

KANSAS FARMER

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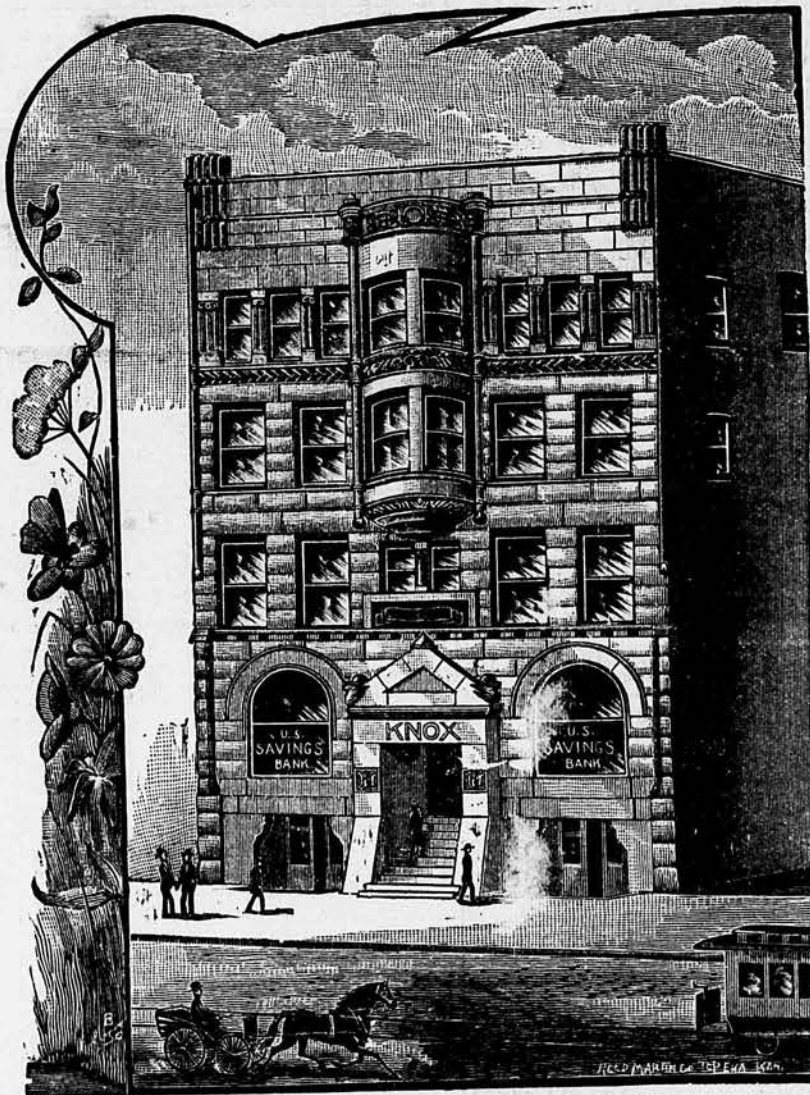
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(Continued on page 20.)



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TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens' Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka.

Send for printed list of questions.
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110 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kas.

The Western School Journal,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

OFFICE STATE SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
TOPEKA, KAS., JANUARY 16, 1889.

To County Superintendents:—I have this day designated the *Western School Journal* as the official organ of this department, through which medium, by agreement with the editor of the *Journal*, I shall in each issue reach Superintendents, teachers and many school officers. This designation is complete evidence of my confidence that the *Journal* can be safely induced by Superintendents as a paper which should be in the hands of every teacher.

Very respectfully yours, GEO. W. WINANS,
State Supt. Public Instruction.

The *Western School Journal* publishes monthly all the opinions and decisions of the State Superintendent, Attorney General, and Supreme Court on questions relating to our schools. These opinions and decisions will be worth much more than the cost of the *Journal* to any school officer. According to an opinion given by the Attorney General, school officers have the power to subscribe for an educational journal and pay for it out of the district funds. Our regular rate is \$1.25 a year, but to district boards, if three copies be taken, we can make the rate \$1.00. Please remit by money order, postal note, or registered district order. Address
WESTERN SCHOOL JOURNAL,
Topeka, Kansas.

We can send the *Journal* and *KANSAS FARMER* one year for \$1.50; three subscriptions to the *Journal* and one to the *FARMER* for \$3.70.

BLAKE'S ANNUAL
—OF—
WEATHER PREDICTIONS
FOR 1890,

According to Mathematical Calculations, based on Astronomical Laws, will be ready for mailing in August, 1889. This will be a larger book than any I have heretofore issued. It will contain tables giving the maximum, minimum and mean temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, for each month in the year. Other tables give the probable amount of precipitation in inches for each month in the year for each State and Territory, all of the large States and part of the Territories, being subdivided into districts with a separate calculation for each, making 153 districts. The weather for part of Canada and the principal States in Europe is also given. The main features of my predictions have proved correct for the last fifteen years, though I cannot always make all the details correct. But they are sufficiently so to enable farmers to know what crops to plant and when so as to insure best results. My advice last year to seed extensively with winter wheat on account of a favorable winter and spring, and because this summer would be too dry for corn, has proved entirely correct. The planetary situation for both this year and next will be such as to produce great extremes, with only short spells of ordinary weather. Neither farmers nor merchants can conduct business successfully without knowing in advance what these extremes will be. To those ordering the book now I send by return mail a confidential letter of two pages giving the main features of the weather for 1890, as it will take me from two to three months to complete the details for the book; while many wish to know the main points now, so as to know whether or not to prepare for fall seeding and as to what plans for the future it is best to form. In future the weather predictions will be found exclusively in these books, and for that reason the *Annual* for 1890 will be very full and complete, with advice as to crops and prospects in each State. Price of the *Annual* for 1890 is \$2 per copy, and price of *Weather Tables* for 1889 is 50 cents per copy. Address
C. C. BLAKE, Topeka, Kansas.

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Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....1.50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....1.50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture.....1.50
Parsons on the Rose.....1.50

HORSES.

American Reformed Horse Book—Dodd.....2.50
The Horse and His Diseases—Jennings.....1.25
Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor.....1.50
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Miles on the Horse's Foot......75
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America.....2.50
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CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Dairyman's Manual—Henry Stewart.....2.00
Allen's American Cattle.....2.50
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Dodd's American Cattle Doctor.....1.50
Harris on the Pig.....1.50
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Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....1.25
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MISCELLANEOUS.

