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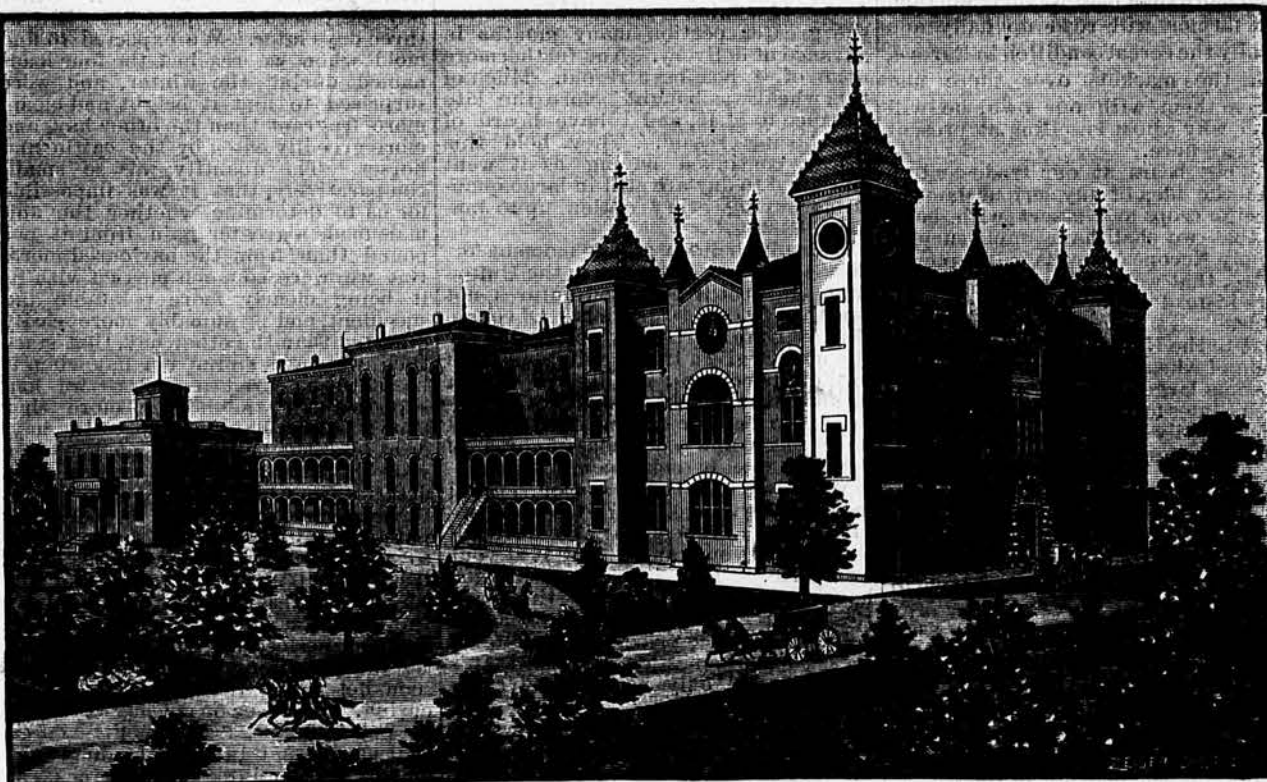
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HOLSTEIN CATTLE.—Our cows milk from 60 to 100 pounds per day. All ages for sale. Special sale of choice young bulls.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—The largest and best flock in the West. New importation due in August. Special sale of ram lambs.

BERKSHIRES.—Royal Champion and best son of Longfellow at head. A few fall pigs and a grand lot of spring pigs for sale.

POLAND-CHINAS.—Fancy-bred spring pigs at low prices. None better.

Send for catalogue and prices, or visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, or Edge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. KIRKPATRICK & SON.

LANGSHAN GROVE POULTRY & FRUIT FARM—Topeka, Kas. 50,000 strawberry plants now ready. Ten best varieties. Prices low. DeWitt Q. Diven.

Agricultural Matters.

A WHEAT BOOM PREDICTED.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a marked copy of the Kansas City Star, with the following communication written by a leading grain merchant of that city. The article deserves a careful perusal and is as follows:

TO THE STAR:—A brilliant prospect lies in the near future for the farmers of this country. A situation confronts them which has never been equaled. A great wheat crop is being harvested, one which promises to surpass anything ever grown in the United States. And there exist undoubted assurances that values shall exceed any figures ever known on a big crop.

We shall have short-crop prices with a big crop to market. The situation abroad more than justifies this assertion. If the farmer will read up daily and carefully the cereal condition in Europe, watch the markets over there and compare them with our own, he will wonder why wheat is selling at present low prices here.

The big bears at our trade centers deride the idea of any serious damage to foreign crops and assert with boldness that we shall have ample surplus to supply European needs with plenty to spare, that we shall be hunting for buyers instead of buyers calling for our surplus.

Next to the United States in the production of wheat comes France. France has been a large buyer of wheat in the United States for the past three months, buying heavily for shipment for every month from April to December of the year. If the French crop was not greatly damaged, why has the government reduced the duty on wheat so largely?—the reduction being made temporarily only to cover this year's failure that consumers may not have to pay famine prices.

Next to France comes Russia as a wheat-producing country. In fact, while France stands second to the United States, it never produces the amount it consumes, and is therefore always a buyer of wheat and flour. Russia is the chief competitor of the United States in supplying the markets of the world. Now comes Russia again and again with its reports of prospective heavy decline in the yield of wheat this year. In fact famine is already appearing in Russia, and the prices of bread are reaching figures unknown before. The London Telegraph of June 30, says: "Prices of cereals are rising hourly. Rye has never been so dear. Throughout the western, central and the greater portion of southern Russia the outlook is dismal. Ministerial reports say that the winter crop in south and east Russia perished by frosts. Famine is already visible in Kontroma."

Germany, a large wheat-producing and the greatest rye country in the world, is agitated over the damage to its crops, and the people are demanding an immediate abolition of the duties on imported grains.

In the United Kingdom the weather has been generally unfavorable and crops there will fall largely short of an average.

From Italy comes this late cablegram: "A special cable from Rome says that prices of bread are rising all over Italy, owing to increasing scarcity of wheat. The Minister of Commerce has ordered an inquiry into the cause of the deplorable condition of affairs. It is thought he will propose a temporary reduction of the wheat duty."

From Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Belgium come established stories of bad crops, and indeed to-day only one country outside of America has any promise of a good crop. And that is Chili, a country whose surplus is insignificant.

Good reports of the crop of India which were frequently quoted, have given place lately to serious damages from drought and great danger of the crop being lost before harvest. Cables just received from London say: "Rye crop in Russia and Germany is so bad that neither country can spare a bushel. In fact, Germany is said to be already sending larger orders to the United States for this cereal."

Now I heartily believe that a year is before us in which we shall harvest a great crop of wheat in the United States, and that the farmer should be able to sell every bushel of his surplus at \$1 a bushel at least, delivered at his home station in any State of the Union. It is a year when the farmer com-

mands the situation. He has only to assert himself, demand what he has a right to and he will win. If by any possibility the Farmers' Alliance could be induced to take action upon the matter, plans could be devised, and if conscientiously carried out by all wheat-producers, millions of dollars could be saved them in the value of their product.

But if those to whom should come the reward of their productions fall under the baneful influence of the bear speculator, rush their grain to the markets without regard to prices, the result will be that European buyers and present bears (who will turn bulls) will reap the profit in the advance after the farmer has sold.

And if there is a living being who is not entitled to these benefits, it is he whose constant aim and whose every effort is to depress the value of our agricultural products.

Farmers, post yourselves thoroughly on the situation; gather all the news you can of crops abroad. In the sixteen years in which I have been in the grain business this is the first year when wheat has been purchased by European dealers for nine consecutive months, the greater portion many months in advance of delivery. And furthermore none of it has been resold. Much of this wheat was bought before the late advance to \$1.15, and I have heard of none being resold. They held this wheat, continued buying as it went down and to-day are still in large quantities buying every option up to January, 1892.

I firmly believe at this moment foreign grain merchants own in the United States in spot wheat and futures not less than 50,000,000 bushels. Of course this is conjectural, but estimating by the figures given in the daily reports of foreign purchases, my figures cannot be above the mark. I shall not be surprised to see our exports of wheat and flour reach the enormous figures of 4,000,000 weekly on the coming crop.

We command the situation. Shall we take advantage of it? Or shall we say to the European: "We have all the wheat you want. Take it at your own price." This is what we are and have been doing for some time past. Rest assured the wheat buyer has no desire to advance prices on himself. If we sell our product at low prices this year we shall only have ourselves to blame thereafter.

Under the circumstances will wheat be high at \$1 a bushel at interior points or \$1.15 at Chicago? I think it among the certainties of the future that wheat will sell at \$1.25 in Chicago, and possibly higher before the harvesting of the crops of 1892. Shall the producer secure the profits of such prices, or shall it go eventually into the hands of the speculator? That is the question the farmers alone can solve. If it should happen the United States this year produces a crop approximating 600,000,000 bushels, then we should be able to more than supply the European deficiency. But if our crop is to be about 540,000,000 bushels, or less, we have not enough, and high prices must prevail. And 540,000,000 bushels is a very conservative estimate.

A. R. FRENCH.

Kansas City, July 3.

Hay Harvest.

As Kansas is blessed this season with probably the most abundant hay crop in her history, it may not be amiss to again remind our readers of the fact that, with the exception of corn, the hay crop of this country exceeds in value that of any other one agricultural product. The Agricultural Report shows that in 1885 the value of the hay crop in the United States was \$389,752,873, while that of the wheat crop was \$275,320,390, and of the cotton crop \$269,989,812. Some of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER will probably remember that in the beginning of the 60's, Helper's book, "The Impending Crisis," excited much comment by showing that cotton was not king, as the wheat, corn and hay crops were each worth more annually than the cotton crop. Therefore the harvesting of this important product of the soil in such a way as to secure the largest reward is of vast importance to the farmers of Kansas, as well as all other agricultural States, and we desire to urge upon our readers the great consequence of an early harvest. It is far better to cut grass several days earlier than the exact proper condition than a few days too late. Ripe seed that scatters in mowing causes a loss of the most concentrated and nutritious part of the crop. Better cut when the seed is immature than when it scatters. For

most, if not all grasses, the richest and best results, as a whole, are secured by cutting just as the seed is leaving the dough. This is especially true where the hay is to be fed to cows for the production of milk and butter. In fact, all stock enjoys the superior palatableness of such early mown hay. Clover should be cut when the seeds are browned, or browning, to save the rich leaves that will be scattered if the cutting be later.

In writing upon the subject of "Making Hay," John M. Stahl, of Illinois, says: "Recently I wrote about early cutting, and therein stated that the hay that my uncle's horses preferred to grain was cut earlier and cured less than was his practice up to that time. His experience led us to put our hay away when it was cured less than we had previously supposed to be necessary. We were led to take a second step in the same direction by an experience of our own. One hay harvest, in order to avoid the wetting of the grass by a threatening rain storm, we hurried into the barn four loads that were quite a little greener than we liked. Other hay was placed on top of this two or three days later. We expected to find mold when we reached the four loads named during the winter, and were surprised to find it bright and clean, more fragrant than the other hay, and more greedily eaten by the cattle and horses. The quantity was so small, comparatively, that it was impossible for us to determine whether the animals made a greater gain from it per pound than from the hay cured more. But we were so much pleased with it, it being clearly more palatable and succulent, and presumably more easily digested than the other hay, that since then we have stored our hay when it has not been cured so much as we had supposed was advisable before that time; but we have not stored the hay, or at least the bulk of it, as green as were the four loads. It is impossible to describe in words just the condition of the grass or clover when it should be put away. I can only advise the reader to store away two or three loads while it is yet a little greener than he has supposed advisable, and to note carefully the condition of this hay when it is reached in feeding out the mow, and the way the animals relish it. He can soon determine the proper degree of curing. Whether or not hay can safely be put into stacks when as little cured as it may be put in mows I cannot say; but it can go into good barn racks as green as into mows. I have never been east in haying time, so cannot speak of the Eastern practice, but in the West not a few farmers leave their hay in the field until it is quite brown and dry. Such hay certainly does not contain more nutriment than hay not cured so much, and it is certainly less palatable; while when it is cured so long, it becomes so dry and brittle that there is a material loss in handling, and that of the most valuable parts; and the longer it is left in the field, the greater the chances of damage by rain.

"About twenty years ago we salted part of our clover hay for two years, but as we could not see any advantage in salting, we discontinued it. The salted hay kept no better and no worse than that not salted. All kept well. For that matter, we have never found it any trouble to keep hay bright and sweet. If cattle are not given a sufficient supply of salt in other ways, they will eat salty hay more greedily, in order to get the salt, and, if salty, they will eat hay so musty and moldy that they would not eat it without salt. But inducing animals to eat such hay is a doubtful advantage.

"Cocking up hay is, generally, a pure waste of labor, and more. It is not necessary to the proper curing of hay. It is advisable only when there is hay in the field that cannot be drawn in until the next day and a rain during the night is a certainty. Even then it scarcely pays unless the cocks are covered. To cock up hay simply to cure it is unnecessary, and as it leaves the hay longer in the field exposed to dew and rain, it is certainly not advisable. I was taught to cock up hay, and would have been better off if I had not been so slow to learn better.

"We begin cutting the grass as soon as the dew is dried off. It is folly to mow before the grass is nicely dried. The dew will dry off standing grass much faster than cut grass. Unless the grass is unusually heavy we do not touch it until just before we are ready to draw it in. In good haying weather—dry ground and air—that first cut in the morning can be drawn in at 2 o'clock p. m. We use a hay-loader attached to the rear of the wagon that elevates the hay by means of an endless apron armed with prongs and that loads, of course, as fast as the team

walks. It takes the hay up clean and its work is satisfactory in every way. Thus the hardest part of haying—the pitching—is avoided, for at the barn the hay is elevated with a horse fork. The labor saved will pay for the loader three times over before it is worn out. But this is not nearly all. With a loader the hay can be handled so much faster that it can be stored when it has cured just enough, and also it can be got out of the way of dews and rains. Then the loader lessens the labor of the cocks. We run the tedder over the clover just before noon, and by 2 or 3 p. m., at the latest, it is ready to store away, unless the ground and air are damp, or the growth is unusually heavy—and we usually grow big clover on our land. The mower is kept going till noon, and there is very little, if any, hay left in the field at nightfall. If there is any, and the weather is very threatening, it is cocked up and cocks covered with the cloth covers now extensively advertised and a supply of which every farmer should have."

Prof. W. J. Beal, in his valuable work on "The Grasses of North America," in giving directions for making the finest hay, says that where the grass is heavy the dew should be nearly off before beginning. If the cutting bar is at one side the driver strikes out with the "off horse" next to the fence. He then turns about, driving over the swath cut last, and goes around as much as he chooses; or if he use a Eureka or other mower where the machine follows the team immediately, he may go back and forth on one side or proceed in some other manner. Before noon, and perhaps after noon also, the hay tedder stirs the grass once or more. Toward night it is raked and put into cocks. If there is much clover the tedder must not be used after the leaves have dried, as it crumbles and wastes the most valuable part of the hay. The leaves of clover will dry a long time before the stems.

"If cut late in the afternoon or in the evening, so it does not wilt, no harm will come if a heavy dew falls on the hay. If the day is a fair one it is not good practice to cut grass in the middle of the day and leave it partially cured exposed to dew or rain. The finest hay is made in dry, sunless weather, with little dew and as little handling over as possible. Burning too long in the hot sun renders the hay brittle, and some of it will be lost in handling.

"As usually made, the best clover hay is only fairly wilted before it is put in the cock, where it remains from four to seven days. In the meantime the cocks are carefully opened once or more each into two or three piles for an hour or two, then put up again. If not very well cured the hay will keep better in a close mow in the barn than in a loft or in a stack, where it is much exposed to the air. The closer the barn the better for the hay. Early-cut forage is superior to the late-cut. Hay that has been wet with rain is diminished in value, hence the desirability of hay caps."

Idaho Stock Farm.

Messrs. Hale & Son, Independence, Iowa, write: "Some time ago we had a colt that hurt his hind leg. It was swollen almost the size of your head. We sent for Quinn's Ointment, used one bottle and to-day he is smooth as ever." For Cuts, Sprains, Spavins, Windpuffs and Bunches, use this marvelous remedy. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

At Manitou.

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

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

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.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

Breeding Pedigreed Stock.

