eaten first-class butter. There hasn't been enough of the article to reach around. In regard to those accustomed to good butter, the idea of educating their taste is nonsense. It will educate itself and no time will be required by them in deciding between the relative merits of a perfect article, untainted by decomposition, and that made from cream in which the process of rotting, alias ripening, has begun ere the butter fat has been separated from its decaying native surroundings, even though from force of circumstances, they have learned to pronounce as good that which is to a greater or less extent contaminated with the decomposing element from which it has been rescued.

"There is no use of denying the fact that what by common consent is called ripening cream constitutes the first stages of decomposition in the caseous portion of it, and only by the most skillful method of handling is the butter freed from the influence of decay. The time may not be far distant when even the strongest advocates of ripened cream butter will freely admit that much which is now called flavor in such butter is nothing short of the odor and flavor of decay already begun in it and hastened by its former contact with the decaying caseous matter in the cream. It will surely require no special effort to educate refined taste to a preference for pure, sweet cream butter over that which, for the want of something better, has been called par excellence.

"The swine-feeder knows that his pigs will eat sour, semi-rotten milk with apparent relish when accustomed to it and hungry, but their relish for it pales into insignificance when compared to the avidity with which they will devour a trough of fresh sweet milk. Before arguing that the people cannot be readily educated to eat sweet cream butter it would be consistent to admit that man is a bigger idiot and possessed of more depraved taste than a hog. The foundation of all arguments against sweet cream butter lies in the fact that there are thousands of factories in the country that are full of dairy apparatus for the raising and ripening of cream, and the adoption of the butter-extractor and the advent of sweet cream butter would make worthless rubbish of millions of dollars worth of otherwise valuable apparatus.

"The real truth of this matter is that sweet cream butter has come to stay. It is the butter of the future. Whether it will be made by the extractor process, by the centrifugal and the churn, or by the established methods of raising the cream and then churning it sweet,



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will make little difference to the butter-consuming public.

"Sweet cream butter will be in demand and the people will have it if they can get it. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated that by churning sweet cream at a temperature about 10° colder than ripened cream is churned, or at 52° to 56° Fahr., the separation of butter fat from the milk is as effectually accomplished as it is when cream is ripened or partially rotted, and the remainder of the process in the art is the same as in making butter from ripened cream. We have an idea, however, that a handful of salt thrown into the cream during the process of churning will be found to materially aid in the perfect separation and granulation of the butter. Sweet cream butter is the next step to be made toward perfection, and the dairymen who expect to remain at the front may as well get ready to move in that direction."

### Points in Training Heifers.

A gentleman who seems to understand the training of domestic animals, in writing to the *Practical Farmer*, says:

"The most profitable cow is the one that gives the most product with the least trouble. A vicious cow is not worth keeping. One that sucks herself or other cows, that kicks the pail over, holds up her milk, and is possessed of an intractable or evil disposition is not worth having as a gift. But such vices are learned by a cow through the fault of her breeder and trainer, and the bad teaching is generally finished up before the animal is two years old. What is thus learned is never forgotten and the cow's usefulness is spoiled forever afterwards. When a calf is weaned, its first lesson of subjection to her owner has been learned, and this should be followed by a systematic course of training, which in a well-managed dairy comes by rote and rule as a matter of course. The whole plan of the work should be such as this. No special handling, or, as it is termed, breaking, will then ever be required, but the animal comes in, and stays in, a docile, gentle, trained animal, which understands and knows her business as well as the owner knows his. Many persons have seen the trained steers at fairs, mostly in New England, where trained cattle are quite common, young ones under a year old as well as older ones; in fact the old ones are only the full-grown early-trained animals. These will move in any direction they are told; words even are not required, the mere guiding motion of a rod is sufficient to cause them to turn this way or that, to lift one or the other foot, to kneel, to lie down and march in order. If a steer can do this, why may not a cow be trained to stand still, lift a leg, to permit herself to be handled, to do, in short, what she is told, even to keep her tail still and not switch the milk-er's ears and eyes, and to avoid all forbidden things. There is no reason, and no difficulty. It comes by growth

## Barb-wire Cuts.

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

Better late than never. For man and all animals.

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

as a plant grows, slowly but surely, under a systematic management.