King's Bee-Keeper's Text Book.....	1.00
Silk Culture (paper).....	.30
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry.....	1.00
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeper.....	2.00
American Bird Fancier.....	.50
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Profits in Poultry.....	1.00
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Warington's Chemistry of the Farm.....	1.50
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The Future by the Past, by J. C. H. Swan.....	1.00

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Kansas National Bank,
OF TOPEKA,

At Topeka, in the State of Kansas, at close of business, May 13, 1889, [condensed]:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$667,563.75
United States bonds and premiums.....	53,500.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	4,381.43
Current expense and taxes paid.....	7,656.31
Cash and exchange.....	120,504.75
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	2,250.00
Total.....	\$855,806.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$500,000.00
Surplus fund.....	15,000.00
Undivided profits.....	22,281.97
National bank notes outstanding.....	43,900.00
Deposits.....	274,624.27
Total.....	\$855,806.24

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

COUNTY OF SHAWNEE, ss.
I, R. M. Crane, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1889.

Correct—Attest: J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
L. L. TURNER,
SAM'L T. HOWE,
Directors.

SAFE INVESTMENT
FARRAND & VOTEY
ORGANS
DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 3—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Dickinson County Farmers' Institute—The Twine Question... Disastrous Storms and Floods. Topeka Weather Report.

PAGE 4—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Sorghum for Feed. Remarks on Sheep-Raising. The Mutton Breeds. Cattle and Beef in the Argentine Republic. Special Premiums Offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, 1889.

PAGE 5—IN THE DAIRY.—The Advantages of the Creaming System. No Royal Road—Creaming Milk.

PAGE 6—KANSAS FARMER REPORTS.

PAGE 7—KANSAS FARMER REPORTS (continued).

PAGE 8—THE HOME CIRCLE.—The Speechless. poem. Tariff—Home Protection. Pluck and Grit. Notes and Recipes. An Orange Trust.

PAGE 9—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Ever a Song Somewhere, poem. The Tired Foot, poem. Weather Proverbs. The Best Places. A Storm Under the Equator.

PAGE 10—EDITORIAL.—What Are We Going to Do About It? Kansas Sugar-Makers. The Farmers and the Census. Western Kansas.

PAGE 11—EDITORIAL.—To Physicians and Surgeons. Gypsum and Cement Works in Barber County. The Business Situation. Discrimination in Favor of Wichita. Kansas City Packing Houses. What Ailed the Calves? Inquiries Answered.

PAGE 12—HORTICULTURE.—From Evergreen Fruit Farm. Value of the Russian Fruits. Testing Seedlings.

PAGE 13—THE POULTRY YARD.—Poultry Frauds. Pekin Ducks. Preserving Green Food for Winter.

PAGE 14—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Kansas Alliance Exchange. Farmers' Alliance Notes. Gossip About Stock.

PAGE 15—KANSAS FARMER REPORTS (continued). Weather-Crop Bulletin. Publishers' Paragraphs... THE VETERINARIAN. THE MARKETS.

PAGE 16—THE BUSY BEE.—Bees in the Spring.

Agricultural Matters.

Dickinson County Farmers' Institute—The Twine Question.

The following report of a meeting of farmers at Abilene, recently was printed in the *Reflector* of that city:

There were present about fifty of the leading farmers of the county, all impressed with the idea of carrying forward the cause of the agriculturist. The best of feeling and a hearty enthusiasm was manifested.

The meeting was organized by electing A. M. German, of Willowdale, chairman, and J. H. Taylor, of Rinehart, Secretary.

The following committee on permanent organization was appointed: J. S. Hollinger, Clem Bell, B. M. Anderson, J. W. Robson, Harrison Flora.

The first paper called for was that on "The Binding Twine Trust," by G. F. Livingston, of Buckeye. Mr. L. advised the farmers to stick together and not be imposed upon. He believed that the way for the farmers to gain anything was by united action; they could do anything if they would act in concert. He believed that farmers should not pay more than 14 cents for twine.

H. H. McDonald called attention to the Illinois prison statistics, where it was stated that the convicts could make the twine at a fraction of the present price.

M. C. Hemenway stated that after the plant was secured the cost need not be more than 14 cents.

Chairman Gorman advised the farmers to do without twine and use wire or else go back to the hand binding which can, at the present prices of labor, be done almost as cheaply as by a binder. A header is also good enough for by it grain can be put in stack for from 50 cents to \$1 per acre. We are independent of the twine trust.

B. M. Anderson, of Ridge, thought that farmers were too much like cattle, and led by those who have an interest in the farmers' degradation. Let the farmers do entirely without twine. Let them adopt resolutions as Ridge township did Monday night, to pay 12 cents and stick to it. He asserted that there was no reason for the advanced price of twine except that there was a prospect of a big crop and the manufacturers desired to cheat the farmers out of part of their profits. Better pay

\$2 to honest labor than \$1 to dishonest trusts.

W. S. Anderson believed that the question was whether we should buy the cheapest material or not.

J. S. Hollinger called attention to the fact that the State Grange of Illinois had offered \$10,000 for the invention of a machine which would bind wheat with its straw. Straw-binding was the thing to depend upon. In his judgment very few farmers could afford to pay 12 cents for twine—it takes off too much profit.

Wheat can be put up by hand better than by paying 12 cents for twine.

Others did not agree. Labor is too scarce. The difference in price is too little. The harvest is here; the farmers must buy twine in spite of organization or resolutions. A warm discussion, participated in by Messrs. Hemenway, Decker, Garten, Grice, German, Cundiff and others, followed, the price of twine being admitted by all to be outrageously high, especially when rope consisting of three stands of twine can be bought for 12 cents. There was, however, a wide diversity of opinion as to what should be done. Some thought that heading was the only correct method; others that there was nothing like a binder. The discussion included the stacking of grain and many valuable ideas regarding this portion of harvesting were developed. Coming back to the twine



HON. FRANK W. TRUESDELL.

President of the American Poland-China Record Association, and Proprietor of Golden Belt Herd of Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas, Lyons, Kas.

question it was urged that the farmers stand together.

Hon. J. S. Hollinger took the floor and offered a resolution that the farmers bind themselves to pay 14 cents for twine and no more. The motion was seconded by George Livingston. After further discussion, W. M. Campbell amended to make the price 12 cents. The amendment was carried. There being some misunderstanding on the question, Mr. Campbell read a circular he held offering twine at 12 cents a pound delivered. B. M. Anderson offered a resolution that those present abide by the resolution just passed and that they will not pay in excess of 12 cents for twine. A rising vote was taken and the resolution carried. Nineteen farmers stood up and were willing to bind themselves to pay only 12 cents. Fifteen voted no.