From a lecture by Judge T. C. Jones, of Ohio, a well-known authority, as delivered before the Ohio Live Stock Breeders' Association, we extract as follows:

A careful consideration of all the reliable data available in reference to the history of the improvements made in the quality of the farmers' stock justifies the following conclusions in reference to the subject we are now discussing:

1. The breeding of pedigree stock is essential to the maintenance of pure blood, and the perpetuation of approved and well-established breeds.
2. That the perpetuation of such breeds and the preservation in its purity of their ancient lineage are essential to the improvement of the general stock upon our farms.
3. That the best results are obtained by breeding pedigree stock in connection with other branches of mixed husbandry, which may be conveniently followed by men having large estates, as demonstrated by Mr. Bates, by Gov. Trimble, and the late William Kenick, Sen., Harness Kenick, the Dunns, Palmers and others in Ohio, the Renicks, Clays, Bedfords and Warfields of former years in Kentucky, etc.
4. That where pedigree cattle are bred as a specialty, and not in connection with other branches of husbandry, it is certain that the system of management should be the same as in the rearing of the general stock of the farm. The breeding stock should be well kept, but not forced or pampered; the cows should be milked, and such as do not yield enough to rear their calves should be sent to the butcher.
5. In view of the present outlook the system here recommended is the only one that can be practiced by the breeder of pedigree stock without actual loss, and therefore its adoption would seem to be essential to the preservation of the superior blood.
6. It is perfectly certain that the recent craze for the introduction of a variety of breeds to compete with each other in the same localities must, if encouraged as at present by the agricultural press and managers of cattle shows soon render the breeding of all pedigree stock unprofitable. It is therefore a matter of supreme importance that stock-growers should seriously consider whether some action cannot be taken to put an end to this ruinous competition.

The above extracts are referred individually and collectively to the members of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association for their consideration, and this paper will be very glad to publish the opinions regarding the same.

Judge Jones is a very high authority in the breeding world, and especially so among professional Short-horn breeders, yet we desire to emphasize what the *Prairie Farmer* says in relation to the extract numbered six. "We cannot see where the point lies. Mr. Jones is an advocate of the Short-horns, a magnificent breed of cattle, but this breed does not cover the whole ground in beef cattle, no more than does one single breed of dairy stock cover the full excellence in dairy stock. We believe, as does Judge Jones, in pedigree stock. The Short-horns have their place, so do the Herefords, the Polled Angus, and the Galloways, for instance. In dairy stock, the Jerseys, Guernseys, Holstein-Friesians, Ayrshires, Swiss, etc. Pasturage, availability to stand climate, whether for butter or cheese, or milk for city consumption—all these integers must be taken into consideration—in fact the breed that brings the most money in answer to the special requirements sought must be taken into account. And this category the *Prairie Farmer* holds, as the writer of this holds now as in the past, the special necessities of the case must be taken into account. In other words, in this age of scientific breeding no one breed, whatever the species, can be expected to fill the whole bill for every individual requirement, and in this respect we are fully satisfied that the eminent authority quoted will fully coincide with us. We think, also, we are right in saying that, besides a good pedigree, the individual must be a practically good animal as well."

The Dorset horned sheep have long been favorably regarded in England for producing both early and late lambs for market. Within a few years past several importations have been made of them into this country with the same object in view,

and particularly for the purpose of getting lambs for the Eastern markets. The sheep are excellent nurses and the lambs are ready for the butcher at ten to twelve weeks of age.

Live Stock Notes.

We need fast walking horses, and the colt should be thus trained to this end; but we are usually in such a hurry that the colt is forced to trot, and, soon becoming leg weary, it gets into a way of walking very slow to rest. It is much better to let the colt walk, but to keep it at a steady, vigorous gait. The walking gait will make less balky horses, and fewer unsound ones. Walking horses keep in much better condition on the same feed, and get there almost as soon, if not sooner. The horse that is driven hard walks very slow, and so loses time. A sound, fast walker will always sell at a good price.

Bulletin No. 13 of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station is being mailed. It contains a feeding experiment, conducted by the Farm and Chemical Sections. Corn fodder, corn ensilage, sorghum cane ensilage, and mangels were fed for sixty days to eight cows. The milk was sampled at every milking, and the composite samples analyzed every five days. Fats per cent. and total solids, and their variations are shown in tables. The amount of fats and solids are also given per each five days during the feeding period. The effect of the four different fodder rations are tabulated and results indicated from the butter fats and total solids produced by each ration, calculated from a dry matter basis. Corn fodder shows slightly better results than corn ensilage, which exceeds sorghum cane ensilage. The mangel ration is superior to any of the others. Clover hay was fed with all the rations, a double amount being given with the roots. The tables show milk-testing in detail, and the effect of the different feeds on quantity and quality.

Money could be saved, says the *Texas Live Stock Journal*, on every farm by cutting off some unprofitable branches of work. There is some stock, perhaps, that is not paying its way. Make up an inventory of every animal on the place, and ask yourself if it pays to keep this one or that one; does each give some valuable product or make some gain in value that repays the cost of its support and leaves a margin of profit? If not, sell it at once. Look over the fields and see if there is any one or any portion of one that does not repay the cost of cultivation. If there is, arrange now to lay that down to grass or pasture, so that next season you will not be wasting time upon it that could be employed to better advantage. It is as certain that it will pay to concentrate your labor upon the best portions of the field, working thoroughly such land as may be expected to give good returns, as it is that it will pay only to put feed into good stock. Much of the loss in farming comes from cultivating poor land and feeding poor cattle. It will be found, usually that the farmer who follows these practices does so because he attempts to handle too much of each. Cut down the cultivated area and reduce the stock one-half; give better care, better cultivation and better feeding, and better results will follow.

Your Life is Threatened

If you have chronic disease of the kidneys or bladder. The most destructive maladies attack these organs. Annihilate such complaints in their infancy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, without irritating, give the right impulse to the action of these organs, and prevent their lapsing into a diseased condition. Overcome, also, with the Bitters malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatism and biliousness.

Sea Bathing 1,000 Miles from the Sea.

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

This is the only real sand beach on the Great Salt Lake, and is one of the finest bathing and pleasure resorts in the West. For complete description of Garfield Beach and Great Salt Lake, send to E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, for copies of "Sights and Scenes in Utah," or "A Glimpse of Great Salt Lake."

The Poultry Yard.

DEVELOPED FROM THE EGG FORM.

From the *American Poultry Yard* we clip the following letter from one of its many able correspondents. Every poultry breeder should thoroughly understand the subject:

"All real animal life is developed from the egg form; the only difference consisting in the mode of development, which in some cases is entirely completed within the body of the female, while in others more or less of the process is carried on after separation from her. It is in these latter cases that some kind of hard case or shell becomes obviously necessary for the protection of the egg until the embryo is ready to commence its active existence; and as in the case of birds we find the whole egg structure in the most perfectly organized form, it may be proper to give a very short and popular description of its formation.

"There are properly two ovaries in every bird; but one remains merely rudimentary and undeveloped, the fertile one being almost always that on the left of the spine, to which it is attached by means of the peritoneal membrane. By the ovary the essential part of the egg, which consists of the germ, also the yolk, are formed, each egg being contained within a thin and transparent ovisac, connected by a narrow stem or pedicle with the ovary. These rudimentary eggs are of different sizes, according to the different degree of development, and during the period of laying are constantly coming to maturity in due succession, so as to keep up the supply of eggs with which we are so familiar. It is worthy of remark that from the germ of every egg a narrow passage or canal runs to a small chamber in the center of the yolk, which can be readily seen, if the yolk of a hard-boiled egg be cut across.

"As the yolk becomes fully matured the inclosing membrane or ovisac becomes thinner and thinner, especially round its greatest diameter or equator, which then exhibits a pale zone or belt called the stigma. Finally, fecundation takes place, the sac ruptures at the stigma, and the liberated yolk and germ, surrounded by a very thin and delicate membrane, is received by the funnel-shaped opening of the oviduct or egg passage, whose office it is to convey it to the outer world, and on its way to clothe it with the other structures needful for its development and preservation. It will be easily understood that not unfrequently two yolks may become detached and enter the oviduct at nearly the same time; in which case they are very likely to be enveloped in the same white shell, causing the 'double egg' so well known to every poultry keeper.

"Thus received into the oviduct, the yolk becomes enveloped in a glairy fluid called the white, or by chemists *albumen*. This is secreted by the mucous membrane of the oviduct, and added layer by layer as the egg passes on. These different layers can be easily seen, and even peeled off in succession, when an egg is hard boiled. The uses of the white or albumen are manifold. It is eminently nutritious, forming, indeed, the chief nourishment of the chick during its growth in the shell; as it becomes absorbed by the little animal, and forming as it does by far the greater part of the egg when laid, it gives the fast-growing little body the needed increase of room; it is a very bad conductor of heat and hence guards the hatching egg against the fatal chills which would otherwise occur when the hen left the nest; and finally, it preserves the still more delicate yolk and vital germ from concussion or other violent injury. The manner in which the last purpose is effected is very beautiful. Besides the ordinary white, two longitudinal cords or strings of much denser and even slightly fibrous albumen are formed, which are easily distinguished, if an egg be broken into a basin. These cords are termed the *chalazae*, and are attached in a spiral form to the under side of the yolk, to which they therefore serve as ballast or weights, and always keep the germ uppermost, where it can best receive the heat from the sitting hen.

"At a still further point of the oviduct the egg becomes invested with the skin or parchment-like covering which is found inside the shell, and is called by physiologists the *membrana putaminis*. In reality this skin consists of two layers,

which can easily be separated; and in fact at the large end of the egg they do separate entirely, forming what is commonly called the air bubble, or by anatomists the *vesicula aëris*. How formed is still a mystery; but it is an ascertained fact that the air in this bubble or chamber contains a far larger portion of oxygen than the atmosphere. At first the chamber does not exceed a quarter of an inch in diameter, but as the egg gets stale it becomes larger and larger, so that even in eggs stored it fills at length a large portion of the space within the shell, the egg itself drying up in proportion. In eggs on the point of hatching it usually occupies about one-fifth of the space. It has been conclusively proved by experiments that the perforation of this air chamber, even by a needle point, is an effectual prevention of successful hatching.

"In the last portion of the oviduct the egg becomes coated with that calcareous deposit which forms the shell, after which it passes into the cloaca and is ready for expulsion. In some breeds coloring matter is added to the solid ingredient, producing the deep-colored eggs of the Cochins, and in other birds the splashed and spotted patterns so well known. In fowls which lay colored eggs similar splashes often occur, and we have had Brahma hens which laid eggs with a white ground, covered thickly over by chocolate-colored spots. We have had others, again, lay eggs covered apparently with a coat of whitewash, which on being rubbed off with a rough cloth revealed the usual buff-brown tint beneath. All these things obviously depend on some peculiar condition of the secreting organs, as does the shape of the egg of each bird when finally laid.

"Many occasional departures from the ordinary type of egg will now be readily understood. If the latter portion of the oviduct be in an unhealthy condition, or if yolks be matured by the ovary faster than shells can be formed by that organ, 'soft' or unshelled eggs will be produced. If, on the contrary, the oviduct and its glands be active, while the supply of yolks is temporarily exhausted, the diminutive eggs, which consist only of white and shell, and which not unfrequently terminate the laying of a long batch, may be expected to occur. Any inflammation of the middle portion of the passage will result in eggs without even the membranous skin; and if the entire canal be in an inflamed condition, yolks alone will probably be dropped without any addition whatever, even of white. This last occurrence, therefore, always denotes a very serious condition, and should be met at once by depletive medicines, or it will probably be followed by the loss of the bird.

"As we have already remarked, the white forms the principal nourishment of the chick while within the egg; and we repeat this because it is the very opposite of the popular idea. Many writers who ought to know better have stated that the yolk furnishes the food of the chick, whereas the fact is that up to about twenty-four hours before hatching the yolk suffers hardly any diminution. At about that time it begins to be absorbed through the umbilicus or navel into the abdomen of the chicken, and is in fact a wonderful provision by which the newly-hatched little animal is supplied gradually with the most highly nutritious food during the earlier stages of its existence. Traces of the yolk may be found by dissection in the abdomen of the chicken even after ten days have elapsed; and in chickens just hatched much is often not fully entered within the abdominal cavity, and can be plainly seen with the naked eye."

As there is no royal road to learning, so there is no magical cure for disease. The effect, however, of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood disorders comes as near magic as can be expected of any mere human agency. This is due to its purity and strength.

Paola Republican: G. T. Kenison marketed from six acres of his fruit farm south of town about 14,000 boxes of strawberries this season. He estimates a loss by rain of 400 boxes.

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

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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.

FARMERS AND RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

The great and successful scheme of the monstrous "Red Dragon," more familiarly known as the money power of the world, has been to keep the masses divided upon minor and false issues, while they were being mercilessly robbed of the products of their toil. And now that there is a general awakening and realization among the wealth-producers of this condition of affairs, this great power is becoming alarmed, and is desperately endeavoring to create an antagonism between the farmers and railroad employees. In writing upon this subject, Congressman Davis "hews to the line" in his characteristic, logical style, as follows:

It is claimed by the railroad corporations that farmers, on one side, and railroad employees on the other, have antagonism toward each other which can never be reconciled. They justly state that the farmers desire lower freights and fares on the railroads, while the men operating the roads as employees are demanding higher wages and shorter hours. These demands, it is claimed by the corporations, are, on each side, earnest and persistent, and at the same time are incompatible. There is enough of truth in this claim to give it a show of plausibility. Under normal circumstances, it would be serious, provided it did not entirely disappear. It is claimed that lower rates cannot be permitted on the railroads without lowering the wages of the employees on the road. On the other hand, it is not possible to grant the employees shorter hours and better pay without raising the freight and fares, which the farmers and the public must pay. Thus the corporations have drawn the picture of irrepressible conflict, with the public, including the farmers, on one side, and their employees on the other. They would have us believe that the farmers and all the public are engaged in a war of oppression on the men who operate the railroads, and that this war is merciless and endless. So earnest and persistent are the corporations in pushing this view of the case that they have commenced organizing "clubs," with regular newspaper organs, to "resist the growing unity and power of the farmers' and people's movement!" During the session of the Kansas Legislature last winter, men calling themselves railroad engineers met several times with the Legislative committee and used their influence to prevent

any and all reform in railroad legislation. They boldly claimed that any lightening of the public burdens, in the line of railroad charges, would be taken out of their wages, and cited cases in Iowa to prove their statements. It was replied to them that the corporations have abundant margins, under just management, to pay their men better wages for shorter hours, while at the same time, granting all the easement that the farmers are asking.

This view seemed new to the alleged "engineers." They apparently had not thought of more than two parties in the case. The more important and dangerous party which has been pocketing its thousands, millions and hundreds of millions of dollars, while the farmers and railroad workers have been grabbing and quarreling over pennies, was, by these "railroad club men" left entirely out of the account. No problem can be properly and truthfully solved unless all the factors in the case are duly considered. In this case we have the corporations who manage them, and the working men who operate them, and the farmers and general public who patronize them. The corporations are the ruling power. They work with little noise and friction. They lay their plans carefully and secretly, and they carry them out with certainty and merciless precision. Laws, constitutions, court decisions and public opinions are brushed aside as cobwebs by the hands of a giant. The men composing these corporations are usually millionaires and are spoken of as "magnates." Beginning business sometimes with only a mouse-trap, in a very few years their wealth is reckoned by hundreds of millions. The "coming billionaire," it is predicted, will soon arrive by railroad, floated in by the floods and forgeries of his own watered stocks. These millionaire corporations are one factor in our railroad problem. They cannot be left out of the calculation. Where did they get their wealth? They acquired it from the men with whom they have been dealing. They acquired it from the other two factors of the problem—from the laboring men who operate the railroads, and from the farmers and the general public. These magnates crowd their employees down—down—down—into the most merciless slavery. They work men, it is said, ten, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty hours at a stretch, as suits their own sweet will and pleasure, until, in some cases, engineers and conductors are too much exhausted to be proper custodians of a train. Many lives have been sacrificed by the inability of men to keep awake. The corporations do not drive men to their tasks with whips, shot-guns and bloodhounds, but through hunger, distress, lack of wages for fair work, and threats of discharge. That is the millionaire treatment of employees! On the other hand, as described by Mr. Garfield, in June, 1874, "these modern barons, more powerful than their military prototype [of the middle ages,] own our greatest highways and levy tribute at will on all our vast industries!"

Senator Windom, in an official report to Congress in 1874, described our present matters and oppressions as follows:

In matters of taxation there are to-day four men representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New York, who possess and who not infrequently exercise powers which the Congress of the United States would not venture to exert. They may at any time, and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a single stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in this country by hundreds of millions of dollars. An additional charge of 5 cents per bushel on the transportation of cereals would have been equivalent to a tax of \$45,000,000 on the crop of 1873. No Congress would dare to exercise so vast a power except as a necessity of the most imperative nature, and yet these gentlemen exercise it whenever it suits their supreme will or pleasure without explanation or apology. With the rapid and inevitable progress of consolidation and combination, those colossal organizations are becoming daily stronger and more imperious. The day is not distant, if it has not already arrived, when it will be the duty of the statesmen to inquire whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people wholly at the mercy of a few men, who recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle of action but personal and corporate aggrandizement, then adding somewhat to the power and patronage of the government directly responsible to the people and entirely under their control.

In all cases they act on the robber's rule when he sets out to get rich by his calling. From the laboring men who operate the roads, the corporations require all the flesh and blood can stand (and more) at the lowest living or starving wages! Of the

public they require "all that the traffic can bear," regardless of the financial embarrassment, the loss of homes or the means of living, by the individuals who compose the public.