"The calf always under control in a pen or confined by a strap and halter, or used to these, can be made to understand what is desired in a short time, if the right means are taken. First, the young thing's confidence is gained by gentle and kind treatment; it is led rather than forced to go in the way it should by the impossibility of doing otherwise as far as possible. This is the use and purpose of keeping a young animal confined, which is indispensable for its training and education. In time and by degrees, the heifer becomes submissive to the owner's will. It cannot be done at once without violence, which generally fails in reaching the results required, and always meets with opposition. Force is not what is wanted to make an animal docile and useful. So that time is necessary and consequently the training must be slow and gradual, with care to curb natural propensities and accustom the animal to all the necessary discipline of the cow stable.

"The young heifer should be accustomed to be tied in the stall, to be brushed and handled, taught to move her feet when touched; the udder should be rubbed and the teats pulled gently as if in the act of milking. The last mentioned is important, as it not only familiarizes the heifer with her future duty, but it develops the structure of the udder and if done to a sufficient extent will excite the glands to secrete milk even before she becomes in calf.

"When a heifer becomes a cow she should be kept in milk at least six to nine months before she is bred again. This conduces to long continuous milking, and she should be fed well and milked as long as possible up to two months before the second calf is due, when she should be dried off and fed lightly to escape any ill effect from over stimulation of the udder, until past all danger of milk fever or garget, which will be in from three to seven days. Then the full feeding may begin, gradually increasing the rations up to the highest point that is found profitable.

"I am now milking native heifers which came in last July, and have been in calf since the last of March. Some of them are now giving six quarts at a milking, and as the grass is getting

more plentiful the yield gradually increases. Each one gets a quart only of corn meal, which is just now very dear, morning and evening. Not one of these heifers made the acquaintance of her calf, and all of them, trained in the way above mentioned, came to the pail as easily as old cows, not one ever kicked or has exhibited any trick or vice, will stand to be milked with perfect quietness, and will come at call from the farther corner of a ten-acre field. I expect they will continue in milk until next November. This persistence in milking then becomes a permanent characteristic."

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## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1891.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.  
MULE—Taken up by John Rawling, in Pleasant View tp., May 1, 1891, one dark bay mare mule, 1 year old, no marks or brands visible.  
COW—By same, one bay yearling horse colt, no marks or brands visible.  
HORSE—Taken up by Z. H. Hobson, in Crawford tp., P. O. Crestline, May 20, 1891, one dark brown horse, white hairs in tail, 4 years old, about 15 hands high; valued at \$50.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.  
MARE—By same, one bay mare, 4 or 5 years old, 15½ hands high; two animals valued at \$100.  
HORSE—Taken up by Owen West, in Sheridan tp., May 20, 1891, one small iron-gray horse, supposed to be 3 years old, white spot in forehead, light mane and tail, left hind foot white.  
HORSE—By same, one small black horse, supposed to be 2 years old, right hind foot white; two animals valued at \$100.  
MARE—Taken up by Samuel Wooten, in Liberty tp., May 13, 1891, one dark bay or brown mare, 4 or 5 years old, 15½ hands high, white in forehead, left hind foot white.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.  
2 SOWS—Taken up by J. H. Thrasher, P. O. Tampa, two spotted sows; valued at \$16.  
MARE—Taken up by J. H. Larkin, in Grant tp., P. O. Yountstown, May 28, 1891, one bay mare, 4 feet 10 inches high, branded B and indelible character, also small scar or brand on left hip, star in forehead and white on nose; valued at \$15.

Smith county—John H. Ferris, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by Kelsey Thompson, in German tp., May 22, 1891, one red and white cow, right ear slit and ring in under side, left ear cropped and ring in upper side, 4 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.  
COW—By same, one blue spotted cow, ring in under side right ear, ring in top side of left ear, dehorned, 3 years old; valued at \$10.  
COW—By same, one light red cow, 12 years old, left horn crooked; valued at \$8.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by S. N. Shoemaker, P. O. Gladys, one pale red and white spotted cow, about 4 years old, lower crop in right ear and lower crop on tip of left ear; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1891.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Young, in Williamsport tp., June 1, 1891, one sorrel horse, about 15 years old, with saddle and harness marks, white star in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$25.  
HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, about 7 years old, harness marks, left hind foot white, star in forehead and blemish on under side of neck; valued at \$50.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by Samuel Wooten, in Liberty tp., May 22, 1891, one top-grass mare, white spot in forehead, 4 years old, 15½ hands high.  
COW—By same, one dun horse colt, 10 or 12 months old; two animals valued at \$60.

Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Beasley, in Sharon Springs tp., P. O. Sharon Springs, June 4, 1891, one gray horse, weight 750 pounds, branded N. J. on left shoulder; valued at \$15.  
MARE—By same, one bay mare, weight 675 pounds, one white hind foot; valued at \$25.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by Peter Wertz, P. O. Shawnee, May 28, 1891, one bay horse, 15 hands high, branded A on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.  
STALLION—Taken up by Alonzo Huff, in Kiowa tp., P. O. Kiowa, May 15, 1891, one bay stallion, 15½ hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, long black bushy tail; valued at \$65.

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

Greeley county—J. U. Brown, clerk.  
MULE—Taken up by J. A. Brown, in Colony tp., P. O. Underwood, May 15, 1891, one black mare mule, 15½ hands high, branded S. B. on left hip; valued at \$60.

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1891.

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

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.  
PONY—Taken up by Minor B. Harris, in Lincoln tp., P. O. Arcadia, June 19, 1891, one black horse pony, branded on left hip; valued at \$15.  
PONY—By same, one dun mare pony, Spanish brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

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

Brown county—W. E. Chapman, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by John McCoy, in Morrill tp., P. O. Sabetha, one red and white steer or stag, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

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

FILLY—Taken up by W. R. Lyler, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Crestline, May 23, 1891, one sorrel filly, split in right ear, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, snip on nose, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.  
2 HORSES—By same, June 12, 1891, two chestnut sorrel horses, about 3 or 4 years old, shod all round.

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

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

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

MARE—Taken up by Riley Anderson, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Waco, Mo., one sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, cut on the left thigh, 4 years old; valued at \$65.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 14½ hands high, sweepy in left shoulder, 3 years old; valued at \$60.

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NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAN., March 12, 1891.  
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Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

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Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

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

## LIBERALITY.

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

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

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

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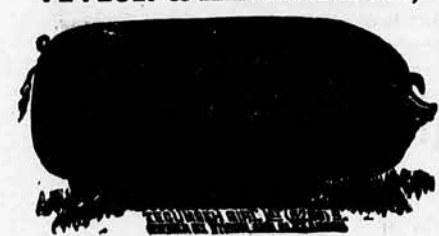
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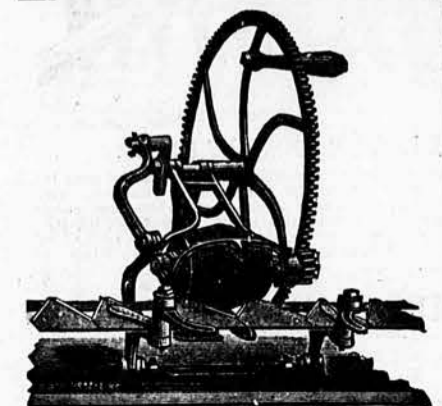
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Engines, Threshers, Horse-Powers, Independent Stackers and Automatic Band-Cutter and Feeder. You can't afford to have your grain threshed by any other if the ADVANCE can be had. Write ADVANCE THRESHER CO., Battle Creek, Mich., for 1891 catalogue, or A. W. GRAY, Manager, (Branch House), 1306 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. Mention this paper.

**DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED** by Peck's Invaluable Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by F. Hiscox, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs.

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HORSE POWER ENGINES  
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Large Smooth Wire (No. 9), Steel Stay Guards, and Stretcher Fasteners.  
STOCK FENCE  
Posts 2 to 3 rods apart  
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A POWERFUL, HARMLESS, Visible Fence for HORSE PASTURES, FARMS, RANGES AND RAILROADS. You can build any height, and, by using Hog or Sheep Guards, as close as you wish.  
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Self Regulating WINDMILL  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

The Most Simple! The Most Durable! The Most Powerful!  
Wells and Tanks manufactured and furnished on short notice by JONATHAN THOMAS, North Topeka, Kas.

**THE KEYSTONE**  
12,000 of these Machines have been sold. They are used in nearly every STATE AND TERRITORY. THEY WILL LOAD A TON OF HAY IN 5 MINUTES. IT LOADS GREEN GLOVER FOR ENSILAGE. SEND FOR CATALOGUE THE KEYSTONE MFG. CO. STERLING, ILL. MENTION THIS PAPER

**INFORMATION I WANTED,** the address of persons suffering with RHEUMATISM in any form, Neuralgia or Lumbago. I will, without charge, direct those afflicted to a sure and permanent cure. I have nothing to sell but give information what to use that cured myself and friends after all other means had failed. Address, F. W. Parkhurst, Fraternity & Fine Art Publisher, Lock Box 1601, Boston, Mass.

## TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

**Special.**—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

**CHEAP**—Ninety spring pigs from the finest of Poland-China strains. Trios no kin. Mrs. Z. D. Smith & Son, Greenleaf, Kas.

**JERSEY BULL**—Coomassie, Farmer Glory, Duke 75 blood. Solid color, gentle and all right. Can't use him longer, and the first check for \$30 gets him, and a bargain. E. O. Raymond, Wiley, Kas.

**TURNIP SEED**—Best American-grown. The following varieties sent postpaid by mail or express at 45 cents per pound: Purple-top Strap-leaf, Purple-top White Globe, White Flat Dutch. Bulb Hat mailed on application after September 15. The Harnden Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN**—From Topeka, bay horse, white face, white eye, branded S. Also small dark bay mare, crippled ear. Reliable information rewarded. S. B. Patton, Topeka, Kas.

**\$2,000** will buy farm of 330 acres. Other farms cheaper. Leake & Co., Glen Allen, Va.

**FOR SALE**—Eighty extra good grade (farm-raised) Short-horn earling steers, at 115 per head, if sold by July 15. Don't write, but come twelve miles southeast of Arkalon, Seward Co., Kas., a station on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R. R. L. Lemert.

**ONE DOLLAR A BUSHEL FOR PEACHES**—By using the American Fruit Evaporator. For information address Allen V. Wilson, Arkansas City, Kas.

**JERSEYS—HOLSTEINS—CLYDE STALLION**—For the next sixty days I will offer extra choice solid-colored bulls of the St. Lambert, Stoke Fogie, LeBrocq's Prize and other noted families, calves to two-year-olds, at \$20 to \$30 each. All stock registered and will be transferred to purchaser's name free of charge. A few cows and heifers proportionately cheap. Nine head of young Holstein cows and heifers and one yearling bull at farmers' prices. One handsome dark bay grade Clydesdale stallion, 4 years old, sound and gentle. Will trade him for a good black jack. Wm. Brown, Box 60, Lawrence, Kas.

**STOCK FARM FOR RENT**—At \$600 a year for a term of years, at Timken Station, on branch Santa Fe railroad, in Rush county, Kas., consisting of six sections of good grazing land in one body, with running water; two sections are under wire fence; two barns each 25x100 feet, and a house. Apply to Henry Timken, 1842 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., or George Timken, Timken, Kas.

**FOR SALE—SHORT-HORN CATTLE**—Bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, also cows and heifers of all ages and reasonable prices. A pure Scotch Short-horn bull has been at head of herd for the last four years and the last year and a half as pure-bred as Crutcher's as there is anywhere. Correspondence solicited. J. H. SAUNDERS, Box 225, Topeka. (Six miles southeast of city.) Also full-blood Clydesdale and high-grade mares at very reasonable rates.

**FOR SALE**—Three hundred and twenty-five one-year-old high-grade Merino wethers, good size, well-wooled, a nice even lot; \$2.50 per head. Ninety full-mouthed old ewes, with their lambs; good shearers, averaged over seven pounds this spring; all healthy, no scab; \$3 for ewe and lamb. Twenty-four one and two-year-old steers from good domestic cows and Short-horn bull, medium size, smooth built, \$15 and \$20 per head; also a few calves. The above stock is seven miles from Meade, a railroad station, in Meade county, Kas. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—A good grain and stock farm of 230 acres on Elk river, Elk county, Elk Falls, Kas., depot three-fourths mile, on Southern Kansas railroad. School one-half mile, plenty timber, water and good improvements. Will take a lot of good steers, any age, in trade. Terms easy. For particulars address S. D. Lewis, Elk Falls, Kas., or W. M. Lewis, Mendon, Charlton Co., Mo.

**ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP**—Twelve horse-power, portable, suitable for thrasher or sawmill. Kaufman & Son, Virgil, Kas.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—A splendid farm of 365 acres; 140 acres under plow; 100 acres bottom; timbered creek through it—living water; abundant fruit; farm house and outbuildings. In Wabash county, Kas., near school house and depot. Address C. E. Langdon, Tecumseh, Kas.

**SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE**—If you want one, you will hear of something to your advantage by addressing D. F. Norton, Council Grove, Morris Co., Kas.

**1,000,000 WANTS SUPPLIED**—If you want to sell or exchange farms, ranches, live stock, machinery, or anything whatsoever, enclose \$1, with full description of property, and be placed in communication with parties seeking such property. No commissions.

**FOR SALE**—Steam engine, corn-sheller and feed mill complete; 7 c. b. \$220. \$500 stock of drug \$225. Traction engine, separator and stacker. Run sixty days. The above are a few sample bargains. If you want to buy real estate, live stock, implements, machinery, merchandise or anything, enclose a stamp and ascertain what we can do for you. National Want and Supply Bureau, 417 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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

**MODELS**—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdum & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**LADIES, TAKE NOTICE**—I have a preparation for removing superfluous hair off moles from the face and neck. Can remove in five minutes the worst case, without injury to the finest skin. Call and give it a trial, as it costs nothing to see. Call on or address Mrs. S., 313 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

**PERSONS**—Against whom mortgage foreclosure has been instituted should write to W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas., if they wish to save their homes.

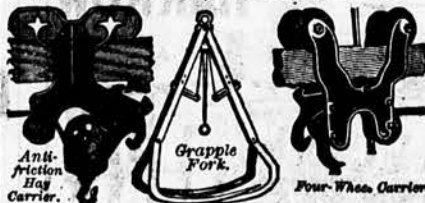
**100 FARMS!** Also unimproved lands and small ranches in the very best counties in Northwestern Kansas, for sale on five to twenty years time, and some to exchange. There is no better soil, water and climate on earth. The invalid's paradise. Mixed farming and stock-raising is three times as profitable as in any Eastern State on an equal amount of capital invested. I have excellent bargains for quick buyers. Address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Colby, Kas.

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



## STANDARD HAYING TOOLS.

For Stacking out in Fields or Moving away in Barns.



Saves labor and money; are simple, durable, cost but little. No trouble to get over high beams to the end of deep bays. Thousands now in use. Wood Pulleys, Floor Hooks, etc. Send for circular and designs for tracking barns, to

**U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co.**  
Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

## The Model Stamp Works,

SHERANDOAH, IOWA.

Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Seals, Checks

Badges, etc.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

**ST. BERNARD PUP**—A rare opportunity to secure one of the best of these renowned, intelligent dogs. She is a perfect beauty and 11 months old. Her offspring will readily sell at from \$20 to \$50 per head at weaning. Address "St. Bernard," Kansas Farmer office, Topeka, Kas.

## SEEDS

**THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.,**  
Dealers in Timothy, Clover, Flax, Hungarian, Millet, Red Top Blue Grass, Lawn Grass, Orchard Grass, Bird Seeds, &c.  
115, 117 & 119 Kinzie St.  
Warehouse: 104, 106, 108 & 110 Michigan St. OFFICES, 115 KINZIE ST.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## The Kansas City Stock Yards.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,000 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1890 were 1,672,229 cattle, 75,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 103,160.

## Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

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

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE,

General Manager.

E. E. RICHARDSON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD,

Superintendent.

## CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS &amp; SHEEP TO

**Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,**

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

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

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY IS PAST,  
AND AN ERA OF MECHANICAL WONDERS IS WITH US.

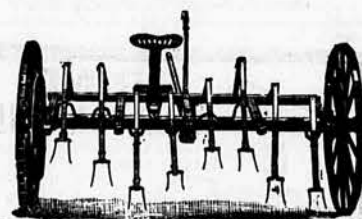
KEYSTONE HAY-LOADER.

## THE KEYSTONE HAY-LOADER.

It requires no extra men or horses to work it. Has been in use for several years. By its use as much time is saved as by the use of the mower, horse rake, horse fork or hay-carrier. By its use, a farmer can cut and take care of double the amount of grass daily. Is attached to rear of wagon and operated by same team that draws the load. Each machine is furnished with a wind-break attachment.

## THE STERLING EIGHT-FORK HAY TEDDER.

Made from the best selected material. The wheels are large and have heavy ribbed tires, which prevent them from slipping. Has the capacity and power to shake the heaviest grass and will shake out the hay in windrows, even if thoroughly soaked with water.



STERLING EIGHT-FORK HAY TEDDER.