A warm discussion as to whether those not voting aye should be bound by the vote, followed, and then, it growing late, an adjournment was taken to meet at the call of the committee on permanent organization.

DISASTROUS STORMS AND FLOODS.

The last day of May and the first day June, 1889, will be memorable on account of storms and floods. Here are a few of the dispatches under date of May 31:

CHICAGO.—Yesterday and last night a fierce gale raged over Lakes Ontario and Erie and portions of Lakes Huron and Michigan. All around the lakes vessels are reported wind-bound and driven ashore. At 7 o'clock last night a north wind was blowing at the following ports with the velocities indicated: Chicago, 40 miles an hour; Milwaukee, 42 miles; Green Bay, 38 miles; Port Huron, 40 miles; Detroit, 35 miles; Toledo, 35 miles; Sandusky, 38 miles.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—A terrific storm passed over the Potomac river district of Washington county yesterday afternoon. It seemed to follow the course of the river, leaving destruction in its track and blowing down buildings, trees and fences and ruining growing crops.

WABASH, IND.—The heaviest rainfall in years has been prevailing throughout this region for two days. At Benton Harbor, Mich., snow fell to the depth of six inches. Snow is also reported at other places.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—The fiercest storm known here for years now prevails. Snow fell here yesterday to the depth of about an inch.

WINIMAC, IND.—Rain has fallen without ceasing for forty-eight hours and it changed to a snow storm yesterday afternoon.

GALENA, ILL.—A heavy white frost visited this section yesterday morning. Corn in low grounds was blasted to the sprout and all kinds of tender fruit killed. The damage is very serious.

SAND BEACH, WIS.—Yesterday's storm was the most severe since the December storm in 1885.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.—A tornado struck a section of country five miles east of here yesterday afternoon and after demolishing a vast amount of property it passed down the Potomac river, uprooting trees, overturning small vessels, and playing havoc generally with small building near the banks of the stream.

The storm was most serious in western Pennsylvania. Nothing so serious was ever known. Towns were washed away, valleys filled with water, people were drowned by the thousands, and the loss of property is almost inconceivable. Johnstown on the Juniata was literally covered out of sight, only two houses to be seen above the water. The city could not be reached from any quarter and no reliable means could be secured. Houses, furniture, trees, bridges, dead bodies of men, women and children floated down stream continually. An immense reservoir near Blainville, gave way and a great wave of water rolled down the valley. The following dispatch gives a comprehensive report of the Johnstown calamity:

THE PENNSYLVANIA DISASTER.

SANG HOLLOW, PA., June 2—1 a. m.—The first accounts sent out of the Johnstown disaster are far below the wildest estimates placed upon the extent of the calamity, and instead of 2,000 or 3,000, it is probable the death list will reach 8,000; many say 10,000. It is now known that two passenger trains, sections of the day express on the Pennsylvania road have been thrown into the maddened torrent and the passengers drowned. These trains were laying on a siding between Jonstown and Conemaugh stations.

The awful torrent came down the narrow defile between the mountains, a distance of nine miles, and with a fall of 800 feet in that distance, sweeping away the villages of South Fork, Mineral Point, Woodvale and Conemaugh, leaving but one building standing, a wooden mill, where but an hour before had stood hundreds, and dashing on with the rear of a cataract and the speed of the wind upon the fair city at the foothills. The plain in which but yesterday sat Johnstown, sits in the mountains like a jewel in the queen's diadem. The great Gautier Steel works sat in this plain and the city below it. The railroad tracks bounding it at the base of the mountains on the north. Here the trains were standing when the water, like a catapult, came down on them with such resistless force that the heavy trains, locomotives, pullmans and all were overturned and swept down the torrent and were lodged against the great stone viaduct along with forty-one locomotives from the Johnstown round house, the heavy ma-

chinery and ponderous frame work of the Gautier mill, the accumulated debris of more than a thousand houses, furnitures, bridges, lumber, drift and human beings. The low arches of the stone viaduct choked up immediately and the water backed over the entire level of the valley upon which the city stood to the depth of what, from the water works indicate 38 feet. In the great sea thus formed, hundreds, perhaps thousands of people were struggling for life. The scene to-day is one of the most harrowing possible for the imagination of man to conceive. The accumulated drift gorged up at the viaduct to a height of forty feet and then took fire from the upsetting of stoves or lamps. As the flames crackled and roared among the dry timber of the floating houses human bodies were seen pinioned between the house roofs, locomotives, iron beams, freight, passenger and baggage cars, heavy iron beams, the greedy flames licking with haste their diet of human flesh. From infancy a few days old, to the wasted figures of age were burned before the eyes of the beholders, and no rescue from such a fate was possible. The dead has been computed at not less than 8,000 and the number may exceed that estimate, but until the waters will have abated the work of removing the dead from this tremendous mass, it will be impossible to tell how many lives have been lost.

There is no possibility of telling just who has been lost, as thousands are missing. The survivors, many of whom tell of the most thrilling escapes from collections of debris, house roofs, car doors and planks, seek the banks and gaze with stupor born of paralyzation of their mental faculties from fright and horror they have been subjected to. The number of people who are visible from the banks are so few in contrast with the population of the various little boroughs which constitute the city, that the question, "Where are the people?" is asked on all sides. The impression is gained that the disclosures yet to come where the gorge collected and which is now burning over an area of several acres are yet more ghastly.

The awfulness of the scene defies language to depict as it does the imagination to conceive of. Without seeing the havoc created no idea can be given either of the area of the desolation or extent of the damage.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, June 1, 1889:

Date.	Thermometer.			Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.		
May 26.....	72.8	49.0	.....	..
" 27.....	76.1	48.2	.....	..
" 28.....	67.9	55.9	.....	.48
" 29.....	62.2	48.4	.....	.06
" 30.....	62.9	39.9	.....	..
" 31.....	67.7	53.6	.....	1st
June 1.....	73.0	46.4	.....	..

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bradford & Clary..... Cheap Money.
Ceall, J. F..... Fruit Farm and Nursery
Chaffee & Son, O. S..... Dress Silks.
Jacobs, Dr. C. W..... Medical.
K. C. Hay Press Co..... Lightning Hay Press.
Stewart, O. H..... Cider Presses.
Taylor, J. H..... Wanted to Exchange.
Truesdell, F. W..... Golden Belt Herd.
The Horrozone Co..... Horrozone.
Vanderhoof, R. H..... Famous Star Herd.
Washburn, H. M..... Drugs and Remedies.
Western Swineherd..... Trial Subscription.