Now the question occurs about this way: Suppose the farmers and the general public, on one side, unite for mutual self-protection against the corporate "barons" who operate the roads for the millions and billions they make at the business. Suppose we require that working men be paid better wages and have shorter hours as well, so that there will be more men at work and more money to spend in the channels of business. That will mean better prices for farm products and more active trade for every line of business. Then, on the other hand, let it be demanded that farmers and the public be served by the railroads at a rate not more than 6 to 10 per cent. above the cost of service; and required that, in all cases, the charges shall bear some sort of reasonable relation to the costs of service. If a carload of commodities can be carried across the continent, from ocean to ocean, for \$300, it surely cannot be just to charge \$800 on the same roads and in the same train for two-thirds of that distance! If a carload of wheat can be carried from points in southern California to San Francisco for \$20, it surely cannot be just and equitable to charge \$300 for a carload of alfalfa seed from the same point to the same market! If newly-arrived Europeans can be carried from New York to Chicago at \$1 per head, it must certainly be unfair to charge native-born Americans eighteen times as much over the same roads between the same points. Yet these rehearsals are but the commonplace occurrences under our present robber management. They "have the drop" on the public, and as a rule, "levy tribute at will, 'all the traffic will bear,' on all our vast industries!"

Having raised freights on the one side and suppressing wages on the other until the margin of profits is large, then comes the opportunity to swell "capitalization" by the sale of manufactured or forged stocks and bonds. These are known as "watered stocks." An agent of the company orders printed blank stock certificates and blank bonds. These blanks, which cost merely the price of printing, are then filled out with large amounts, signed and sold for cash in the market at the market price—at par, more or less. If sold at only 50 cents on the dollar, the transaction is bold robbery. A bit of paper costing the company only a cent may be sold for \$50,000 (cash to the corporation). Then, after that sale, there will be \$100,000 more "capitalization" for the public to pay interest or dividends upon. To meet this increased demand freights are crowded a little higher and employees are crushed a little lower, "in order to provide for the obligations of the company!" In this way the railroad burdens of the United States amounted in 1889 to \$8,931,453,146. As the amount is increasing over half a billion annually, it is within the truth to call the present total burden ten billions. According to the best railroad authorities, one-half of this incomprehensible sum is fraud—watered stock! Five billions of water! If sold at par, it brought enough money to pay five thousand new millionaires! At 4 per cent. per annum the income is enough to make two hundred new millionaires each year from this watered capitalization, which represents no honest value.

The proposition that I make now is this: Let us cut down freights and fares on the railroads in the interest of the farmers; in the interest of all merchants and business men; in the interest of all the men, women and children in this land who eat victuals and wear clothes; also at the same time let us shorten the hours of railroad workingmen, until about 50 per cent. more men are employed and raise wages until about one hundred million dollars more money per annum shall go into their pockets than now finds its way there. I would do this shortening of hours and raising of wages, primarily, in the interest of the laboring men; secondary, in the interest of the farmers, making larger and better markets for farm products; and, thirdly, in the interest of all business men. I would then lower freights and fares, leaving more money in the channels of business; while, through increased sums paid to railroad employees, more money would be returned to the channels of business than the laboring men now have to spend on

themselves and families. Is it not plain that this would make better times for all of us?

Do you ask who would suffer from this process? I reply the millionaires of London and New York would collect less money than now on watered stock! What a hardship! I would provide for them less liberally! That is all! When a farm is water-logged the sensible farmer cuts a ditch to the nearest river and leaves the water to exercise its own option, to go or to stay. Our water-logged highways might be so managed by means of lower railroad charges to the public and better wages and terms to the men! Two hundred millions of money per annum saved is an item worth mentioning in any discussion. This leaves five billions of alleged *bona fide* capital in railroads in this country at 4 per cent. per annum, with nothing for water; or 2 per cent. on the whole ten billions, and the corporations can divide their income as they like. We should quit paying two hundred millions per annum on water! When the farmers, merchants, railroad men and the general public come to understand this subject as the people understood chattel slavery in the sixties, it is safe to say that we will quit turning our pockets inside out on the demand of public robbers!

Under that fraternal state of prosperity, with better markets and cheaper freights, it may be safely predicted that American farmers will cheerfully pay their few hired men more wages than now, making them, also, better customers for all products of the farms, shops, mines and factories. When all laborers on the farm, in the mines, in the shops and factories, on the railroads, and in the business houses meet at the ballot-box, intent on justice to themselves and their families, with less respect and care for their common enemies, times will be better here in America! We are all in the same boat, and must sink or swim together. Divided we are helpless. United our enemies will disappear as dew disappears under the morning sun. Their power of resistance to our will when united is as the breath of an infant to the fury of a cyclone! Let us study this problem from the bottom, and unite!

State Lecture Bureau and Legislative Council of Kansas.

Pursuant to the call of the National President of the F. A. & I. U., L. L. Polk, the President of the State Alliance, the State Lecturer, the Assistant State Lecturer, the State Board of Directors and the Congressional District Lecturers, met at Topeka, Kas., Wednesday, July 1, 1891, and organized the State Lecture Bureau and Legislative Council of Kansas.

By virtue of the call our State Lecturer is President of this council.

On motion, M. A. Householder was chosen temporary Secretary.

State Lecturer Prather stated the object of the call to be to organize a more perfect lecture system throughout the State.

After interesting talks by Bros. Higgs and Snyder, of Kansas City, and considerable discussion of the plan of work to be adopted in the Congressional districts and counties by all present, it was moved and carried that the chair should appoint a committee of three upon constitution and by-laws, whereupon the chair appointed Bros. Householder, Kies and Bassel.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The council convened at 8 o'clock. The committee on constitution and by-laws reported as follows:

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, "Knowledge is power" and a moving, vitalizing and energizing force in all social and civil relations of society and government; and

WHEREAS, The strange and anomalous and paralytic condition of our country imperatively demands unity of action, and therefore education, on the part of the laboring and agricultural classes to enable them to retrieve their lost fortunes, social independence and buried liberties, we hereby adopt the following constitution and by-laws, for the purpose of properly disseminating information to that end.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the State Lecture Bureau and Legislative Council of Kansas.

SEC. 2. Its object shall be to provide means for the dissemination of Alliance literature among the brotherhood throughout the State, and to promote and advance the demands of the State Alliance and Supreme Council. It shall co-operate with the National Legislative Council in all measures and methods for securing such legislative reforms as may be indicated in the demands of the national body;

Provided, that no State Legislative Council shall advocate any measures that shall conflict with the laws of the order or demands of the State Alliance and Supreme Council.

SEC. 3. This organization shall consist of the State President, State Lecturer, Assistant State Lecturer, and the State Board of Directors, together with the Congressional District Lecturers. The State Lecturer shall be *ex-officio* chairman.

SEC. 4. The officers of this organization shall be President, Vice President and Secretary, and the Treasurer of the State Alliance shall be Treasurer of this organization, whose duties shall be the same as like officers of the State Alliance, as far as consistent.

SEC. 5. The regular meeting of this organization shall be held annually, on the second Tuesday of January of each year, and upon the call of the President.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to report the proceedings of all the meetings of this organization to the State Alliance at its regular meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. A majority of all members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. All questions shall be decided by a majority vote of the members present.

SEC. 3. Cushing's Manual shall be used in governing the meetings of this organization.

SEC. 4. Both the constitution and by-laws of the organization may be changed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

Which after due consideration were adopted as the constitution and by-laws of this organization.

On motion a committee was appointed, consisting of State President McGrath, State Lecturer Prather and Assistant State Lecturer Scott, to recommend a course of study for the District and County Bureaus.

On motion Assistant State Lecturer S. M. Scott was elected Vice President of this organization. M. A. Householder was elected Secretary. On motion of President McGrath the District Lecturers were instructed to advocate the system of co-operation through our State Exchange.

After discussion of many other important matters, the committee on course of study was instructed to issue an address setting forth the object of this organization and mapping out the line of action to be pursued by the District and County Councils.

On motion, the committee on course of study was instructed to lay before the State Executive Board the advisability of the State Alliance defraying the expense of this meeting and to provide the means for carrying on the educational work.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

M. A. HOUSEHOLDER, Secretary.

Appointments for S. M. Scott.

Brother S. M. Scott's appointments for Jefferson and Brown counties are as follows:

Jefferson county.—Osawkie, July 16; McLouth, July 17; Valley Falls, July 18.

Brown county.—Morrill, July 27; Fairview, July 27; Hiawatha, July 28; Prairie Springs, July 28; Robinson, July 29; Horton, July 29.

Hardin Ladies' College.

Hardin College for Young Ladies and Conservatory of Music, Mexico, Mo., (see illustration on first page this week), chartered by the State, with power to confer degrees and grant diplomas, is the gift of ex-Governor C. H. Hardin. It is one of the few colleges endowed exclusively for girls. The endowment makes all improvements, pays all taxes, there can be no debt. Thus the patrons reap the rare advantages at low cost. The buildings have been four times enlarged to meet demands for more room, and the fame of this seat of learning draws patronage from all parts of the great West. The college building of solid masonry, with room for one hundred and fifty boarders, steam heat, electric lights and all modern improvements, park of ten acres, and grove of stately shade trees, presents attractions rarely seen. Employing none but trained educators of large experience, the college has won a most enviable reputation throughout the South and West. For catalogue address the President, Mexico, Mo.

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

E. J. HOENSHIEL, President, Holton, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

Notice the advertisement of Hon. J. B. McGonigal on 16th page. Any one having the kind of stock he desires can find in him a purchaser.

The old famous boars are fast dying off. King Butler 5577 has joined Tom Corwin 2d, Give or Take and many others. There are a few of the old-timers left, but their days are short.

The Ashland *Clipper* says that young cattle on the range are becoming so fat that there is some fear of black-leg. G. W. Smith had from 100 to 200 yearlings bled in the feet Saturday. They are fattening so rapidly there are symptoms of black-leg.

T. S. Wolcott & Son, near Brookville, Kas., report their sheep in fine condition, their clip averaging eight pounds of excellent grade. The Brookville *Earth* says that the Wolcotts express great faith in the sheep business, and claim that by proper care there is nothing that will yield a better profit.

The Wetmore *Spectator* says: "S. Bump had a three-year-old steer killed by lightning, while the sun was shining. Mr. Bump was standing in his dooryard and witnessed the killing. The steer was standing in the center of a bunch of about thirty cattle, and was the only one that was injured."

From the Yates Center *News* we learn that J. H. Bayer & Sons sold 400 fleeces of wool last week for 17½ cents per pound, and that Hassenpflug Bros. sold a lot that brought 18 cents a pound. The commission house at St. Louis which handled the wool says that it was the finest lot of Kansas wool they had ever handled.

The Ashland *Clipper* says: "J. M. Thomas has traded twenty-nine horses, including colts, for property in Salt Lake City. They were shipped last week to a point 125 miles west of Denver, Colo. This makes between \$3,000 and \$4,000 worth of stock sold from the Thomas ranch since February. The ranch is still well stocked with cattle and more will be bought this fall. Stock farming pays in Clark county."

Owing to the renewed interest in the sheep industry, it is very gratifying to have home breeders advertising, to whom the inquiries for sheep can be referred instead of writing the editor. In this and subsequent issues may be found the advertisement of Mr. Walbridge, of Russell, Kas., who has Merino sheep for sale. He has bred sheep for many years in western Kansas, and will supply the right class of sheep.

Elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that dates are claimed for public sales of Poland-Chinas belonging to F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo., and C. G. Sparks, Mt. Leonard. These gentlemen expect to sell their entire crop of pigs for '91, with a few fall pigs of '90, and some choice old sows, making about 250 head in the two days sales. Their advertisement, giving full particulars, will soon appear in our columns.

E. I. Crowell, breeder and shipper of registered English Berkshire hogs, Iola, Kas., in writing us, says: "I have some as well-bred male pigs and of as fine appearance as can be found in Kansas or any other State. I believe that the qualities of the Large English Berkshire hog is what every swine raiser should infuse into his herd, viz.: large size, hardy, prolific, easily fattened, vigorous and healthy. I will give very favorable terms for July purchases." Look up Mr. Crowell's advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, and then either call on or correspond with him before making a purchase.

From the Lakin *Index* we learn that W. J. Baker, a sheepman of Kingman county, says that last year the best fleece from a single sheep of his flock weighed thirty-five pounds. This year the yield from the same animal was only twenty-seven and a half pounds, showing, he says, a credit of six and a half pounds due to corn feeding. While wool commands 20 cents per pound, it pays to give the sheep a few "nubbins" of corn, if his theory is correct. Sheep in this section, fed on buffalo grass and a little alfalfa, shear from six to nine pounds, but with an improved breed the yield would no doubt be much larger.

The Wichita *Eagle* says: "John T. Hessel, superintendent of the great Jewett stock farm, in the western part of the county, which covers 5,000 acres and which is a branch of the Buffalo, N. Y., farm, which has turned out so many fast horses, writes to Major Neiderlander of the per-

\$45.25 "FOSTER" \$5.25 BUGGIES HARNESS

MERIT WINS!

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



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

formances of three of the colts foaled on the Sedgwick county farm, as follows: At Jamestown, N. Y., June 19, Favors, by Patchen Wilkes, dam of Damo, won the four-year-old stake over a slow half-mile track, three straight heats; best time, 2:37½. At Rushville, Ind., June 23, Hello, by Sherman, won the 2:25 pace; best time, 2:25½. At the same place on the 26th, Elko won the 2:28 trot; best time, 2:22¼."

Publishers' Paragraphs.

We have before us a copy of "The Impending Crisis," a treatise on the past and present financial situation and the remedy therefor, written by that grand old wheel-horse in the reform movement, Col. Jesse Harper, of Danville, Ill. Send 12 cents to the *Ledger*, Burlington Junction, Mo., and receive a copy by return mail.

The August number of *Demorest's Family Magazine* has a great novelty in an article which graphically depicts all the ins and outs of a game of baseball, all played out on paper by means of finely executed illustrations with explicit descriptions of each move. Every lady in the land who studies this article is initiated into all the mysteries of the game. Get a copy of your newsdealer.

The Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance company, of Abilene, Kas., is now represented in our advertising columns. The firm is well known as the "Sunflower company," and has been doing business for about ten years in the State. Last February their capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and they have paid Kansas losses amounting to \$68,000. The directory of the company comprise the best financial men of the State. Every property owner should insure and should do so with a home institution, and especially when a good home company can take the risk for the same or less money than a foreign company. Write them for details.

A pamphlet containing the proceedings of the American Forestry Association, at the summer meeting, held in Quebec, September 2-5, 1890, and of the ninth annual meeting, held in Washington, December 30, 1890, is on our table. As the publication presents a brief statement of the condition of forests and woodlands in the several States and provinces, it is certainly an interesting publication. The proper care and preservation of our forests is a problem confronting us of no small moment, and this association is doing a grand work. Kansas is represented in this organization by Professors E. A. Popenoe and S. C. Mason, both of the Kansas Agricultural college.

The Farmers' Trust Wheat.

A sample of wheat, which is to be known hereafter as the "Farmers' Trust" wheat, in many respects is a remarkable variety of wheat, and from the facts given us by the originator, it promises to be the profitable wheat for Kansas.

Mr. Walter N. Allen, of Meriden, Jefferson county, is the originator of this wheat, and to the KANSAS FARMER stated that he had been five years in bringing this wheat to its present state of perfection. The seed from which this variety was developed originally came from Ohio, and by a matter of selection has been brought to a high state of perfection, where on good average land it produces fifty bushels per acre. The variety is not only a very productive one, but the originator believes that it is proof against chinch bugs and Hessian fly, owing to the tough and hardy nature of the straw.

Mr. Allen, however, regards the variety as of value to Western farms because of the pasturage it affords for fall grazing. Mr. Allen gives the following example of its value for pasturage:

"I sent a carload of steers to market in

January, pastured and fattened on this field—not an ear of corn was fed them. In fact, pastured on an average one head of stock per acre, from October 1st to April 10th, and think you will agree with me that I have reached the grand ultimatum of wheat-raising, and that when enough of this wheat can be raised to scatter the seed broadcast over the land, great benefit will result to wheat-growers."

Mr. Allen proposes to dispose of the crop this year for seed, and at very reasonable prices, as will be seen by his advertisement in another column.

The Successful Farmer.

The successful farmer of the future, says the *Northwestern Farmer*, will be the well posted man. The time for purely mechanical work in farming is past. Improved machines will do that for him, and what he requires now is intelligent skill to direct his forces. The farmer is called upon for more general knowledge, to be successful, than almost any other business requires. He must know when to buy and when to sell every sort of grain, produce and live stock, as well as when and what to plant. He must know something of geology, and the principles of plant growth; he must have some knowledge of physics and the veterinarian's art, in fact there is nothing in the range of knowledge that comes amiss to a practical and successful farmer, while in the business and manufacturing world every branch of business is being divided up so that one mechanic never learns more than to make the hands of a watch, another the wheels, another the dial, and no further knowledge of their relation to the completed watch is necessary than this. The well posted farmer must be a reader. He requires it in his business. He cannot be without his farm papers.

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

THE PECOS VALLEY. THE FRUIT BELT OF NEW MEXICO

Over 100 miles of irrigating canals now completed each from 15 to 60 feet wide and carrying 5 to 7 feet of water.