## THE EUREKA MOWER.

Direct draft, wide cut. Runs lighter than side-cut machines. To cut twenty acres with a 4 1/2-foot side-cut, 36 1/2 miles are traveled; with the 7-foot Eureka, 23 1/2 miles, making 16 miles in favor of the Eureka.

## STERLING or VICTOR HAY-LOADER

Two widths—6 1/2 and 8 feet.

It is specially adapted for loading hay from either swath or windrow, without any change.

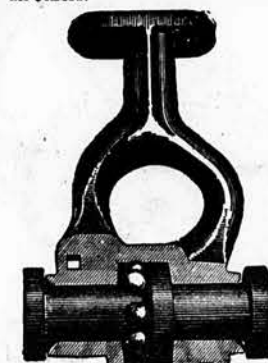
It can be attached to any hay-rack, all the necessary attachments to do so going with the Loader.

It has a capacity for loading a ton of hay in five minutes.

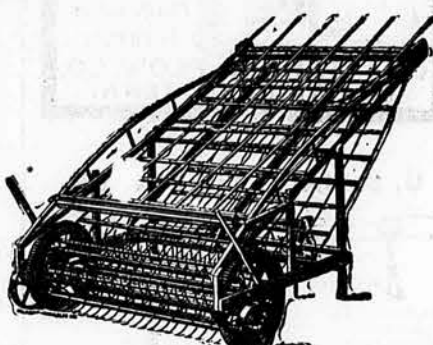
For loading rapidly where hay is a medium to heavy crop, we recommend that it be taken up from the swath, driving in the same direction that the mower went; but when the crop is light to medium, it can be handled better and quicker by first raking into windrows and loading from the windrow.

## ANTI-FRICTION BALL-BEARING HANGER.

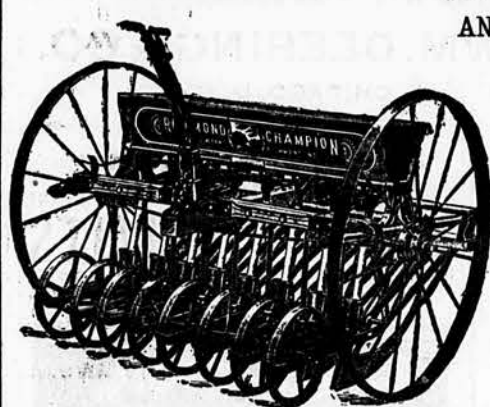
This Hanger is used only in the Keystone Disc Harrow. It makes it the lightest-running of all Disc Harrows. It is made of chilled iron, as hard as steel, and outwears all others.



BALL-BEARING HANGER.

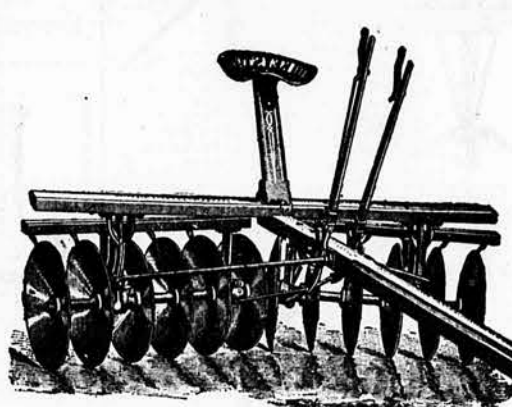


STERLING or VICTOR HAY-LOADER



RICHMOND CHAMPION STEEL WHEEL & STEEL FRAME SHOE PRESS DRILL.

It has the best pressure on the shoe. Pressure can be put on the shoe alone. Pressure can be put on the shoe and press-wheel jointly. Press-wheel can be taken off entirely and chain or other covering device fastened on the shoe in its stead. The pressure on each shoe is separate and distinct, and drill will adapt itself to uneven surfaces, covering more perfectly than any machine that uses the shoes in gangs. It has detachable grass-seeder. It is the best made and best stocked Drill in the world. Also Richmond Champion Steel Pressure Hoe Drills.



KEYSTONE DISC HARROW.

Double levers regulate the desired angle of each disc gang independently. Has anti-friction ball-bearing hangers, with chilled iron boxing, which reduces the draft to the least possible amount and does not wear out easily. NO WEIGHT REQUIRED. It is not necessary with the Keystone to haul a load of stone about the field to keep it in the ground. All Discs cut the same depth.

A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

**Keystone Implement Co.,** Station A, Kansas City, Mo.