Summer Resorts of the Rockies.

All the summer resorts of Colorado, Utah and the Rocky Mountains, are reached in through Pullman Buffet sleeping cars from St. Louis and Kansas City, via Missouri Pacific Railway. "The Colorado Short Line" to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Tourists' round-trip tickets at low rates are on sale at all principal coupon offices in the United States, good for six months to return. For beautifully-illustrated tourist guide of 140 pages, descriptive of the resorts, and further information, address H. C. Townsend, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

There are in Holland 12,000 windmills, averaging eight-horse power each.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 8—John Lewis, Short-horns, Miami, Mo.
OCTOBER 9—John Lewis, Poland-Chinas, Miami, Mo.

Sorghum for Feed.

A paper read before the Sumner County Farmers' Association, May 11, 1889, by G. E. Meeker, of Belle Plaine.

The farmers of southwestern Kansas have anxiously looked for some plant that would in a measure take the place of the tame grasses of the East as a forage plant—something that would withstand the ravages of the chinch bug and all the other thousand and one insect plagues that we are afflicted with, as well as the hot winds that have made such sad havoc for the last two years. And I believe that in the sorghum plant we have come the nearest to realizing our wants in that respect, for after it is well started it will stand more adversity of the kind mentioned than any plant that I know of. For winter feed it makes more to the acre than anything else and of a fair quality, and stock of all kinds relish it well, including hogs. While I do not believe that stock should be fed on it entirely, it can be made the major rough feed with success. I have been raising it for the past several years and have never failed in getting a good crop when I had a good stand, and I would hardly know how to get along through the winter without sorghum. Two years ago my sorghum was worth mere to me per acre than any other crop raised. For pasture I have not succeeded as well as some others. But as we become better acquainted with the right way to treat it I believe that it is destined to be a very important part of the pasture for the future. I believe that it should be ten to twelve inches high before stock is turned on to it, and I think it would be better to have several fields in order to change from one to another. It will produce a large quantity of feed that will continue to grow until frost. As to the cultivation for a plant that makes such a rank growth when well started—it is tender and rather slow of growth at first—the ground should be freshly plowed on account of weeds and should not be allowed to get cloddy before harrowing. The harrow should follow the plow very closely in order to insure a perfect stand. I think drilling the best way to put it in, then follow with a roller or drag.

For feed, one bushel to the acre should be sown, and for pasture more would be better. To cut and cure for feed, if sown thick enough, it can be readily cut with a mower. I think it should be cut when about half headed out. If it stands until ripe it is liable to fall down and then it is very bad to handle, especially if coarse. After drying a few days it can be raked into winrows and stacked from winrow, or it may be hauled into big piles with what is called a godevil, by going as far on the winrow one way as you can and then haul from the other way and dump on top of the first, then straighten up with a fork. It will keep very well for winter feed, but I consider stacking the best, although it costs more. Sorghum is injured less by the weather than anything else that I know of.

Remarks on Sheep-Raising.

Mr. Edward Copeland, a veteran sheep-raiser of forty years' experience, whose ranch is five miles west of Douglass, Kas., gave us some good pointers on the advantages of Kansas as a wool-growing State. He was engaged in the sheep business in Illinois. Came to

Kansas in 1876 and engaged in the same business here until the fall of 1888, when he sold his sheep and retired on a comfortable fortune.

He prefers Kansas for the sheep industry, because the land is rolling, the winters short and mild, and the climate peculiarly well adapted to keep the sheep healthy. He says that Kansas wild grass is better feed for sheep than any tame grass. He has a fine blue grass pasture, but it was his custom, when he turned his sheep from the wild onto the tame pasture, to "sweeten them a little with corn." He has handled different breeds of sheep at different times, but prefers the pure Spanish Merinos to all other kinds. He says the native wild grass is harder to kill in Kansas than in Illinois, and he recommends when a pasture is badly eaten out, and the wild grass apparently killed, just to let it alone, take all stock off of it, and it will be all right in a year or two.

The highest price he ever received for a pound of wool was \$1.25, and the lowest 15 cents. Highest ever received in Kansas, 20 cents.

His estimate is that it will cost about \$2 to keep a sheep in first-class condition a year. Formerly when range was free and herders could be hired for \$15 per month, he kept sheep for \$1.60 per head per year.

He says wool can be raised at a small profit in Kansas for 12 cents per pound. If the wool pays the expenses, the business is considered to be fairly prosperous.

Highest price he ever paid for a sheep was \$500 for Lord Wool. He also paid \$400 for Dictator, and \$300 for Blooming Bride.

He considers 15 pounds of wool a fair average, but one year he had an average of 18 pounds and 7 ounces from a flock of 695 sheep. He says that he can bring sheep from Vermont to Kansas and increase the weight of fleece above what can possibly be done in that noted sheep State. His forty years' experience in wool-growing, accompanied by close observation, leads him to say emphatically that Kansas is the best State for the sheep industry.—*Mulvane Record*.

The Mutton Breeds.

The mutton breeds of sheep are natives of England, and are the outgrowth of England's mild climate and of the English farmers' system of high feeding. The home of the Southdowns is in the south of England among the downs of Sussex, and they are said to have existed there before the Conquest, but the originals of centuries ago have been greatly improved. This improvement was first undertaken and the breed first brought into prominence by John Ellman, who commenced this work in 1780, by a careful course of selection and breeding. The Cotswolds are a very old breed, and came from Gloucestershire. Mr. Spooner says the Cotswolds were formerly bred only on the hills, and fattened in the valleys of the Severn and the Thames, but with the inclosure of the Cotswold Hills, they were reared and fattened in that district. A Cotswold ram was imported into the United States in 1832; but the first considerable importation was made in 1840, when Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, and W. H. Sotham, of Jefferson county, New York, imported twenty-five head, which were bred by Mr. Hewer, of Northleach, Gloucestershire. It was about the middle of the last century when Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, in Leicestershire, began the improvement of the breed of mutton sheep then common to the midland counties. The old Leicesters are described as large, heavy, coarse-grained animals; but Bakewell,

by a system of crossing, so improved them that the new Leicester is now perhaps the most widely disseminated and most numerous of the native breeds in England. In speaking of the Leicester sheep, Randall says: "It is with profound pleasure that I am enabled to trace the first probable importation into the United States of improved English sheep to that great man, first in the arts of peace as well as war, George Washington." Livingston, writing in 1809, says of the "Arlington long-wooled sheep," that they were derived from the stock of General Washington—being bred by his step-son, Mr. Curtis, from a Persian ram and Bakewell ewes. There is one curious fact chronicled by the historians of the Leicesters and Cotswolds. They say: "The introduction of a little Cotswold blood into a Leicester flock has the effect of improving both the constitution of the animal and also the hind quarter, in which the Leicester is somewhat defective;" and again, "the Cotswolds have been extensively crossed with the Leicester sheep, by which their size and fleece have been somewhat diminished, but their carcass considerably improved, and their maturity rendered earlier." This would go to show that these two breeds are very closely allied and related.—*National Stockman*.