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

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

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

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

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

Direct and easy rail communication with the North and East. Send for maps and illustrated pamphlets, giving full particulars.

PECOS IRRIGATION & IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

GEO. W. CRANE & CO., TOPEKA, KAS.,

Publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, etc., and a very large stock of BLANKS, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, send orders to this, the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

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.

Twittering Swallows.

In and out and under the eaves,
Blown about like the falling leaves,
Twittering swallows spend the season.
Now the days are shorter and chill,
There come from many a musical bill
Notes of instinct that sound like reason.

Well have they dined on bug and midge.
Now they are perched upon the ridge
Of the old barn, that's warped and hoary.
There they sit, bright birds of a feather,
Holding twitter-talk all together,
Each telling an after-dinner story.

They will follow the summer bland;
To them no land is a foreign land.
One exclaims, with a joyous flitter,
"True cosmopolitans are we,
Home is where we happen to be,
And swallows understand our twitter."

Then, in soft notes I scarce could catch,
One spoke of a nest under the thatch
Of a cottage where waves the willow.
Another shook his velvet head,
And with his noisy neighbors plead
To fly with him o'er field and billow.

They talked about all sorts of things;
Sharpened their bills and preened their wings;
Then away, away, the tourists started,
Sailing over river and main.
Will they ever return again
To the old homes from which they've parted?

O happy tourists of the air,
Unburdened, free of debt and care,
Would that I had swift wings to follow
In the flight over land and sea,
With heart as light and wing as free
As the happy traveling swallow!

Other tourists have gone to Rome;
They will chatter about the dome
Of magnificent Saint Peter's.
Some will to classic Athens fly;
Some to Smyrna's golden sky,
And dreamy lands for dainty eaters.

And some will sail to Germany,
And sunny France, where they will see
The Fair, the fashions, beauties, sages;
Some to old England; some to Spain.
Then they will flutter back again,
And twitter in our printed pages.

—George W. Bungay.

A SUPERIOR DAY.

It may not be the most enviable situation in life to be an "old maid," yet I am persuaded that there are many occupations much less desirable.

My duties in the above-named office have not been very arduous, but often such as to severely tax my patience, and consist, mostly, in "looking after" my brother William's two grown daughters and young son Willie, aged 12 years.

During June, 1891, I had the pleasant task to perform of escorting my young relatives to Lake Superior—a trip that had been promised them by brother William, though he himself could not go, as he was kept continually occupied in organizing Citizens' Alliances in Kansas, making speeches, and generally looking after his political chances for a gubernatorial nomination in 1892 in the new People's party which he had patriotically labored diligently to help organize during the preceding year.

Ada and Ida (they were twins) had always lived in Kansas, and though they were now 18 years of age, had never seen a body of water larger than the Kaw river, which, we all know, is not navigable for the largest-sized ocean steamers at all times of the year, especially during a drought. They had been eager for their proposed journey, and had often talked of the anticipated pleasure of seeing and riding upon the largest body of fresh water in the world.

It was long after sunset on a lovely June evening when we reached the city of Superior, and quite dark when we were comfortably located in the beautiful new hotel, Euclid. The young folks were disappointed in not being able to see the lake, owing to the darkness. Our ride over the St. Paul & Duluth railroad from St. Paul had occupied five very pleasant hours. So much that was new to us had been seen—lovely little lakes, beautiful little streams and rivers, and as we neared our journey's end and approached the great lake, the outlines of green, wood-covered hills formed a pleasing picture long to be remembered by all of us.

At sunrise the following morning the young folks were out of bed and calling at my door. While I was also eager to see the lake, my forty-odd years of earthly pilgrimage made me feel inclined to enjoy another hour of restful slumber.

To please them I hastily dressed, and soon we were in the tower at the top of the hotel, where, spread out before us, was the

most magnificent view any of us ever beheld.

Ada and Ida were enraptured, and tried to repeat a lot of poetry they had learned about the ocean and "the deep blue sea." I reminded them that this was only a lake, though the largest fresh water lake on earth. "Oh, but, Auntie," said Ada, "this must be as big as the ocean. We can see nothing but water when we look out over the lake—no land beyond. How I do want to have a sail on the water! I wonder how many miles those steamers we see can go on the lakes."

"I can tell you," said Willie. "I was down in the hotel office and made the acquaintance of a nice gentleman, Mr. Alvord. I told him all about Kansas and he told me lots about this place and gave me a book which will tell us all about it. Here it is, 1,100 miles to Buffalo. Just think of that, Ida. Wouldn't that be a jolly ride? And then from Buffalo we could still go by water to Lake Ontario and down the St. Lawrence river more than 500 miles further to the Atlantic ocean. And just look here—this lake is 360 miles long and 140 miles wide at its widest part. Why, it is almost as big as the whole State of Kansas, and we always think that it is about as big as anything we know of. Say, auntie, Mr. Alvord promised me he would drive to the hotel after breakfast and take us all riding and show us lots of fine things in the city, if you will be willing to go. May I go tell him we will accept his kind offer?"

After enjoying the pleasant scene an hour we all went to breakfast, and at 10 o'clock Willie came bounding into the parlor to convey the information that the carriage was now waiting for us. Our young gentleman acted as master of ceremonies, and introduced us to Mr. Alvord, who proved to be a very pleasant and entertaining gentleman.

"Ladies," said Mr. A., "with your permission we will drive first to the dock; I wish to show you the ship-yards of the Steel Barge Works, where there are being built several very large vessels which we call 'whale-backs.' Iron and steel are the only materials used in their construction."

"Oh, mister!" shouted Willie, on our arrival, "you don't mean to say that those great big iron ships will float on the water, do you? Why, I should think they would sink to the bottom of the sea, like Mr. McGinty did. They look like great big cigars 200 feet long. I guess it would take a pretty big giant to smoke such a cigar."

"Yes, young man, I do mean to say that they will float, and we have a giant called Steam which will smoke those cigars and carry a big load with them on the water. That big one over there will soon be finished and loaded with 2,500 tons of grain and other freight, and will sail from here direct to Liverpool, in England. That one over yonder, when finished, will be large enough to carry 1,100 passengers, and will be used in conveying many thousands of people to and from the great fair in Chicago in 1893."

I ventured to ask the gentleman if there was much freight carried over the lakes from Superior, and received the information that the lake commerce at this port amounted to \$40,588,940 during the year 1890. As I couldn't count as far as that, I held my breath, and asked no more questions.

We were then driven to other parts of the city to see La Belle Wagon Works, the West Superior Iron and Steel Works, and many other large industries for which the place has become quite noted.

"Oh, auntie!" shouted Willie, "see those great big elevators; there are ever so many of them, and every one is larger than any I ever saw in Kansas. I wonder what they can do with them? There is no grain in sight in this region, I know."

Our escort informed us that very many thousands of bushels of Kansas wheat are received in those elevators every year, and that from them 13,874,704 bushels of grain, from the States of the Northwest, were shipped during 1890.

After enjoying our drive for more than two hours, we stopped at the West Superior hotel, where we all were to dine with Mr. Alvord.

Willie had been in great spirits all the morning, and as we went to the dining-room he whispered to me that the hotels of Superior were really finer than any in Topeka, or even Medicine Lodge. He compares everything with Kansas, and is so loyal to his native State that he dislikes to admit that there exists anything better than Kansas can produce. He said:

"Auntie, the Euclid, the West Superior and the Broadway hotels are the three finest in the world." I suggested to the young man that perhaps there were one or two he had overlooked, as the world was somewhat extended.

At table we were agreeably surprised to meet a gentleman whose acquaintance we had made two years before while traveling on the Northern Pacific railway on a visit to the Yellowstone park. After the regular courses of the dinner had been removed, and while waiting for the dessert, Mr. Lewis told Willie he was much disappointed in not also seeing his father. "Yes," said Willie, "I know papa would like to have come with us, but he is awfully busy now, and couldn't leave."

"What does he have to do, that keeps him so busy now?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Why, I heard him say he had to fight plutocrats."

"Ah, indeed? I didn't know you had any such things down in Kansas. What are plutocrats, any way?"

"Why, plutocrats are—I don't know. Say, auntie, what are plutocrats?"

"Oh, Willie, please hush! You are annoying Mr. Lewis," I said. I did not wish to admit that I didn't know what a plutocrat was, either. So I managed to get them talking about something else until we were ready to retire from the table.

According to the program arranged for us, we were to join an excursion on board one of the lake steamers at 2 p. m. The Minnesota State Sunday School convention, which had been in session in Duluth for a few days, were to supplement their labors with a pleasure trip on the lake, and at the appointed time we found ourselves mingling with them as freely as though we had credentials from the most flourishing Sunday school in the State. Out on Superior bay we rode, and the wide draw-bridge of the Northern Pacific railway, which spans St. Louis bay between Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., swung open and admitted us into St. Louis bay, the extreme western point of Lake Superior. Smoothly we rode over the quiet waters and up the St. Louis river to Fond du Lac, Minn., where we disembarked for an hour's picnic.

At 6 o'clock we were sailing down the river again toward the bay. After passing the draw-bridge we stopped at Duluth long enough to take on board a cornet band and more excursionists, and then we were soon steaming out on the broad waters of the big lake.

The moon rising, threw a silver gleam across the smooth surface. The music completed the enchanting effect, and the patter of dancing feet proved that the happy young folks were enjoying as only young folks can.

At 9 o'clock our steamer was turned about, and in an hour we were near the two cities. The beautiful sight of the thousands of electric lights to the right and left of us, showing the locations of Duluth and Superior, called forth many exclamations of delight.

Ada came and nestled close up to me and said: "Oh, auntie, isn't it beautiful! It is like what we read about in 'Arabian Nights.'"

On reaching our hotel we were all tired enough to go to bed. Ida wished she could always live at Superior, but Willie reminded her that then she couldn't live in Kansas, and that was ever so much better. As he bade us "good-night" he said: "We have had such a glorious time, we will always think of this as A Superior Day."

Tomato-and-Macaroni Soup.

Our lady readers should try the soup which Maria Parloa tells about in *Good Housekeeping*, as follows: "The steak bone and little bits of tough flank were put in a small saucepan, with one quart of cold water, and cooked for three hours. When strained there was a pint of stock, which could be used for the tomato-and-macaroni soup. One quart of stewed tomato was put with this and the saucepan placed on the fire. When this boiled there were stirred into it one teaspoonful of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch mixed with half a cupful of cold water. This simmered for twenty-five minutes. As soon as the thickening and seasoning were added to the soup, a generous half cupful of broken macaroni was put in a stewpan, with a quart of boiling water, and cooked for twenty-five minutes. It was then drained and added to the soup, and all was

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

simmered together for ten minutes. The vegetables were prepared and put away in cold water until the time to cook them."

Help One Another.

It has been well said that the vital principle grows weak when isolated. The man who cares for nobody and for whom nobody cares has nothing to live for that will pay for the trouble of keeping body and soul together. You must have a heap of embers to make a glowing fire. Scatter them apart, and they become dim and cold. So, to have a brisk, vigorous life, you must have a group of lives to keep each other warm, as it were—to afford each other mutual encouragement and confidence and support. If you wish to live the life of a man, and not that of a fungus, be social, be brotherly, be charitable, be sympathetic, and labor earnestly for the good of your kind.

To Be a Good Neighbor.

To be a really good neighbor demands the possession of many excellent qualities—tact, temper, discernment and consideration for other people's feelings; and, if we possess all, or some of these qualities, innumerable and never-ending are the benefits we may confer on each other, and a great deal of pleasure will be the result. But, because we are neighbors, we need not necessarily be close friends. We may be friendly enough to enjoy the pleasure of doing them little kindnesses and receiving the same in return. Being kindly disposed to all by no means implies that our house is to be open from morning till night to visitors. The typically good-natured person, who is at every one's beck and call, is likely to be imposed upon, and to please no one really; one must be able to say "No," and to decline being made use of by every one.—*New York Ledger*.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has long held the first place, as a hair-dressing, in the estimation of the public. Ladies find that this preparation gives a beautiful gloss to the hair, and gentlemen use it to prevent baldness and cure humors in the scalp.

Norwich News: Nobody thinks of buying cherries by the quart or gallon this year; the questions asked are, "How much a bushel?" and "Could you make 'em any cheaper if I was to take more of 'em?"

Make Your Own Bitters!

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

For a Disordered Liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural discharges without straining or griping, and

IMPARTING VIGOR
to the kidneys, bladder and liver.
They are adapted to old or young.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Mormon Elders' Book
on strength, mailed free to married men, giving F. A. Crook, 20 Grand St., New York

The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

In Lovely Summer.

'Tis morning, and the dawn's bright flush
Steals o'er the sky, while night's soft hush
Is broken by a thousand trills
From throat of bird. The calm air fills
With one awakening, joyous song,
Which all the neighboring birds prolong.
How lovely, surely, is this morn.
A trillion diamonds do adorn
The fresh green grass, all spangled bright
With drops from rain that fell last night.
But ah! what is it comes to me?
The soft breeze wafts it through the tree—
'Tis not the fragrance of the flower,
Nor honeyed perfume from the bower—
Ah! no; for as I quickly turn,
I see my breakfast biscuits burn!

'Tis noon; and all around us seems
To glow with heat, while sunshine gleams
Upon the grass that was before
So cool and shady. At the door
I, dreamy, quiet, drowsy, sit
And watch the leafy shadows flit
Across the blinds and carpet there,
And then upon the screen door where
They tremble, dance, and stir around
So airily, without a sound.
Methinks I'll lay me down to rest
Out there beneath that shade tree blest.
Ah! truly, 'tis delightful here;
The sky above me, blue and clear,
The tall tree-tops arched overhead,
And sweetest clover for my bed.
There—let me slumber gently—so!
But can I go to sleep? Oh, no!
For something crawleth o'er my brow—
An ant—a spider—and, how now?
There's something sliding down my arm;
If it don't mind, I'll do it harm!
But drowsiness steals over me
In spite of many "things that be,"
And in my dreams methinks I hear
A woodpecker's loud rapping near,
And chirping noises nearer still—
Close by my ear. Ah! me; when will
It ever quiet be? This heat
Is suffocating, and my feet
Are roasting 'neath the sun's strong ray—
The shade is wandering away.
I'll dream a little longer, though,
And list to fancy's whisperings low.
Aha! what dropped on my cheek?
A caterpillar, soft and meek.

Now, evening's here, so cool and sweet,
With sunset sky and breezes fleet,
And o'er the grass the lawn-mower creaks
With tone that eloquently speaks.
I look out on the lawns so smooth;
Their freshness doth my spirit soothe.
And then, methinks I'll stand upon
The bank and watch the setting sun,
As o'er the Kaw it sheds its rays,
Which are so bright in summer days.
Oh! beautiful Kaw, oh lovely scene!
Unrivalled is the view, I ween.
The clear reflection there below,
The mellow tints, and deepening—oh!
I cannot long continue mild,
These whirling insects drive me wild!

At last 'tis night; now for a rest.
I'm free from every kind of pest.
Could I but sit out here and dream—
(Oh, listen to that youngster scream!)
How brightly shines the moon o'erhead—
(I wish the kid could go to bed!)
I never saw a lovelier night;
'Tis fascinating, charming quite.
How quiet is this neighborhood.
I feel in a most tranquil mood.
But hark! Some one doth strike the keys
Of a piano. Quiet flees,
For soon a gay youth doth begin
To practice on his mandolin;
And then full four pianists start
(With what would be most pleasing art
Did they not all at once perform)
To make a medley most forlorn.
Ah! listen to them madly play!
Well, thus has passed one summer day.

NINA LILLIAN MORGAN.

The Praise of Blind Pigs.

There was once a bear who danced for a living. He did not adopt this occupation from choice, but from necessity, and because his master carried a strong whip, and had a quick arm.

But he was a conscientious bear, and anxious to do his best, although it was not the sort of work he preferred. He danced carefully, and practiced his steps along the road, when he traveled beside his master from town to town.

One day, executing a new waltz as he went, he passed a monkey, who sat on the topmost rail of a fence, and surveyed the bear's performance with a quiet smile.

"What do you think of my dancing, sir?" asked the bear, wishing to hear the opinion of one who had a reputation for wit and wisdom.

"It is bad enough," replied the monkey. "You are a tremendously clumsy fellow. But you have a certain heavy style of your

own, and may improve if you apply yourself long enough."

His remarks saddened the bear, but did not prevent his still trying painfully to make his steps correctly.

Presently he came to a couple of pigs, half blind, who lay dozing in the sunshine beside the road.

"What do you think of my dancing?" asked the bear. He was foolish enough to ask every one the same question.

"Beautiful! Exquisite!" cried one pig, without opening his eyes.

"Such enchanting grace, such a lovely figure, such perfect time!" grunted the other. "Beautiful! beautiful!" and they both fell asleep again immediately.

Then the bear, suddenly seeing what a simpleton he was, sat down and groaned, hiding his nose in his paws.

"Now what do you mean?" cried his master, wrathfully raising his whip.

"Get up, and go on with your steps. Is not that approval enough? What more do you expect? Dance again, that you may have more praise."

"Master," wept the humiliated bear, "I can never dance again. The monkey's criticism worried me; but he knew what he was talking about, and I still had hopes of doing better. But when I have fallen so low as to be treated to fulsome praise from blind pigs—I see clearly that my case is hopeless, and that as a dancer I shall never succeed."—*Harper's Young People.*

Empress Eugenie.

The Empress Eugenie will in future live a good deal in the south of France. She has just bought for £7,000 five acres of ground on the most beautiful spot on the French part of the Riviera, namely, Cap St. Martin, the tongue of land which juts out into the Mediterranean between Monaco and Mentone. The price for the situation is not high. The Empress intends to build a villa on her ground. She was staying in a hotel at Cap St. Martin when the census was being taken. A form was served on her. She filled it up in her own handwriting, which is shaky from rheumatism. The answers to the different printed questions were thus filled in: "Comtesse de Pierrefond (Marie Eugenie), age sixty-four; born at Grenada, Spain; naturalized French; a widow; had one child—a son; lives on her income; of no profession or business; a sojourner in France; lives usually in England; is traveling with two friends and four servants." The dark sky of England disagrees with the Empress. She is a martyr to rheumatism, and so helpless from it as almost to give the impression that she suffers from a paralytic tendency. She does not care to stay in Paris. It has all grown strange and bewildering to her, and there is still enough of what she recollects to arouse harrowing memories.—*Paris Letter.*

The Smallest Church.

There has recently been quite a discussion in the various religious papers concerning the location of the smallest church in the world. The French papers, aided by the valuable researches of Professor Lesquereux, have been getting the best of the argument until recently, when some one discovered a twenty-year-old article by Moncure D. Conway in *Harper's* for March, 1870, where that able writer gives a description of two miniature places of religious worship. The first is at Bonchurch. Conway gives the following concerning it:

It cannot be ten yards long, and is only three or four wide; it has seven pews and four galleries, and might hold twenty persons. There is still regular preaching here, the large part of the congregation being seated outside.

Further on in the same article he says, in describing the village of St. Lawrence, on the Isle of Wight: The village is notable for its queer little church, the smallest in the world. It is twenty-five feet long and eleven feet wide, and about as high as a tall man. Its walls are Saxon, and very old.

The location of several other small and unique churches has been made public since this discussion began. Among others, the church in the stump of a gigantic redwood tree in some county in Oregon, and the famous "Bell chapel," of Moscow, where services are regularly held in a large bell, which has a piece out of the side, the opening being used as a door.—*St. Louis Republic.*

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

Columbia River Salmon.

The catch of salmon is still light, but is improving slightly, which is considered a very good indication that there are plenty of fish outside. The fish being caught are unusually fine, averaging thirty-five pounds in weight, and running nearly all of the same size. Fishermen say that so soon as the water in the river begins to fall the fish will commence to pour in, and there is a chance that a heavy run may swell the pack to at least somewhere near the usual proportions. Mr. James Hawthorn says he commenced fishing last year on the 10th of May, and this year he began on the 10th of April, a month earlier, and now he has only eighty-five cases more than he had at this time last year. While the salmon are swarming at the mouth of the river these lions and seals are having a picnic.—*Portland Oregonian.*

"August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations

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A telegram, dated Washington, July 6,
says that the census bulletin shows that
during the last ten years Kansas' popula-
tion has increased 43 per cent. and the
school enrollment 60 per cent.

The Atchison *Champion* declares that,
with all the ridicule heaped upon Senator
Peffer by Republican newspapers, the fact
remains undisputed, that he knows more
about finance and the tariff than all the
George T. Anthonys this side of Tophet.

The Kiowa County *Signal* disposes of
the immediate cheap storage problem (?)
in a most brief, pointed and sensible man-
ner. It says, in cold type, "The stack
forms a safe and cheap bin for wheat." We
commend this to the consideration of
our readers, and suggest that they seri-
ously consider the matter until they are
thoroughly convinced of its full meaning
and import.

One of our Saline county reporters, under
date of July 10, writes us that their wheat
harvest is about done, and that the stack-
ing of bound grain had only commenced.
More fields, he says, proved worthless
than anticipated at the time of last report.
Corn is making a phenomenal growth—
also weeds. Oats are growing nicely, but
much of it is badly down and rusty. Al-
falfa sown this spring is a good "catch."

According to special dispatches to the
Topeka Capital, from Washington, Sec-
retary Rusk announced that he had selected
Medicine Lodge, this State, as the station
for giving a thorough test to the theory of
producing rainfall by concussion. After
Special Agent Dyrenforth completes his
experiments, the Secretary of Agriculture
will detail some one to go to Medicine
Lodge and conduct a series of experiments
in a strictly scientific way, carefully
noting the results. This will be the only
station established for this purpose until
the theory is thoroughly tested. The
Secretary has concluded not to abandon
the theory even if the experiments of
General Dyrenforth should not appear to
be successful.

From the last issue of the *Commercial
Bulletin* we glean the following, regarding
the total wool sales in Boston since Jan-
uary 1: Domestic, 49,093,319 pounds, a
decrease of 185,731 pounds, compared with
last year. The sales of foreign wool for
the same period is 18,056,300 pounds, an
increase over 1890 for the same period of
4,397,900 pounds. The total wool sales in
Boston, domestic and foreign, for 1891, to
July 11, is 67,150,219. The use of foreign
clothing wool is increasing at a rate that
is absolutely startling. We are using
three times as much Australian wool as
last year. According to the government's
compiled tables of imports of class 1 wool
into the United States for the first five
months of 1891 amounted to 21,664,564
pounds as against 7,909,278 pounds for the
same period in 1890.

THE FARMERS' DISCONTENT.

We can do no better this week than to
reprint some extracts from Col. Polk's
excellent article in July *North American
Review*. The Colonel, in answering an
article by George E. Waring, Jr., says:

But for the closing paragraph of the
contribution of Mr. George E. Waring,
Jr., to the June number of *The Review*, it
might have been read and dismissed with
some commendation, even by one who
feels a peculiar interest in everything that
touches upon the condition of the Ameri-
can farmer. But the remark, "That the
present Alliance movement will directly
improve the situation is not likely," in-
spires a re-reading of the article, and also
an inclination to clarify some things
which were passed over in the first read-
ing as being rather erratic, but not harm-
ful.

Mr. Waring seemingly makes an effort
to detract from the importance of farming
as a feature of existing social organization.
It is, he says, "the basis of social organi-
zation only in the sense of having been its
beginning." The admission that it is the
beginning is an admission that it is the
foundation. There can be no safe and
complete superstructure without a founda-
tion, though the foundation may exist
without a superstructure. The acknowl-
edgment that society cannot be maintained
without the food-producer is made per-
force; but the assertion that it cannot be
maintained "without millers and butchers
and grocers and cooks and the whole
round of purveyors and workers" is open
to questioning. It might be legitimately
asked what kind of social organization
demands all these workers, and what kind
could be maintained without them. The
present social organization demands—and
the demand is supplied—speculators, race-
courses, gamblers, trusts, monopolies,
"combines," breweries, bar-rooms, rail-
road pools, subsidies, and the like. Surely
Mr. Waring will not assert that a society
meeting all the demands of the highest
conceptions of civilization cannot be
maintained without these.

The Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of
Agriculture, is authority for the state-
ment that one-half of our population de-
pends on agriculture. Mr. Waring says:
"The fact that those in one industry out-
number those in another does not give
them a greater claim to consideration." This
is noticed because it conveys an im-
plication that the farmers are demanding
greater consideration than that accorded
to other classes, or that somebody is de-
manding it for them. It would be impos-
sible to sustain either implication. The
great fundamental principle of the dis-
contented farmers is "equal rights to all,
special privileges to none." They have
made demands for legislation which they
believe would be beneficial to them,
though not exclusively. Some of these
demands have been strenuously opposed
on the ground that they can be acceded to
only through "class" legislation. The
objection is debatable, but let it be ad-
mitted for the sake of argument. The farmer
points to the statute books full of legis-
lation in the interests of other classes, and
exclaims: "Equal rights for all. If it be
right to legislate for the manufacturer
and ship-builder and banker, why not for
me?"

"But," says the legislator, "one of your
tenets is 'special privileges to none.' How
can you ask for special legislation?" The
farmer replies: "Yes; 'special privileges
to none.' Then take away the special
privileges you have accorded to the manu-
facturer, the ship-builder and the banker."

The farmer has never made claim for
greater consideration than is accorded to
other classes, and only until very recently,
when overwhelmed and discouraged by
adverse conditions and discriminating
legislation, has he asked for the same con-
sideration from national power that nearly
all other classes have enjoyed for years.

The test of "industry, skill, frugality,
and fair dealing" has been applied to the
vocation of farming under existing econo-
mic conditions without encouraging re-
sults. The average land-owner and farmer,
though exercising the most consum-
mate skill and practicing the most rigid
economy, cannot hope to achieve fortune
in a lifetime. The speculator in "futures"
and the manipulator of stocks, with no
knowledge of frugality and without legiti-
mate skill, achieve fortunes in a day.

"If farmers constitute a 'class,' it is a
class that is not chained to the tilling of
the ground," is the opening sentence of one

of Mr. Waring's divisions. The same may
be said of any "class." The banker is not
chained to banking, nor the manufacturer
to manufacturing. But the banker never
voluntarily relinquishes his vocation to
indulge in farming for the purpose of
achieving a livelihood, while recent statis-
tics show that erstwhile thrifty farmers
have been compelled to abandon farms
and seek employment by which they could
realize a living remuneration for their
exertions. There are innumerable in-
stances to show that a skill and an ability
which could not wring mediocre existence
from the farm have achieved phenomenal
success in other pursuits. There is small
risk in asserting that in no case has the
abandonment of a farm been attended
with more adverse conditions than those
experienced on it.

One of the anxieties of the average in-
telligent farmer is that some provision
may be made by which his son may follow
some other pursuit, and the son, who may
have spent a few years on the farm, enter-
tains the liveliest sympathy with that
anxiety. No further evidence is needed
to show that, under the present economic
conditions, almost any pursuit is con-
sidered preferable to that of farming.
There may be a transient dismissal of the
whole matter by saying to the farmer:
"If you do not like it, other vocations are
open to you." This is measurably true,
but the advice is superfluous. There has
been and now is a fleeing from the farms
that causes an astonishing increase of
population and overcrowding in the cities,
and the sufferers from the overcrowding
are not those who flock from the rural
districts. Their rugged ability and sterling
worth soon crush out such competition as
is met in the life-long city element, which
becomes the suffering element wherever
suffering follows influx of population; and
this crushed-out element is neither fitted
nor able to repair to and conduct the
abandoned farms. A condition which
would follow a total abandonment of
farms can be more easily imagined than
described.

The farmer's discontent arises not so
much from the limited latitude of success
offered by the farm as from the imposi-
tions of legislation effected while he was
devoting his whole attention to his im-
mediate business, and intrusting his interests,
as a citizen of the nation, to representa-
tives who have betrayed that trust. The
farming element is the only one in our
entire social organization that can make
this complaint justly; for while some
other elements may not have had special
national legislation in their behalf, there
have been no adverse discriminations.
Nothing can be added to Mr. Waring's
assertion that "farmers themselves, if a
fair chance is allowed them, can and will
look out for their own condition more
effectively than others can." The "fair
chance" is all they have asked for, but in
this case asking has not been followed by
receiving, and they have felt constrained
to present their requests in the form of
demands, and ask the nation why those
demands should not be acceded to.

The Alliance has no special desire to
"directly improve the situation." That
is to say, it is immaterial to the order as to
whether an improvement shall come di-
rectly through it or its members, or in
some other way; but its plain attitude
toward the existing powers through which
improvement can come is want of confi-
dence; and, while maintaining this atti-
tude, small pressure is needed to drive it
to take such action as it can to effect a
change in the general situation. It has
already accomplished much, in that the
largest class of our society has been led by
it to study political economies and to ex-
amine into methods and machinery of
government; and its influence as a politi-
cal factor will be plainly evidenced in such
national legislation as may be enacted
while it exists as an organization. There
will be less extravagance, less jobbery, and
less practical corruption. If only this
shall be accomplished, enough will have
been done to remove any foundation on
which rests doubt as to the power of the
Alliance in influencing a change for the
better; for with a purer administration of
public affairs must come a decrease of
such legislation as tends to operate for the
emolument of one class or industry at the
expense of another; and this is the evil
against which the efforts of the Alliance
are chiefly directed.

The reason given by Mr. Waring for the
doubt he entertains shows that his knowl-

edge of the sterling qualities of the Ameri-
can farmer is very limited, or that he, in
common with many others, arrogates the
right and privilege to feel a contempt for
the farmer. If this be not so, why should
his article close with such a gross insult
to the sturdy and faithful tiller of the soil
as is conveyed in the following words:
"There are already indications that pro-
fessional politicians will buy farms, will
pay the expense of Alliance meetings, and
will capture the Alliance vote?"

What can this be but an implication
that the organized farmers of America are
a herd of human beings over whom tangi-
ble corruption will have more influence
than justice and right? and what is it but
the strong reflection of a hope entertained
by certain classes that it may be so? The
farmers admit without reservation that
they have been grievously deceived and
imposed upon, but they have never sanc-
tioned the enactment of a single national
measure under which they now suffer
through the influence of corruption. Being
honest in heart themselves, they trusted
others, only to be environed by such con-
ditions as have brought upon them a
discouragement which paralyzes their en-
ergies and weakens their patriotism as
applied to the upbuilding of affairs of gov-
ernment, and which threatens the de-
struction of their domesticity. Having
learned, and knowing, that these condi-
tions are artificial, they have arisen to de-
mand that the power which made them
shall remove them; and they cannot be
made to waver in their demands by a de-
claration that corruption will be made their
antagonizing force. As a class they will
maintain their sincerity and honesty, and
the only corruption that shall prevail
against them will be such as can be found
in a preponderating number of corrupt
men.

GRASSHOPPER SCARE.

There is a great deal of needless alarm
over the wild and sensational newspaper
reports that the grasshopper pest is about
to again invade Kansas and lay waste our
magnificent fields. Largely these reports
are sensational, and therefore should be
considered in their true light. From all
the information we can gather up to the
time of going to press, we are satisfied
that there is no justifiable cause for
alarm.

In a dispatch, dated July 13, Prof.
Howard, Entomologist in the United
States Department of Agriculture, said
that recent development has caused the
government to give all attention possible
to the grasshopper question in the West
at present. He estimates that Kansas
will scarcely be reached, although the
reports from Dakota, Montana and Idaho
show that the migratory species are de-
veloping quite rapidly and on the wing.
The general tendency is to travel south-
east. He says there is nothing to fear
from the Colorado and New Mexico
species that have so far appeared, for they
are not migratory. Lawrence Bruner, of
Nebraska, who is making investigation,
confirmed this information by wire to-
day. Howard expressed the belief that
this would be a grasshopper year, and all
the region west of the Mississippi in more
or less danger.

The dispatch also says that Prof. Snow,
of Kansas university, and Prof. Popenoe,
of the Agricultural college at Manhattan,
will be requested to do special work for
the department in the present emergency.
Prof. Popenoe, while enroute to the re-
ported infested regions, called at the
KANSAS FARMER office yesterday and
gave it as his opinion that the grass-
hoppers would not invade Kansas either
this or next year.

Lieutenant Jennings, in charge of the
Kansas Weather Bureau, returned from
the West on Saturday last, and laughs at
the newspaper grasshopper stories. He
says grasshoppers are the surest and most
reliable crop in Colorado. They make
their home in the district now said to be
infested by them. They were later hatch-
ing this year than usual, and there are
more of them, but not enough to cause
any alarm to Kansas people.

The partisan daily press are respon-
sible for the sensational reports about
grasshoppers, and are doing more real
"calamity" work than the combined list
of Alliance papers has or ever will do.
The "calamity beam" is evidently in the
eye of the accusers of the Alliance press.
It may be possible that this grasshopper
scare is the "young crowd" approaching
us from the West to the discomfiture of
the "old crowd," so much talked about at
present.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Much has been said about the effect of the law passed by the Legislature at its last session with reference to hours of labor for employes in State institutions. It was feared that a special session of the Legislature would have to be called to make appropriation of money to meet the expense of employing an additional force at the various State institutions, where not only eight hours work are needed, but for the whole twenty-four hours of each day guards and attendants are required. A case was prepared and presented to the Supreme court for trial and decision as to whether the guards at the penitentiary should be required to be in attendance more than eight hours.

After hearing argument in behalf of the law, as presented by Hon. John Martin, and on behalf of the Warden and officials of the penitentiary, as presented by ex-Attorney General Kellogg, the Supreme court decided that the law does not apply to the State institutions. It seems to be conceded that it does not apply to private individuals. So perhaps it would be somewhat difficult to point out to what it does apply.

It seems to be one more law on our statute books of the kind which are appropriately named "dead letter" laws.

As farmers generally do not trouble themselves to limit the hours of labor to the number eight, it may not be of much interest to our readers except as a curiosity, of which kind perhaps several might be found in our law books.

The Supreme court have not yet handed down the full text of their decision, so we cannot give their method of reasoning by which they arrived at their conclusion.

THE BIG PEACH CROP.