Cattle and Beef in the Argentine Republic.

Hon. E. L. Baker, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, in a report to the Department of State, says that the cattle industry of the Argentine Republic is in such a languishing condition that a law has been passed offering a guarantee of 5 per cent. for ten years on the capital employed in the business of exporting fresh or preserved beef. The report says that it is understood that several establishments are preparing to take advantage of the guaranty provided by the government and are going into the business on a large scale with special steamers fitted up for the traffic and warehouses in England and France. Great things are expected from this bounty law by the Argentines, but Consul Baker says he does not believe the law will hurt American beef shippers much until new modes are adopted for the preparation of beef for exportation. Stall-fed cattle are quite unknown in this country and all bullocks for the market are taken directly off the grass, the meat of course being soft and watery.

The Argentines it is thought will not cut much of a figure until they learn that dry food is absolutely necessary in order to prepare fresh meat for very distant foreign markets. The number of sheep in the Argentine Republic is estimated at 80,000,000, and of home cattle at 20,000,000. It has been customary to slaughter the surplus cattle and keep the stock down by the preparation of jerked beef for Brazil and Cuba and the shipment of the bones and tallow to Europe. These shipments have been steadily decreasing in the last few years, and the stock of horned cattle has increased from 15,000 to 20,000 head.

Three years ago nearly a half million of cattle were slaughtered annually in the province of Buenos Ayres alone. Last year the number did not exceed 100,000, and many slaughter establishments have been compelled to close up. The cattle industry has also become greatly depressed from this diminished demand abroad, and the value of the carcasses of the horned cattle has fallen from \$16 to \$20 a head, until they now are a drug in the market and at from \$3 to \$6 a head, or a little more than the value of the hide. It was in response to the frantic appeals

of the cattlemen that something be done to stimulate their industry that the law was enacted giving bounty to fresh beef exporting establishments.

Special Premiums Offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America--1889.

First.—For the Holstein-Friesian cow making the best one-day butter record at any State fair or at the expositions to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Toronto, Can., or at the New England or Bay State fairs—first premium, \$100, and gold medal of the Holstein-Friesian Association, valued at \$50; second premium, \$50.

Second.—For the Holstein-Friesian cow making the best one-day milk record at any State fair or at the expositions to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Toronto, Can., or at the New England or Bay State fairs—first premium, \$100, and gold medal of the Holstein-Friesian Association, valued at \$50; second premium, \$50.

Third.—For the Holstein-Friesian cow winning the first premium for butter in competition open to other breeds at any State fair, or at the expositions to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Toronto, Can., or at the New England or Bay State fairs—a premium of \$50.

Fourth.—For the Holstein-Friesian cow winning the first premium for milk in competition open to other breeds at any State fair, or at the expositions to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Toronto, Can., or at the New England or Bay State fairs—a premium of \$50.

Fifth.—For the best herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle at the State fair of each of the nine States owning the largest number of Holstein-Friesian cattle, which States are New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin—a premium of \$100.

Sixth.—For the best herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle exhibited at the State fair of each of the three States offering the largest herd premiums for Holstein-Friesian cattle, not including the nine States above named—a premium of \$100.

Seventh.—The association offers to duplicate any premium awarded to Holstein-Friesian cattle or their products at the exposition to be held at Buffalo, N. Y.

Eighth.—The association offers to duplicate any premium awarded to Holstein-Friesian cattle at the American Fat Stock Show to be held at Chicago, Ill.

NOTE.—Premiums must be awarded by the management of the fairs, and a certificate of award, signed by the President or Secretary, will be required before payment of any premium is made.

THOMAS B. WALES,
Secretary.

Iowa City, Iowa, May 25, 1889.

Shall Women be Allowed to Vote?

The question of female suffrage has agitated the tongues and pens of reformers for many years, and good arguments have been adduced for and against it. Many of the softer sex could vote intelligently, and many would vote as their husbands did, and give no thought to the merits of a political issue. They would all vote for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for they know it is a boon to their sex. It is unequalled for the cure of leucorrhoea, abnormal discharges, morning sickness, and the countless ills to which women are subject. It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee on wrapper around bottle.

The railway bridges in this country, if placed continuously, would reach from New York to Liverpool.

In the Dairy.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CREAMING SYSTEM.

By A. H. Hurd, at Waukesha County (Wisconsin) "Round-up" Institute.

The farmer proper is a producer, and in this age of specialties, the special producer of milk and cream will certainly have an advantage over him who spends half his time in manufacturing and finding a market for the product which only the other half of his time has produced. I have noticed that when a dairyman, who has been making butter for years, starts in to send his milk to the creamery, he invariably increases his herd of cows. He becomes especially a producer of milk. He wants to sell all the milk the farm will produce to the creamery, and devoting his whole time to that end, he is better able to do it. A dairyman may be able to make just as good butter as any creamery turns out, but he must have the necessary appliances and skill to do it, and in order to make these requisites profitable he should make up the butter for the neighborhood. It takes just as much skill and time to make ten pounds of butter as it does to make one hundred pounds, and the latter will sell for a higher price per pound, as the dealer who buys it will get ten times the profit in the larger lot.