Never before in the history of Kansas was so large a peach crop produced as the one now assured for this season. Every live tree is loaded with the luscious fruit to the verge of breaking down with its precious burden. In fact, many of the growers report that many trees have been badly damaged by limbs loaded with peaches being unable to sustain the weight and breaking off, notwithstanding that nearly every orchardist has taken all the necessary precaution to prevent damage by tying or bracing up the limbs.

The fruit is perfect in form and quality, and those markets which receive the peaches are very much pleased as well as surprised with the condition and quality of the fruit. There is good outside demand for our peach crop, and the producers should realize remunerative prices by sending the surplus to the leading markets. The orchardists of Kingman county have a bountiful crop of fruit and seem to be handling the surplus advantageously, as shown by a dispatch of the 13th inst., which says: "Kirk Bros. loaded a car of four hundred and fifty bushels of peaches, plums and apricots today for Chicago, all prime fruit, and trimmed the car nicely with flags and banners and a streamer labeled 'Fruit for Chicago from Kingman county, Kansas.' A second car is being loaded for Minneapolis, Minn., and regular shipments are being made daily for Iowa, Missouri and Colorado markets."

Kansas fruit-growers should not depend wholly on the outside demand for the disposition of the crop, but should be prepared to sell fruit the year round, which they could do with profit, provided local canning factories were more numerous, and the bountiful all around good fruit crop this season certainly demonstrates the necessity for such establishments in all the fruit districts of the State.

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A call is made for a national conference of the friends of the Farmers' Alliance who believe in prohibition, to meet at Staten Island, New York, August 10, 1891. The call says:

"It is universally conceded that the basis of a nation's material prosperity consists chiefly in its agricultural interests. An injury to those interests is an injury that affects all interests and all classes. On the other hand, it is a fact patent to all observers, and asseverated with solemn force time and again by the Supreme court of the United States, that the liquor traffic is an enemy not less to the material than to the moral and social interests of the nation. There can be and there should be no fraternity between the agricultural interests and the liquor traffic.

There is no State in the Union where the iniquitous class legislation that has wrought such disaster to the farmers has not found in the legalized saloon a potent political ally. The saloons have, by their power in politics, filled our Legislatures with men open to the corrupt influence of unprincipled monopolies, soulless corporations, and self-seeking jobbers of all kinds, until an appeal to mere justice, however strong, unless backed by a bribe, has had little chance even to be heard. The liquor traffic is itself the greatest monopoly in the land and is the tool of all other corrupt monopolies.

"We believe the time has come when the power of money in politics should be rebuked and destroyed; when the government should become again in fact as it is in theory—'government of the people, for the people, and by the people.' But we believe that one of the first steps to be taken to insure this end is to destroy the legalized liquor traffic.

"This conference to be for simply an exchange of views. It will be non-partisan. No action will be taken, no resolutions adopted.

"Every one who is friendly to the interests of the American farmers and who believes that the liquor traffic should be opposed politically, will be welcomed as a member of the conference.

"All communications should be sent to Col. R. S. Cheves, Prohibition Park, West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York."

BEARING THE WOOL MARKET.

The last issue of "Funsten's Reporter," of St. Louis, published by the Funsten Commission Co., shows up a weakness of the Eastern wool markets and incidentally makes a few pertinent remarks, showing the advantages of a leading Western market—St. Louis. The following comprise the salient points of the article:

"We take from *Bradstreet's* issue of July 4 the features of the Eastern wool markets as a text: 'The condition of the wool markets has not improved during the week. It is to the interest of both manufacturers and dealers to have as slow a movement as possible in wool at the time the clip is coming forward. By this means values can be lowered in Eastern markets without loss to holders, and growers who are unable to keep their wool are thus forced to part with it upon terms favorable to buyers.' That's it! When stocks at the East are light the tenor of their circulars is bearish, and after the grower has made disposition of his wool, then the tenor is bullish. The plan is to depress values of wool at the clipping time, and after stocks have been bought up, to bull the market so that the manufacturer can have his whack at the consumer. When the above tactics are played at the East, consign your wool to St. Louis—to us, if you please; we will make reasonable cash advances so as to relieve you of your necessities; place your limit on it, and if we cannot obtain that or better, will hold at very reasonable charges; to single shippers or clubs shipping 50,000 pounds or more, we will furnish transportation both ways for a representative to come and see it sold or to give directions for holding. We really believe that in order for the grower to realize fair value he must use St. Louis advantages. Let this be a central distributing point; let St. Louis commission merchants and dealers take up the burthen of carrying until the East will welcome and foster a fast movement of wool. A free consignment of wool to the East now would further depress values, as the movement thence into consumption would be much slower than it is now, and it is slow enough as it is. But the time is passing on and the manufacturer is nearing the point when he must start up the silent wheels. As stocks are very low there, they should be kept that way until they are forced to buy. It is a battle between the producer and manufacturer, with the advantages favoring the former if they are used judiciously; we have pointed out the way and now submit the matter for reflection. While this is a plea for St. Louis, can any grower or dealer point to any better advantages, or to more promising expedients? Our market presents no startling aspects; the feeling is very easy, and while there has been a little more done during the past few days, that little is insignificant as compared to stocks on hand and the receipts. At no time in the history of this market has the stock of wool been so varied and of such excellence; any buyer

can find what he wants—the only trouble is a reconciliation of views of buyer and seller.

"Owing to such a promising harvest and a prospective demand for all of our country's surplus, we predict better times for wool. We cannot reasonably expect any lower values, but there should be a hardening. There is brisk competition at the London sales, and the situation all over Europe is a strong one. While our country may import 60,000 bales of Australian this year, every pound of the domestic article will be wanted. We shall welcome the movement that will absorb all our holdings, and if at better prices, so much the better."

A Good Man Recommended.

The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, at its last meeting, passed the following:

WHEREAS, The State of Kansas is to be represented in the department, and we, as horticulturists, desiring that that department be ably represented, feel constrained to suggest one who we feel is well qualified to fill the position, and we hereby suggest and heartily recommend that the Hon. Fred Wellhouse be appointed to fill the position of Commissioner of Horticulture for the State of Kansas at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

(Signed) J. C. EVANS, President.
GEO. E. KESSLER, Secretary.

Senator Peffer's Appointment.

In response to numerous requests, we publish the dates and the places where, by special invitation, Senator Peffer will deliver public addresses during July and August, as follows:

July 13, Shelbyville, Ky.
July 14, Frankfort, Ky.
July 15, Lexington, Ky.
July 16, Covington, Ky.
July 17, Maysville, Ky.
July 18, Vanceburg, Ky.
July 21, McKinney, Texas.
July 23, Austin, Texas.
July 27, Sulphur Springs, Texas.
July 29, Medina, O.
July 30, Ashtabula county, O.
July 31, Fremont, O.
August 1, Franklin, O.
August 4, Bensalem, N. Y.
August 6, Virginia, Ill.
August 8, Newcastle, Ind.
August 11, Sedalia, Mo.
August 15, Montgomery, Ala.
August 18, Pen Yan, N. Y.
August 20, Mt. Gretna, Pa.
August 22 to 23, Iowa (places not named).
August 29, Lancaster, Mo.

Hackney Horse Society.

The American Hackney Horse Society filed the certificate of its incorporation in New York, July 11. Its objects are to preserve a record of the pedigree of Hackney horses, publish a stud book of such horses in the United States and Canada and generally improve the breed. The Directors are Pierre Lorillard, Jr., W. Seward Webb and Prescott Lawrence, of New York city; Alexander J. Cassatt, of Philadelphia; John B. Dutcher, of Pawling, N. Y.; John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio; Henry Fairfax, of Virginia; J. B. Perkins, of Cleveland, and Fred C. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, Minn.

This class of horses is meeting with a large demand and bringing fancy prices, especially in the larger cities, and as a consequence large numbers have been imported from England as well as bred in this country, and this new society is the outcome and a business necessity.

What is Forestry?

The United States Department of Agriculture will presently issue through the Forestry Division a fifty-page bulletin (No. 5), entitled "What is Forestry," a compilation and enlargement of several addresses on this subject delivered by Prof. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division.

It treats the subject in three chapters. The first presents briefly the important part which our forest resources play in the national economy. The second shows the principles which underlie a rational system of forest management in a wooded country, giving especially and in sufficient technical detail the considerations involved in the practice of "thinning." The third part treats of forest planting in the treeless country, discussing the rationale of forest planting in so far as it differs from mere tree planting, and giving in detail rules for the selection of various kinds of trees in "mixed" planting. Two letters from tree-planters on the Dakota plains, giving the results of actual experience with the methods commonly pursued, form an interesting appendix.

The bulletin is designed to present the question of forestry plainly, divested of the scientific terms which must necessarily accompany a technical discussion, and to serve not only for the information of the owner of timber lands, of the farmer

whose farm contains a certain area of woodland requiring intelligent treatment or who desires to devote a portion of his farm to timber, and to the citizen with whom forestry and the management of our forest resources is simply an important economic question. In view of its general character a large edition of this bulletin will be published. Copies are to be had on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Weather Bureau, for week ending July 10, 1891:

The rainfall has been light in the western counties, heavy in the central counties, being over five inches in Sumner and Ottawa, and about an average in the eastern. The first days of the week were the days of heavy rains.

There has been an average amount of sunshine for the first week in July, but the temperature has been below the normal, much below during the last half of the week.

In the western counties the general absence of rain has been not only conducive to harvesting, which is in full blast, but to general farm work, which has received proper attention. In the central and eastern counties work has been done as opportunity afforded. A vigorous effort is being made to clear the grass from the corn. In fields plowed and then planted with the planter corn is much cleaner than in listed fields, yet nearly all corn is looking well. The conditions are given more in detail by the following representative reports:

Allen.—Growing crops have made a wonderful growth, oats are being harvested, and much is in the stack; wheat and rye are secure in the stack; flax in all grades, a large acreage, but thin and weedy, will be fair; potatoes fair; apples plenty and fair; peaches good, in market at 75 cents; a wonderful change in the corn crop for the better, but uneven, some in tassel, and some but six inches high.

Barber.—Wheat is being threshed and selling at 65 cents, quality good; all other growing crops in fine condition.

Comanche.—The weather is favorable for stacking and threshing; corn doing well but backward; early peaches are ripe and abundant, the first peach crop for this county.

Dickinson.—Most of the wheat has been cut, but very little stacked on account of the rains, threshing will commence at once, weather permitting; corn good color but needs warmth and sunshine.

Ford.—Harvest about half done; some rust reported in oats; corn doing well, but drier warmer weather wanted for it.

Gove.—Cloudy and cool, but fine for harvesting; wheat and rye shocking very thick; corn growing nicely.

Greeley.—Growth of all crops is almost phenomenal.

Kearney.—Wheat, rye and barley are going into the stack rapidly this week; oats and garden stuff are being slightly injured by grasshoppers in various places, although at present the "hoppers" are dying off "like sheep with the dry-rot" from some unascertained cause.

Nemaha.—Wheat good, oats fair, grass crop immense; corn looks well; small fruits very plentiful, cherries and currants in many places being left for the boys and birds; cucumbers and green corn coming in.

Ness.—Are well into harvest; all small grains good.

Ottawa.—Wheat harvest not done, too muddy.

Pottawatomie.—Too wet to harvest.

Pratt.—Corn growing finely; too wet to harvest until this week.

Sheridan.—Harvesting in full blast, some stacking being done; moist.

Stafford.—Wheat and oats about one-half harvested; corn looking well.

Woodson.—Corn doing well, best week this spring for all kinds of grain; peaches and apples on the market.

The bald man's motto: "There is room at the top." This top may be supplied with a good crop of fine hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer. Try it.

"The claims of the future are represented by suffering millions, and the youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity."

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

Horticulture.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

By L. A. Goodman, Secretary, read at the last semi-annual meeting of Missouri State Horticultural Society, at St. Joseph, Mo., June 3, 1891.

Twenty-one years ago the State society held its twelfth annual meeting in St. Joseph, on November 29, and following, many, very many, of the members then known as our best horticulturists, have passed away, and a few are still at work in the ranks of the society. When we look back twenty-one years we see change after change. Where were forests and prairies, now appear fruits and flowers, homes and railroads, farms and cities, manufactories and nurseries, gardens and stores, orchards and street cars, vineyards and town lots, until we are lost in the panorama which passes before us.

Horticulture has advanced in all departments and kept pace with the other affairs of the world. Where hundreds of acres were planted then, thousands are planted now, and dotted all over our State are fine orchards, beautiful homes, grand parks, great nurseries, and wonderful greenhouses and conservatories, producing millions of dollars worth of products annually.

One year ago, when I made the statement that the fruit crop of the State would bring \$10,000,000, very few would believe it, or that it was worth \$10,000,000 more for home use. But if I should make the statement that now the various horticultural pursuits, the orchards, the vineyards, small fruit farms, nurseries, floral establishments and vegetable gardens of the State produced annually over \$30,000,000, scarcely one would be willing to believe it. Yet it is a fact, and we will see the day when it will reach much more. Is it then a small matter, this cause of horticulture? Why should we be afraid of the State's spending a few hundred thousands of dollars in building up a cause of such benefit to the State?

The growth then in the last twenty-one years has been a phenomenal one, and we look for a still greater one in the next twenty years.

Seven years ago again we met in this same city of St. Joseph, and under rather adverse conditions. The State was giving nothing for the help of the cause which was of so much importance to the State, and the society was kept alive by a few enthusiastic men who believed in the benefits and advantages of horticulture. In fact, from the organization of the society, thirty-three years ago, the whole labor and expense of the work has been kept up by the fruit men of the State who loved the cause. To-day, then, we see a much greater interest in our cause in almost every town and city than ever before. We find people everywhere who are taking an interest in not only one, but all departments of the work. We find some of our cities seeking park areas, beautifying their homes and lawns and streets more than ever before; we see hundreds of dollars spent now for trees and shrubs and plants where one was spent in the olden time. Every fruit-grower, and nurseryman, and florist, and gardener, and landscape artist is now kept busy keeping up to the demands of the times.

To-day we see some of the greatest fruit orchards in the world here in our own country, we find some of the most extensive nurseries and the most complete, the largest greenhouses, the most complete gardens, the grandest parks, and the most beautiful lawns and private places known anywhere.

We do not claim any more enthusiasm or love for the work, or even better work than has been done by those who went before, but we claim the same earnestness and better organization. So that we meet here now after seven years to still discuss the important matters of fruit-growing, fruit-packing, fruit transportation and marketing.

The possibilities of the State in this line of work are only limited by the manner and cost of handling by the railroads and express companies. They can build up, tear down, or destroy the work in any given locality by their treatment of the crop on its way to market, and the cost of getting it there. The refrigerator car system seems to be a partial solution of the question and yet not wholly. The railroads not only should furnish the refrigerator car system, but should attach them to their express trains so as to make better time to the markets. Cool-air fruit cars are as good as refrigerator cars if they are sent through in time, and there is no reason why they should not send from local points on the through express until the business becomes such as will justify a fruit train as on the Illinois Central railroad.

The possibilities, therefore, are not limited only by the transportation companies. Our State possesses such advantages for fruit-growing of all kinds that there need be no failure in any department of the work. Many of our small towns can take care of a small amount of fruit, and will do so at paying prices, but care must be taken to examine your market before too extensive planting of small fruits or peaches. Oftentimes while our large cities are glutted with a surplus many of our smaller towns have to pay big prices for

all the fruit they use, so that judgment and care must be exercised in what fruits to plant as well as where to plant.

The possibilities of apple orcharding is no mooted question, and we have hundreds of thousands of acres of the most fertile and productive fruit lands all over the State specially adapted for special varieties of fruit and fruit-growing.

A study of the adaptability of soils and varieties is one of the most important subjects that can come before this society, and under all the discussions I hope this view of the matter will not be lost sight of. In some places we can grow quinces or currants, in others not; in some the red raspberry to perfection, in others not; in some the plum and pear, in others not; in some one variety of apple, in others not; in some vineyards, in others not; in some apple seedlings and grape vines from cutting, but in others not.

The solution of the transportation and market problem, then the adaptability must next be settled before success can be assured.

I look to see the fulfillment of the prophecy that our great State will stand along at the head of the list in the line of horticulture, and that we have the men, the soil, the climate, the location, the markets to make this true.

The work of the society continues more and more to be one of instruction and advice. To obtain knowledge in the development of our fruit industry in all its departments and to dispense this knowledge is one of the great works of the society. I can point out men in our State who, from a union with the society and information obtained from the members, have made a success of their undertaking, and, if not wealthy, at least independent and on the road to success. To direct the inquirer aright and keep him from the costly blunders can surely be done if the one will only meet with our society and discuss the matter he wishes to know. Oftentimes simply the discussion of a certain matter will throw new light on it, so that one will see his way clearly. Organization of our local societies we believe one of the best means of collecting and scattering knowledge, and the sooner our fruit men in the different counties take hold of this matter the better for them and for the State work. If there ever was a time or place where good work can be done it is now. It is not possible for the officers to do all this work, and any member of the State society who finds the opportunity to organize a society or assist one should at once call help and do it. We will need all these county organizations when it comes to the World's Fair. Time to work and means of working are what we will need to make a showing for each of our counties then.