There is another advantage which a good creamery brings to every farmer in the neighborhood of its location. It increases the value of his land. This advantage is enjoyed by all, whether they patronize the creamery, or make up their butter on their farms, so long as the creamery gets out good dividends to its patrons. A few individuals may have the conveniences, skill and time to make fine butter, and get full Elgin price for it. They may think it will make but little difference to them whether the creamery runs or "busts up," as the saying goes, for want of patronage. I think they are mistaken. The great majority of farmers are not situated as they are. They have not conveniences, time, skill or ability, to make first-class butter. Should the creamery close, three-fourths of the milk that went to it, would be made up and sold at the grocery as store butter, at a great sacrifice in price. All around, your dairying becomes unprofitable and cows would be kept at a loss; your neighbors hard up and the mortgages on their farms growing larger. Time goes on. You have milked cows and fought the witches in the cream so long you think you will sell out, leave the farm and move into town. Now comes your disadvantage for the lack of the creamery system. Land is cheap. A hundred men want to sell to one that wants to buy. And this has not been your first trouble. The creamery system has been abolished, and so much poor butter has been made, consumption has not been equal to the supply.

Every pound of poor butter takes the place of two pounds of good, and you find the market badly overstocked. A condition that affects all grades in price. Another point, were the creameries to go out of existence to-day, oleomargarine, the dairyman's worst enemy, would gain a great advantage, and the manufacture of it would be largely increased. What the dairyman needs is a greater consumption, to maintain and stimulate prices, and creamery butter has done a great deal to increase consumption—because it has decreased the production of bad butter. It will bear the trial of "hot cakes" favorably; and everybody knows how fast they go. As I have said before, I believe it is possible for a dairyman to make just as fine but-

ter as any creamery, but when it is not the special business of the farmer, it often becomes too much of a secondary effort. If the ladies make the butter, visitors take up their time, and a woman who would not stop a churn to receive callers, or make a cake for her table, in consequence of unexpected company, or the like, who would not put off churning on Monday, when the cream was ready, in order to get her washing out, and a hundred other household duties "just wouldn't have any home at all, might just as well live in a creamery." And yet all this makes an uneven grade of butter. Scarcely two churnings are alike, and a regular customer, who pays the highest prices, demands these conditions. And unless there is a quantity sufficient to make a business of it, it won't pay for the time and trouble it costs.

Wisconsin produced in 1885 over 50,000,000 pounds of butter. The average price received for this butter was 16 cents a pound, if we judge the value given in the census of 1885. Fully 45,000,000 pounds of that butter was produced on the farm. The average price of the general run of creamery butter was about 23 cents. Here is a difference of 7 cents per pound, or in the aggregate, \$3,500,000, which the farmers and the State lost by trying to make the butter on the farm.

All farmers are unfitted by education, or contact with the world, to make a success as merchants. To get good, remunerative prices, one must make a study of the markets, and invent ways of reaching the highest-priced customers. To do this successfully, one must keep points constantly in mind. Hence it is that creamerymen are more successful as marketmen. The tendency of farm life is to shut a man up between his own line fences, and as St. Paul says, "measure himself by himself." That kind of measuring keeps a man in ignorance of the kind of man or butter-maker he is. He takes his butter to a country store and swaps it off and never secures a particle of market education, because he is not selling in a butter market. Besides all this it takes a special dairy education to make that kind of butter that will command the best market prices. This kind of education the farmer is very loth to give himself. Nine pounds out of ten of the milk that produced the great mass of 16-cent butter, would have made 25-cent butter providing it could have been taken away from the farm as soon as drawn from the cow, and subjected to first-class creamery conditions. Hence the great advantage to the farmer of the creamery. The great mass of farmers who keep cows are not dairymen. They do not consider that they need to know any more about the principles of dairying than they did when they were doing nothing but growing wheat. Left to themselves they make but little improvement. Something needs to be done to make them rub against one another and thus show up their deficiencies. That something is a creamery. The moment it comes to a neighborhood every man who patronizes it is put into comparison with his neighbor. That stimulates him to increase his product. Thus the creamery becomes the center of dairy education for the little knot of men who are its patrons. The farmers need dairy education sadly. The lack of it is the great reason why they do not make more money out of their cows. There are thousands of new and valuable ideas that the well-posted dairyman has, that the average farmer knows nothing about. As long as he stays an average farmer he will keep in that state. Make a creamery patron of him and the same man changes. He is in a current. If

he does not get more and better knowledge out of it, he alone is to blame. Some one has put this subject in a nutshell when he said: "Within a circuit containing 100 farms, 100 women empty 100 cream jars into 100 churns at 100 different temperatures, and 100 witches in the cream try the patience of 100 overworked women and make 100 samples of 100 grades of butter, to be sold to 100 merchants at 100 prices, and what does it amount to? One good butter-maker by taking the milk or cream produced by the 100 farms, will turn out more and better butter, of an even grade or quality, at a much higher price, with more profit and less labor on the farms."

No Royal Road—Creaming Milk.

The agricultural papers have recently been publishing the methods of the manufacture of fancy, high-priced butter, and it appears that none of them pursue precisely the same methods. The variations are often quite wide, plainly showing that there is no royal road to fancy butter-making. Fine and fancy butter is made by quite different methods, but one fact stands out very clearly: Scrubs and all breeds of cows may be employed successfully, but in every case of fancy butter-making noticed the cows were well kept, well fed and well cared for. We have never seen or heard of an instance where abused cows have been the source of a supply of fancy or fine butter. As surely as something does not come from nothing, first-class butter never comes from a dairy of cows that are not well supplied with the materials for its elaboration. These materials, fully supplied, are necessary to the production of the best butter.

Two other things are noted as essential. These are strict cleanliness and some regard for temperatures. The latter may vary considerably, but the temperatures must be kept within a range of 40 to 70 deg. for the various operations, and a good deal of common sense has to enter into the work. Other matters may affect the quality of the butter somewhat, but these are the principal ones, while several considerations affect the quantity of the yield. The different methods of creaming milk appear to have little or no influence on the quality, whatever they may have on the yield. But it appears to be quite certain that the closest separation of the cream from the milk, although it increases the yield, is not favorable to the finest quality. By the gravity process, the cream that rises first makes the best butter, and that which comes afterward produces an inferior grade. It may be set down as a rule that the very best butter-makers leave the poorer cream in the milk. There may be some exceptions, where other conditions come in to modify results; but these exceptions will probably be found no more than are necessary to prove the rule. Thorough experimentation will ultimately demonstrate that the butter-maker has the choice between better quality at a small loss of quantity and a small increase of quantity at the cost of a somewhat reduced quality. Extreme quantity and superior quality are not compatible by any known process.

But as very nice and palatable butter can be and is made where a very small percentage of cream is left in the milk, it may be desired by most people to secure the largest yield. In that case, all should heed the teaching of the experiments of Dr. Babcock, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, which show that the sooner milk is set after it is drawn from the cow, the more complete the separation of the cream. The delay of a few minutes had a marked effect on the per-

cent. of cream left in the milk, the amount steadily increasing with the increase of time. The Doctor thinks that the fall of temperature has little to do with the matter, as milk which had been delayed in setting, when afterward warmed up, did not part with its cream any better than milk delayed in the same way which was not warmed. This is contrary to what has been taught by good authority, and needs confirmation by additional experiments.

Dr. Babcock is supposed to be the first to find fibrin—a constituent of the blood, in milk. On exposure to the air, this soon coagulates and entangles the globules of cream in the coagulum. The amount of fibrin in milk is extremely small, and it is difficult to understand how so small an amount can have so marked an effect in retarding the rising of the cream. But it is claimed that this sufficiently increases the viscoseness of the milk to account for the result. The Doctor recommends not only immediate but cold-setting, as sudden cooling prevents the fibrin from coagulating. If he is correct, a vast amount of cream has been lost in the past by shallow-setting in the air. But as salt prevents the coagulation of fibrin, why may not the addition of a very small amount of salt immediately after milking have the desired effect of keeping the fibrin in a liquid form?

The Doctor argues that the theory that cream rises best on a falling temperature is false, because the globules of cream are so infinitesimally small that they will cool as rapidly as the serum in the milk. But it may be replied that size, in this case, can be of little or no consequence, since the molecules of water in the milk are almost infinitely smaller than the fat globules. Indeed, the molecules are so small that no microscope has ever resolved them, while the Doctor not only sees the butter globules, but counts them and measures their diameter.—T. D. Curtis, in *Dairy World*.

Colorado Tourist Rates.

With the approach of the summer's heat, many people will seek a "cooler climate." Colorado, with its high altitudes, furnishes an abundance of "climb," and is a favorite summer resort. The *Santa Fe Route* has placed on sale at all coupon ticket offices round-trip tourist tickets, at reduced rates, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Trinidad. Excursion rates from junction points in Colorado to all mountain resorts. Tickets are good going 30 days; returning, 5 days; final limit, October 31, 1889. Through Pullman Sleepers daily to Denver, Colorado, Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad. Call on nearest *Santa Fe Route* ticket agent for rates and tickets.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A.,
A. T. & S. F. R. R.,
Topeka, Kansas.

"They rested there—escaped awhile
From cares which wear the life away,
To eat the lotus of the Nile
And drink the poppies of Cathay."

And every American business man is beginning to find that his summer vacation is more and more of a necessity; the money-making machine won't stand the strain without an occasional rest. The "American Alps" of Colorado offer the highest conditions for perfect relaxation, pure vital air, comfortable hotels and the noblest scenery in the country, and may be reached on the South Park Division of the Union Pacific railway.

It is un-American in the higher sense for our people to prate about Europe so glibly when so many of them are profoundly ignorant of the wondrous beauties of their native land. As a matter of fact there are hundreds of thousands of American citizens who are thoroughly familiar with Switzerland; who have idled away weeks at Lucerne, done Chamouni, and attempted the Matterhorn, and yet have never feasted on the lovely beauty, the wild weird majesty of any one of the Colorado Peaks. "More than Alpine glory" rewards visitors along the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado. There is no scenery like it in the new world.

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

A HEAVY WHEAT CROP ASSURED.

Acreage of Wheat, Oats and Corn Largely Increased Over Last Year.

A GOLDEN YEAR FOR KANSAS.

Excepting Three or Four Counties in the Southwest, Crops of All Kinds Are in First-Class Condition.

The KANSAS FARMER this week presents its readers with the best showing for the State which it has ever published. Our reports are almost uniformly good. A few counties, a small area in the southwestern part of the State—Haskell, Grant, Gray and Meade—are not in good condition, but with these exceptions, the whole State seems to be in first-class order. The acreage of wheat, oats and corn is larger than last year by probably as much as 30 per cent., and the yield, unless storm or other unforeseen calamity befalls them, will be not only better than it was last year, but very good for any year. Wheat is heavy—that is the universal statement. In some parts of the State rain has been excessive, delaying field work, but it has destroyed and hindered chinch bugs. The temperature the last eight or ten days of May was low, preventing rapid growth of corn, but nothing has occurred except drought in the counties named, to even suggest a doubt about good crops of all kinds if the weather is seasonable from this time on. In the southern half of the State wheat is now made, harvest has already begun in the southern counties. Kansas never had a better wheat crop than she has this year. Corn will be fully as good as the wheat if its present condition could decide it. The fruit crop is generally good, though late frosts injured it a good deal.

Allen county.—The acreage of wheat, corn and oats, as given in by the trustees, is less than for 1888, the farmers, at least a large number of them, refusing to give statistical information. There is, however, a greater acreage this year. Wheat is the best it has been for a number of years, also oats. Owing to cool weather, corn is backward. All kinds of fruit is looking well. Apples are not as abundant as last year, peaches are doing finely, with prospects of an immense yield. Chinch bugs are not doing any damage in this county.

Anderson.—Wheat acreage about the same as last year, small, looks as fine as could wish; in bloom; if nothing occurs to damage till harvest will be the best crop for years. Larger acreage of oats than last year; prospect not flattering; looks better the last two weeks, and may come out and make an average crop. Corn an average acreage; never looked better; ground in fine condition; good stand; season all that could be desired. Heavy rain 28th. Flax, 20 per cent. less sown, looks well. There will be abundant of all kinds of grain, both small and standard. Old chinch bugs are plenty, and if weather gets dry so they can hatch there are enough to eat everything. Grapes are fine.

Atchison.—Wheat, fine prospect where the hail did not strike. We had a hail storm on the 19th that did a great deal of damage to the wheat and other crops. Some of the wheat ground has been planted to corn. Corn is backward on account of cold, wet weather. We are having very wet weather and it is cold at this writing. This will settle the bugs for a while that were working on the wheat. Fruit prospect not very good for apples, cherries and all kinds of small fruit good, peaches very few. The oats commenced to head out very short.

Barton.—Wheat had a hard fight the first part of May; high winds, frost and dry, and about the 15th very hot for a day or so, but it is better than last year at this time by 50 per cent.; some is injured, but to what extent cannot be determined now; acreage 20 per cent. greater. Rye very good; acreage low. Corn is much ahead of last year as to growth and culture, acreage somewhat greater. Oats are very good; acreage 10 per cent. increase. Frost in early part of month thinned it out very much; there will be some of all kinds. Kaffir corn and the malzes are about the only new crops, and perhaps some cotton on south side of river. There will be more alfalfa than ever sown. No perceptible damage by insects of any kind. Dry weather, high winds and frost did some harm, but we have had some very fine showers of late, and is now quite cool.