Fruit statistics are badly needed, but it seems hardly possible to get such ones as we want, and yet we must persevere for we will want them when it comes to making a report for 1893. If we could get a list of the number of acres bearing apple, peach, pear, cherry, plum, grapes, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, and the number of acres not bearing of each. If we could get the number of quarts, pounds or bushels of each produced per acre, and then each year get the per cent. of a crop we would have something definite to act upon. Added to all this, if we could get the average price per quart or bushel, we could soon tell how much our fruit crop was worth. We will have to keep trying until we do accomplish it.

New fruits are coming to be an important item in our State, and in the right direction we are striving to find a better berry, peach or apple than we now have. A thousand men all over the State watching and working in this same line cannot but be successful in the end. Our experiment stations should work systematically to this end also. The many thousands of new seedlings should show us something in just this line.

The bugs and the birds, a most important factor in the life of the horticulturist and his success, and the society are working not only at one place, but in a hundred different ones and in a hundred different ways. When we can fight these foes as intelligently as we can fight the weeds of our fields, we can be sure of success. Not the bugs and birds alone, but the fungus growth is becoming known so well that it is completely subdued in very many localities. The spraying machine is coming to be one of the best tools in the hands of the intelligent fruit-grower, and the field is just opening for us.

Fruit displays are one of the best educators we can use to let our people become familiar with varieties and modes of handling, and we should strive to have a fruit show at each one of the meetings of our local societies and a discussion of the merits of each meeting with not only our local societies but with our sister societies, broaden our views and gives us new ideas and experience which we can adopt to our use here.

A fruit show at the World's Fair, and not only a fruit show but a horticultural show—one which will embody all the departments of horticulture; one where we can have a home, a garden, a lawn, flower beds, evergreens, forest, greenhouses, an orchard of apples, grapes, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, berries of all kinds and flowers in profusion and an abundant display of all fruits during their season. This can be accomplished by taking the year before some four or five-year-old orchard trees, cutting around them and putting them in large tubs or boxes, and then in the spring of 1893 moving them to Chicago and planting in the orchard or lawn there to be made. There is no reason why we may not have a perfect paradise of a spot in Chicago and a perfect place for displaying all the fruits grown in

'T IS VERY STRANGE

That people will suffer from pimples and blotches when they might speedily remove these disfigurements by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood of impurities.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure, and I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—Madison Parker, Concord, Vt.

"When I was eighteen years old I was troubled with a bad humor. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles, which caused the eruptions to dry up and scale off, leaving my body, arms, and legs in a clean, healthy condition. I have not had any symptoms of the complaint since."—W. R. Allan, Dennyville, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

Missouri. Such an exhibit well placed and well cared for, would awaken the attention of not only our own people, but of hundreds of thousands who would come to Missouri on account of the display there. I would have all our fruits put up in large glass jars for the purpose of continual show, and also, as each season of fruits comes, have them on exhibition in the greatest abundance by a daily supply direct from the growers.

You say that this embodies an immense amount of work and expense, and so it does; but it will be the best advertisement ever made by the State, and the best investment. In the fall I should have a grand fruit and flower show for the last thirty days, such as only Missouri can make with her apples and flowers. Nothing would be more beautiful than a small apple, peach or cherry orchard ripening their fruits on the borders of Lake Michigan.

It is my opinion that we should ask for 15 per cent. of the appropriation granted by the State for the World's Fair, and then we could carry out our plans.

It seems to me that some such plan, where all the products of the State can be combined in one whole, and everything except the live stock and machinery to be in the one building, would be acceptable to all; or, better still, if we could have ground enough to have our home, with houses and barns, and machine shops and mines and stock yards all in one place, laid out like the State of Missouri, with some of its principal cities, rivers, forests and prairies, we would have the perfect embodiment of a display. All these matters are well for us to discuss, but the working them out, or any other plan, will be in the hands of the commission when the Governor appoints them.

Advertising our possibilities for the growers of fruits is one of the prime works of our society.

The annual and semi-annual meetings, and the meetings with the State Board of Agriculture in the farmers' institutes gives us an opportunity for work in still the same yet different direction. Coming into close contact with each other, talking with each other, meeting new men with different ideas, discussing with our farmer friends for their instruction, opening up new avenues for development, pointing out new lines of work, is all incumbent on our society and the local societies.

Ornamentation of our public grounds and instruction in that line of work is another phase which we are only beginning to comprehend. There is something more than planting trees and shrubs, and that is how to plant them and where to plant them. A series of lessons on this plan of work would do good everywhere, and we must strive to give such information as will make a change in our street planting, yard planting, bedding plants and house building. We can only begin to do this work, but it must be done and will be done in time. We hope that our pamphlet on fruit-growing, which we wish to send out, may embody not only berry growing but orchard planting of all kinds, ornamental planting on our public grounds, in our yards, on our streets, forestry in its beginning, greenhouse work and nursery growing.

Did any one ever ask you what was the work of our society? Have I opened up to you anything in the line of work? Does there seem to be anything to do? Has the society anything to accomplish, or is its work done? And yet this is only a beginning. A unity of our work with the State Agricultural college and its department of horticulture, and especially the experimental station, seems to me one of the ways in which we should work, and we can work to their advantage as well as our own. The experimental work in horticulture interests us more than any other, and is a very important part. We need not only one station but a number of them over the State to carry on experiments in different soils and locations. With the amount of money now given to the station we should be one of the best equipped in the country in greenhouses and appliances.

The general upbuilding of the cause of horticulture of course is the end to be accomplished, and we have to strike all along the different lines of work in order to do it. Our aim is to have better orchardists, better vineyardists, better florists, better pomologists, better nurserymen, better gardeners, better foresters, better seedsmen, better landscape gardeners—in fact, better horticulturists. We want them to know that there is room for thought and study, as well as work, and that it is a pleasure to follow it in its newly-awakened form. If you wish an opportunity to grow and study and learn and succeed, you will find plenty of undeveloped field for the employment of your best powers in horticulture.

tomology" for beginners, is the opening of a field which should be filled up, and a series of them, or one, to fill the demand for those beginning the study and work, planting fruits, orchards, nursery or ornamentals, landscape gardening or floriculture. A pamphlet containing instructions on these points would be of much use to us in answering questions. It is our aim therefore to begin such a work this summer and next winter to complete it, thus having quite a guide book to fruit-growing.

Let us continue in our work, determined to make it a success in whatever line of work we are engaged in. Our motto is forward and not backward, upward and not downward, right and not wrong. With the men we have, and the country we have, and the climate we have, and the soil we have, I look forward to the day when Missouri will take her stand at the head of the list of States, and that will be with no light efforts, and, in the end, no light honor.

So bidding each one of you an enthusiastic welcome in the good work and an earnest wish for the success of each one of us individually and all of us collectively, not only success in the money matter, but success in thoughts, in study, in social standing, in morals and in godliness, a success in all our honest endeavors, I will leave the matter in your hands with faith in the cause to the end.

Every tissue of the body, every nerve, bone and muscle is made stronger and more healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Quick and Comfortable Trip.

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

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

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

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

JNO. SEBASTIAN,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Manager.

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA

PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

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

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

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

The Mormon Elders' Book on how to get strength, married, to married men, edited by F. R. Crook, 222 Grand St., New York

The publication of the "Outlines on En-

In the Dairy.

BUTTER-MAKING.

By Mrs. W. W. Taylor, read before the last annual meeting of the Jersey Breeders of Colorado.

The business of making butter requires as much genius and aptitude as any of the professions, and will be successful according as the individual so engaged is allowed by circumstances to carry out his designs, or as Dame Nature has endowed him with energy to execute what his genius suggests.

THE ARRAY OF DETAILS.

To one familiar with dairying, there is such a vast array of details necessary to the fine quality of butter which antedate the mere circumstances of putting the cream in the churn and subjecting it to the customary agitation to produce the desired results, that the subject of butter-making would appear to require a more extended treatise on breed, feed and management of the cow than would be desired or appreciated on this occasion.

Recognizing this fact, however, that the cow is a grand yet delicate machine, expected to perform a certain class of work that is required of her, there is certainly a necessity of choosing for our purpose the machine which has been built expressly for the task, and none of us most interested in the proceedings here to-day have the slightest doubt but what our chosen class, the Jersey, is the one to produce the butter. Neither can we ride across the bleak, dry prairies of our great West and compare the oft-times parched herbage, affording a scant subsistence to its lean, sad-eyed herds, to the verdant, crisp clover and alfalfa fields, whereon graze the sleek, orange-skinned cows with capacious udders, the pride of their thoughtful owner, without admitting that there is as much in "feed" as in "breed."

When we compare the picture of a hired man in number eleven boots, with a pipe in his mouth, with milking stool (improvised from an abandoned barbed wire spool) upraised for the impending blow, lustily pursuing the affrighted bald-faced heifer for the meager supply of azure-tinted milk, which she would fain reserve for her hungry offspring that vigorously "hunches" on the off side, with the opposite view of old Fawcett, knee-deep in clean bedding, contentedly chewing her juicy cud, while the singing, or even whistling, dairymaid "drums in the pail with the flashing stream," we feel ready to assert, "truly there is something in management." But when the cream is fairly gathered and the time approaches for its conversion into butter, then begins the period of greatest care and anxiety to the one whose duty it is to attend its manufacture.

No one can correctly describe the exact degree of "slight acidity" required, but practice alone can teach the precise point at which the golden grains will separate completely from the accompanying milk and not roll over and over in a mushy mass and never fairly separate till the delicate granules are worn out and greasy.

TEMPERATURE AT CHURNING.

The thermometer must indicate with greater precision the temperature at churning, which varies from 60° to 68°, according to the season and the condition of the milk, whether from fresh cows or strippers, but the higher the temperature the whiter the butter.

For some reason, the temperature in winter needs to be several degrees higher than in summer, and my theory for this fact is, that the grains of butter are smaller, when formed from the dry winter feed, and perhaps the coating of albumen, which we are told surrounds them, is more tenacious at that time, causing the difficulty in getting them to adhere, or, as we commonly say, to get the butter to "come." This same condition appears to exist in the cream of cows that have been long giving milk. I have an Indiana cousin who has learned by experience that to assist the butter to come at such times, she has only to put in the churn about half as much water as cream, which dissolves the albuminous coating and sets the butter free. The rapidity of the churning will have much to do with the time of its completion, as the temperature may be changed if too much prolonged; hence there are advantages to be gained with a crank churn and a boy, by exhibiting a generous piece of pie as prospective reward.

WHEN TO STOP CHURNING.

One point which many choice butter-makers have come to think is essential,

is the stopping of the churn at the critical period where the grains of butter have attained the size of pin-heads or mustard seeds, where the addition of a little cold water or weak brine is made, and after very slight agitation the buttermilk is drawn off and the butter granules thoroughly washed in cold water or weak brine, which hastens the separation of the milk. When the water runs clear from the churn, brine—as strong as can be made from the purest salt—is poured over the butter at a temperature of about 60°, and it is left to stand, with only an occasional stirring, for several hours, that each little granule may accumulate about it a thin film of the salt. It is then drained as dry as possible, saving the brine for use again, and may be pressed firmly into the customary mold without much of the usual working, which in reckless hands spoils so much butter by breaking the grains and making it a greasy, shiny mass instead of glistening and dewy. If preferred, it may be packed in jars in the granular state, in brine, until wanted for use, when it is molded like fresh butter and will be likely to be as good.

SALTY BUTTER.

This method, however, does not make the butter sufficiently salt for the taste of many who have not learned to eat butter for the butter's sake, and so this Indiana cousin has hit upon a plan, for, as she says, "many of her customers want salt and butter mixed, not salted butter," so she mixes it for them in this way: After the granules are taken from the brine, they are spread thinly on her Eureka butter-worker, and enough more fine salt is sifted evenly over it, and then well raked in with a short-handled wooden rake made for the purpose, and it is then left for half an hour to dissolve, after which it is worked over just lightly, enough to make it stick together, and then pressed with a lever press into a convenient mold. The raking mingles the salt and butter thoroughly and does not injure the grain of the butter. Another advantage of the brine-salting process is the ease with which the butter can be kept in working condition by warming the brine in winter or adding a lump of ice in summer, and the butter will never be so hard you can scarcely dent it nor so soft that you cannot lift it.

GATHERING THE CREAM.

If the cream is gathered in small quantities and has to be kept some time to accumulate enough to churn, it is best to keep it sweet and cold (but not to freeze, as that lessens the quantity of butter), until enough is collected, when it should be made quite warm, say 75°, and kept there until slightly soured, and then cooled to the churning point. If permitted to get very sour, there will probably be white, cheesy flakes mixed through the butter, so near the same consistency that no amount of labor in washing will remove them.

If kept too long before souring, the cream will acquire a bitter flavor, which is very damaging to the product.

The style of churn for choice butter-making is immaterial—provided it is just so—that is, it must not grind the butter, and must be convenient for drawing off the milk and water. Many find the Davis swing churn the most suitable to their notions, while others find the revolving barrel churn the proper thing.

Having made our butter, if in marketable quantities, we must sell it, and improve our minds and our facilities, for there is little danger that the present generation will see the end of improvement in dairying and butter-making.

Farm Butter-Making.

Can all the washing and working be done in the churn? When is the proper time to salt? Why does butter sometimes come out of print mold rough? As the above questions are often asked, we are pleased to see them answered in the following from the *Orange Judd Farmer*: "The cream should not be too old, but should be sour; when ready for churning test the temperature with a thermometer; it should be as low as 58° in warm weather, and from 60° to 63° when cold. If cream is too thick it may be thinned with water. When the butter has gathered to the size of peas, draw off the buttermilk and wash butter by pouring in clear, cold water, and churning. Repeat this until the water is clear when drawn off. Draw off water, and sprinkle the salt in upon the butter; churn as before so as to thoroughly mix the salt into the butter, which will now be in a compact mass. Let it harden a few hours; then work the remaining buttermilk out, being careful not to work more than is necessary. Do not use the hands. Print the butter when the buttermilk has been worked out. If the butter print is well soaked in water before using the pats will be smooth."

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.

June Weather Report.

From the weather report for June, as prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University, at Lawrence, the following is given: The month was one of extremes. June, 1876, seems to have been a very similar one. And it and the present month lead the other years of our record in inches of rain and percentage of cloudiness. This is the coolest June since 1886, and but three have been cooler. The barometer column was lower, with two exceptions, 1881 and 1888, than in any other June of our record; while the humidity of no other June has approached that of the present one. The wind was considerably below the average.

Mean Temperature.—70.74 deg., which is 2.65 deg. below the June average. The highest temperature was 90.5 deg., on the 28th; the lowest was 53 deg. on the 7th, giving a range of 37.5 deg. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 67.53 deg.; at 2 p. m., 77.72 deg.; at 9 p. m., 68.85 deg.

Rainfall.—10.15 inches, which is 5.38 inches above the June average. Rain fell in measureable quantities on eighteen days. There were eight thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the six months of 1891 now completed has been 28.04 inches, which is 11.81 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-three years.

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.

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

AN UNEQUALED Investment!

OAK PARK, ILL.,

ONLY EIGHT MILES

WEST OF CHICAGO CITY HALL.

up almost exclusively of successful business and professional men from Chicago. The only others are those who have retired from business or those who find employment in the place itself. It is emphatically a place of HOMES, SCHOOLS and CHURCHES. It is the center of a population of fifteen thousand people and WITHOUT A SALOON, A GAMBLING PLACE or a vile resort of any kind, with NO JAIL.

IMPROVEMENTS. Improvements are going on very rapidly. The waterworks supply absolutely pure water from artesian wells, five in number and over 2,200 feet deep. ELECTRIC LIGHTS are also furnished. Two years ago there was not a paved street in the place. Last year several miles of paving and macadamizing were completed, and the improvements now undertaken will leave a single street of importance unimproved. One street is paved clear into the city, and another will be completed in the early spring.

INVESTMENTS. In price if a quick return is desired. It will continue to increase longer and at better rates than any other property now on the market, should you wish an investment to hold. To combine the securing of a good home in a community of the highest order, with an investment, there is good reason to believe you can DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN A YEAR, there are no other chances to equal this one.

PRICES are such as to make this property in great demand. EASY PAYMENTS GIVEN IF DESIRED. ILLUSTRATED PLATS AND PRICE LISTS MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

E. W. LYMAN.
C. D. PAINE.
W. T. MILLS.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS & CO.,
161 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

P. S. —Parties having money to loan can place it through us, secured by first mortgage on real estate at 6 and 7 per cent., or we will make investments for which we issue our own certificates and share the profits. On this last plan very large and quick returns are realized.

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.

Special Offer.

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

TREES AND PLANTS

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

LOCATION. OAK PARK is on the first high ground west of the lake. It is eight miles from the City Hall. It is on a high ridge, covered by a natural forest, supposed to be the lake shore centuries ago. Oak Park is the only place where this high ground comes near enough to the city and has such connections and other advantages as to make it available for the highest grade of residence property. It is sixty feet above the lake, is entirely without smoke, noise or fogs, and has long been the health resort of persons unable to withstand the more direct lake breezes in the down-town residence districts. There are eighty trains daily, and an Electric Motor Car every five minutes, which connects to the City Hall by cable and elevated cars. Connections are quicker and more direct to the business center than from three-fourths of the city itself.

POPULATION. There is in Oak Park a population of nearly Six Thousand, and in the immediate vicinity, of which Oak Park is the educational and social center, there are over fifteen thousand people. The character of the population is remarkable. It is made up of the best of the city. The only others are those who have retired from business or those who find employment in the place itself. It is emphatically a place of HOMES, SCHOOLS and CHURCHES. It is the center of a population of fifteen thousand people and WITHOUT A SALOON, A GAMBLING PLACE or a vile resort of any kind, with NO JAIL.

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E. W. LYMAN.
C. D. PAINE.
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WALTER THOMAS MILLS & CO.,
161 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Veterinarian.

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

TUBERCULOSIS.—Are swine ever affected with the disease called tuberculosis, which so frequently affects cattle? P. H. Randolph, Kas.

Answer.—We have found, in our own private practice, one well marked case of tuberculosis in swine. The case referred to was a full-blood Berkshire boar which had been going down in flesh for some time, and we were called upon to castrate him. The right testicle was only slightly affected, but the left one was increased to about three times its natural size, greatly indurated and filled with tubercular abscesses. Such cases are rare.

DEFECTIVE STIFLE.—I have a three-year-old horse that has a catch in his right stifle joint. Sometimes he cannot move it, then all of a sudden it comes up with a jerk and is all right again. Can anything be done for it? S. M. Industry, Kas.

Answer.—The trouble is caused by a partial dislocation of the patella, due to weakness of the ligaments about the joint—generally the internal one—and with proper care will grow all right as the horse grows older. Use any good stimulating liniment on the inside of the stifle joint and give moderate exercise, but do not hitch to a heavy load. If the case proves obstinate apply a blister of cerate of cantharides.

Sheepmen Praise the "Cooper Dip."

Mr. H. Sandhouse, Monticello, Iowa, writes May 26, 1891: "I tried the 'Cooper Dip' and it gave entire satisfaction. I dipped 600 lambs in it and did not lose any. I think it is a good dip. We have not seen any ticks on the lambs since we dipped them."

Mr. James M. Purviance, Huntingdon, Indiana, writes June 17, 1891: "I have used the 'Cooper Dip' this year, and can say that no tick can live where it is well soaked in the dip. I think it convenient and would recommend it to all sheepmen."

Topeka Weather Report.

Temperature and rainfall as observed at Washburn college, Topeka, Kas., for week ending Saturday, July 11, 1891. F. S. Ditto, Station Assistant.

Date.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
July 5.....	83.6 67.4.....	.04
" 6.....	85.3 64.2.....	.02
" 7.....	79.2 57.8.....	.48
" 8.....	71.8 52.8.....	.14
" 9.....	73.4 50.4.....	..
" 10.....	77.0 59.9.....	.67
" 11.....	82.0 63.0.....	.54

If you are in doubt as to the expediency of flat or level cultivation for potatoes as against the old system of hilling up, try three or four rows under each method in adjacent plots and watch the result carefully. If soil and other conditions are the same, there is little doubt that the level rows will give the largest yield. If the season should be dry the effect of such system of cultivation will be much more apparent, however, than it would be in a wet year.

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

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

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

July 13, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 8,000. Natives 10a20c lower; Texans 25a40c lower than high time. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3 75a5 45; cows and heifers, \$1 00a3 25; Texas and Westerns, \$2 25a3 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 00a3 65.
HOGS—Receipts 2,000. Market strong. Bulk of sales at \$4 70a4 75. Light, \$4 55a4 80; mixed, \$4 60a4 85; heavy, \$4 70a4 85.
SHEEP—Receipts 1,100. Market steady. Muttons, \$2 50a4 80; Texas and Westerns, \$3 00a4 75; lambs, \$3 50a5 00.
HORSES—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a175; good, \$100a125. Mares, extra, \$125a145; good, \$70a90. Drivers, extra, \$140a200; good, \$75a120.
MULES—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$60a70; 14½ hands, \$70a75; 15 hands, \$100a110; 15½ hands, medium, \$115a125.

Chicago.

July 13, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 19,000. Market steady. Prime to extra native steers, \$5 75a6 10; others, \$4 25a5 50; Texans, \$2 75a4 00; stockers, \$2 75a4 25; cows, \$2 50a3 50.
HOGS—Receipts 25,000. Market irregular. Rough and common, \$4 45a5 60; mixed and packers, \$4 80a5 05; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5 00a5 15; light, \$4 90a5 20.
SHEEP—Receipts 9,000. Market steady to higher. Native ewes, common, \$3 25a4 40; mixed and wethers, \$4 80a5 25; Texans, \$4 25a4 95; Westerns, \$4 50; lambs, \$6 00a6 35.

St. Louis.

July 13, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 5,700. Market lower. Fair to extra native steers, \$5 00a5 90; fair to good native steers, \$3 00a5 00; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 65a4 15; range, \$2 20a3 90.
HOGS—Receipts 3,100. Market higher. Fair to choice heavy, \$5 00a5 10; mixed grades, \$4 70a5 00; light, fair to best, \$4 95a5 05.
SHEEP—Receipts 5,400. Market steady. Good choice, \$3 00a4 60.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

July 13, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts for past 24 hours 21,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 80c; No. 3 hard, 77c; No. 2 red, 82c, and No. 3 red, 79c.
CORN—Receipts for past 24 hours 37,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 54c; No. 3 mixed, 53c; No. 2 white, 60c.
OATS—Receipts for past 24 hours 7,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 3 mixed, 35c; No. 2 red, 36c; No. 2 white mixed, 38c.
RYE—Receipts for past 24 hours 500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2, 65c; No. 3, 60c.
FLAXSEED—Market quiet but steady. We quote crushing at 90c per bushel on the basis of pure.
CASTOR BEANS—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 50a1 55 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.
HAY—Receipts for past 48 hours 250 tons. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$8 50; good to choice, \$7 00a7 50; prime, \$4 50a5 50; common, \$3 00a4 00.

Chicago.

July 13, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 17,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 89½a93½c; No. 3 spring, 87c; No. 2 red, 91½c.
CORN—Receipts 133,000 bushels. No. 2, 58½c. OATS—Receipts 118,000 bushels. No. 2, 36½c; No. 2 white, 41a42c; No. 3 white, 39a41c.
RYE—Receipts 1,000 bushels. No. 2, 66a68½c.
FLAXSEED—No. 1, 81 ½c.

St. Louis.

July 13, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 177,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 87a87½c.
CORN—Receipts 62,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 56½a56¾c.
OATS—Receipts 25,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 37½c.
HAY—Choice to fancy timothy, \$13 00a17 00; choice to fancy prairie, \$10 00a11 00.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

July 11, 1891.
The wool receipts for the week were 1,601,436 pounds.
No noteworthy change; a fair volume of business, several round lots being placed; but little strength in prices, sales being generally at figures in buyers' favor. Most of the offerings, however, was of undesirable, dark, low and heavy stuff. Light bright clear near-by growth was scarce, in demand, and well sustained in price.
Kansas and Nebraska in demand right along and kept sold up, but only at unchanged but easy prices—mainly at 17a18c for fair; light bright of course would bring more, while heavy or inferior were not quotable above 13a14c. The last quotations are as follows: Medium light bright, 20a21c; coarse, 17a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

Chicago.

July 11, 1891.
The receipts for the past week have been 1,005,792 pounds, against 1,561,756 pounds for the previous week and 714,518 for the corresponding week of last year. The shipments have been 2,327,584 pounds, against 1,890,915 pounds for the previous week and 928,061 pounds for the corresponding week of last year.
Kansas and Nebraska wool continues to arrive in light condition and is meeting with a steady inquiry and demand. Sales continue to be made at 25c for the light medium and for an average lot of medium Kansas 23c was obtained this week. A fairly good lot of fine Kansas is being offered at 19c. Last quotations are: Fine, heavy, 13a15c; average, 18a20c; choice, 20a

22c. Medium, heavy, 16a19c; average, 19a22c; choice, 24a26c. Low medium, heavy, 16a19c; average, 20a22c; choice, 23a25c. Coarse, heavy, 14a17c; average, 18a20c; choice, 19a22c.

The Money-Savers for the People!

SEND 6 CENTS

To pay postage on full Catalogue.

Everything You Eat, Use and Wear.

H. R. EAGLE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

To Sheep Men

KILL TICKS, LICE or SCAB

With the World-Renowned

COOPER DIP!

Recommended by thousands of American sheep men. The standard Dip of the world. Used on 75,000,000 annually. Nourishes the wool. Cold water only required. Cost a cent a head. Packet to make 100 gallons, \$2. Case to make 1,000 gallons, \$16.
To be had of all Dealers. Get pamphlet "Guide to Dipping" from the proprietors.
COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston, Texas.

It is Dangerous!

To go without insurance on your buildings, stock and grain. Every day lightning strikes somewhere. You may be the next sufferer. Or the fire and visit destruction upon you, while your property is exposed to the force of the Tornado and Cyclone, without protection. Why is this? Kansas has an old, sound, honest and safe Insurance Company, the

KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE, OF ABILENE, KANSAS.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. ASSETS, \$175,000. Agents everywhere. Friends everywhere. Likewise. Take out a policy NOW, before it is too late. Do it and you'll never regret it. GRAIN IN STACK OR GRANARY A SPECIALTY.

WESTERN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

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

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

WOOL

ESTABLISHED 1856.

SHERMAN HALL & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

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

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1891.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
HENNER—Taken up by W. B. Thorne, in Mission tp., P. O. Glenn, May 31, 1891, one red muley heifer, white flanks, about 3 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 12, 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 out 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. Lyria, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Crestline, May 28, 1891, one sorrel filly, split in right ear, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, snip on nose, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.
2 HORSES—By same, June 12, 1891, two chestnut sorrel horses, about 8 or 9 years old, shod all round.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 4 or 5 years old, shod on front feet, scar or brand on left hip; valued at \$15.
MULE—Taken up by Paul Biehorn, in Logan tp., June 1, 1891, one dark brown or bay mare mule, 15 hands high, 12 years old, pigeon-toed in front, shod all round, knot on right front foot on outside, heavy collar-marks on both shoulders and on top of neck, white spot on right side of back from harness or saddle, white spot between eye and ear on right side.

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

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

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 14½ hands high, weeny in left shoulder, 3 years old; valued at \$80.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 8, 1891.

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

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

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

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

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, star in forehead, one white hind foot, about 4 years old.
PONY—Taken up by J. C. cigars, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Waco, Mo., June 11, 1891, one black Texas mare pony, 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded 9 on left hip.

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

Hodgeman county—H. B. Helm, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Rice, in South Roscoe tp., June 8, 1891, one cream-colored horse, white mane and tail, white face, hind feet white to hocks, tip of left ear split; valued at \$0.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1891.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Dalley, in Wildcat tp., one sorrel mare 3 years old, branded CW on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one black mare, 3 years old, branded CW on right shoulder; valued at \$30.
Scott county—L. L. Bingham, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by A. R. Lasley, in Keystone tp., June 26, 1891, one brown filly, 2 years old, black mane and tail, weight 750 pounds.

FILLY—By same, one brown filly, 1 year old, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, hind feet white, weight 600 pounds; two animals valued at \$70.

Geary county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by G. Gorman, in Liberty tp., June 12, 1891, one bay mare mule, 14 hands high, 2 years old; valued at \$40.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jacob Shutt, in Peabody tp., P. O. Peabody, June 20, 1891, one dark bay mare, 13½ hands high, scar across breast; valued at \$20.

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Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....84,329,235

Surplus.....\$ 22,821,074

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....127 per cent.

Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....27 per cent.

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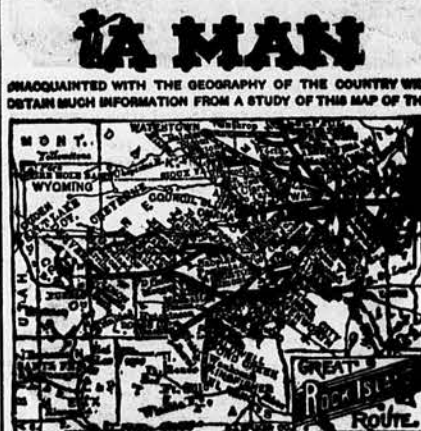
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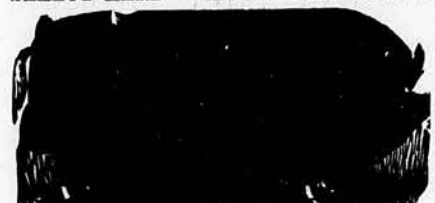
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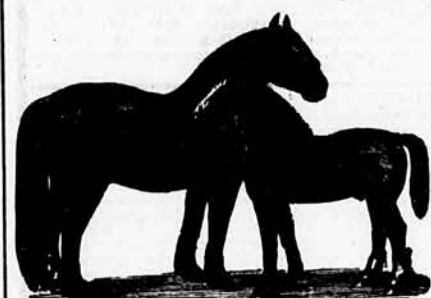
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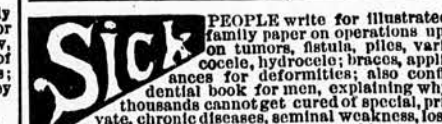
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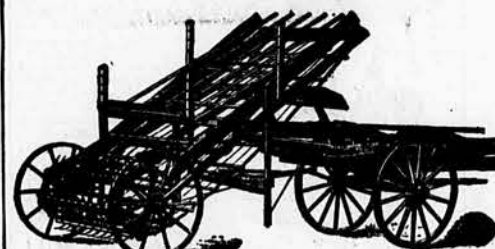
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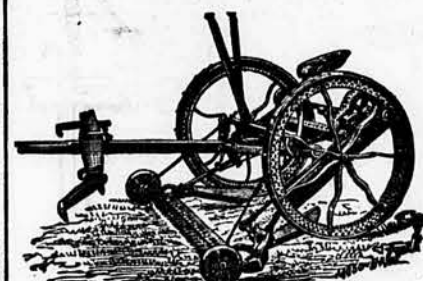
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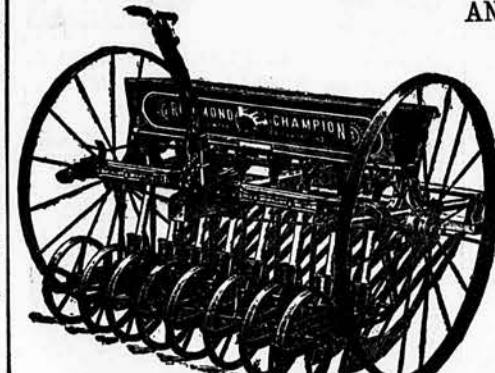
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It requires no extra men or horses to work it. Has been in use for several years. By its use as much time is saved as by the use of the mower, horse rake, horse fork or hay-carrier. By its use, a farmer can cut and take care of double the amount of 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.

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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.

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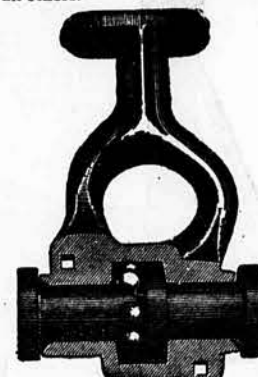
STERLING or VICTOR HAY-LOADER

Two widths—6½ 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.

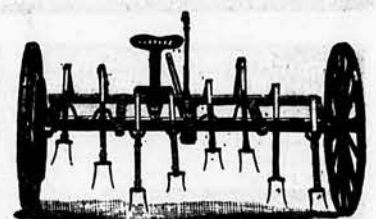
For loading rapidly where hay is a medium to heavy crop, we recommend that it be taken up from the swath, driving in the same direction that the mower went; but when the crop is light to medium, it can be handled better and quicker by first raking into windrows and loading from the windrow.

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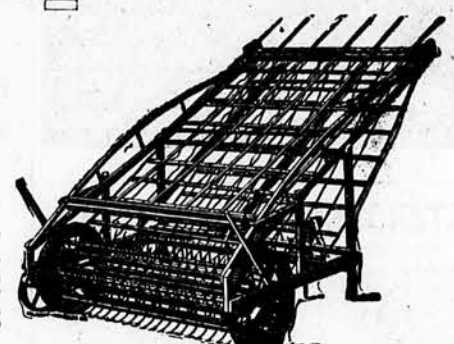
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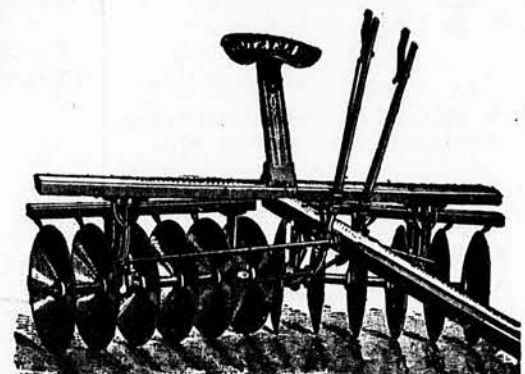
BALL-BEARING HANGER.



STERLING EIGHT-FORK HAY TEDDER.



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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 stones about the field to keep it in the ground. All Discs cut the same depth.

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