Bourbon.—The acreage of wheat, corn and oats about the same as last year. Wheat never looked better. The first planting of corn has been plowed twice and is looking splendid; late planting not so good, owing to cold rains. Oats were being badly damaged by bugs, but recent rains insure a fair crop. Flax looks well, with 10 per

cent. increase in acreage. Peach trees are full, while apples are going to be scarce.

Brown.—Fall wheat, condition 100 per cent.; it has just headed out. Spring wheat, oats and rye all 100. Corn has made an excellent stand and is being worked. The general rains in the past ten days, with warm weather, has brought vegetation forward at a 2:40 pace. Hail has done some damage in different localities and has destroyed the fruit, but where not injured the prospect is good for a crop of fruit. Grass looks fine. Do not know any damage being done to crop by insects of any kind. I never saw a better prospect for all kinds of farm products at this season of the year.

Chase.—Acreage of wheat larger than last year. Oats about twice as much as last year. Rye about same as last year. All crops look well. Plenty of rain. Chinch bugs were very numerous the fore part of the month, but since recent rains don't show much. Fruit bloomed very heavy, but mostly blasted; apples 25 per cent. of full crop, cherries 40 per cent., peaches same, plums none, small fruits light, except raspberries and blackberries; grapes, first setting, killed by frosts of 2d and 3d of May; reset, but will be light. Cyclone passed through part of this county, destroying six dwellings, killing one man and injuring some others.

Chautauque.—Of wheat there is not less than 75 per cent. more sown than last year, and much heavier growth of straw and well headed. If no storms or accidents of that kind occurs there will be a heavier yield than last year. No insects of any kind to harm, but the heavy rains have caused some heavy pieces of wheat to break down a little. Oats are very fine, and three times as much sown as last year. Corn is fair, but not as much planted as in 1888. There will be a much greater quantity of cotton raised this year than last, in pieces of from five to twenty acres. Fruit of most kinds promises well, with the exception of plums and some varieties of apples and pears, but other varieties are better than the crop of 1888; peaches are very fine. We have had more rain during the month of May than any part of the State reported, and more than for years in this county. I believe the heaviest fall during any one rain was about seven inches, more or less from overflow, but not so extensive as during the floods of 1885.

Cherokee.—Wheat acreage 100, condition 110; corn acreage 90, condition 90; oats acreage 110, condition 120; small fruit, berries and cherries much more abundant; prospect for more than an average crop of peaches, not more than a three-quarter crop of apples; fruit all more forward than usual. Too much rain and cold nights for corn. No chinch bugs to be seen now.

Clay.—The condition of wheat, corn and oats is fully equal to last year. There is a small increase in the acreage of wheat and oats; no damage done by chinch bugs. Fruit prospect good. The strawberry crop, now being marketed, is very fine.

Cheyenne.—Corn acreage over 50 per cent. greater. Wheat over 100 per cent. Oats 50 per cent. All in first-class condition, with exception of now and then a poor piece of winter and spring wheat. No bugs or other insects reported. An abundance of rain. Ground in fine condition and an abundant harvest anticipated. Fruit trees in fine condition. Forest trees doing finely. Little hail last week, heavy rains also. Cattle, horses and hogs in fine condition.

Clark.—Corn crop is in good condition—about two-thirds as much as last year. Wheat has been injured some by the continued dry weather and severe winds the first week in this month. We have had no rain to speak of for six weeks until the 27th, a good rain. Oats are also cut short by the dry spell. There is perhaps twice the acreage of last year and five times as much wheat. Castor beans are being tried as a new crop, there being about 3,000 acres planted. There will be considerable broomcorn. No fruit trees old enough to bear; wheat harvest has commenced. Chinch bugs have done little damage. Drouth and winds have injured wheat and oats more. Some fields of wheat and rye are no good, usually those that were sown late and badly put in. Other fields, it is claimed, will yield twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre. Weather has been cool and gloomy all week; almost had frost a day or two ago.

Cloud.—Wheat, winter, an increase over 1888 20 per cent. Spring wheat, rye, corn and oats in good condition. Fruit prospect better than any previous year, though somewhat thinned by frost and excessively high wind for three days. The chinch bug has received a bad backset, from which it does not seem probable he will recover sufficiently to do any damage to this year's crop at least. There has never been in the county's history so fine a prospect for crops of all kinds as now.

Coffey.—Wheat acreage is very little larger than last year; condition extra good. Corn acreage about the same as last year, and in good condition, except the water on ground—most too much of that in some localities for corn at present. Oats about the same acreage as last year, heading out short but looks very well. In some parts of the county farmers are paying particular attention to sorghum, and it is looking and doing well. Apples a medium crop, peach trees full, cherries plenty, small fruit an average. Plenty of rain.

Comanche.—The heavy frost the last of April and the first of May done a great deal of damage to the growing crops, especially to wheat. The most of our wheat is of the early variety and was heading nicely, and is thought will have half crop yet. Oats will not amount to much. Castor beans were

cut down also, but many replanted. There is a large crop put out this spring, the largest since this has been a county. The late rains have given people great courage to try and regain what they lost by the hot seasons for the last two years. Corn is looking well at present. No insects of any kind to bother our crops worth reporting. Some are now laying their corn by and are going to plant their wheat ground in corn. Wheat is now being cut rapidly as possible and in a few days will be in the shock.

Cowley.—The acreage of wheat as compared with last year is about one-fourth more, and the condition is 25 or 30 per cent. better. Barring all misfortune, the wheat in this county will average between 15 and 20 bushels per acre; the Early May variety will do to crop about June 5. Corn is a good stand generally, but is growing rather slowly on account of so much cool weather; the acreage is about 25 per cent. less than last year. Oats never looked so well, with fully double the acreage of last year. There will be quite an acreage of corn planted with the lister after the wheat is taken off the ground. The apple crop will not be as large as last year, but peaches will be plenty. No chinch bugs to amount to anything.

Crawford.—Wheat acreage not as large as usual; what is sown is looking well. Corn small on account of rain and late planting, not all planted yet in this locality, full as large on an acreage as usual. Oats, a much larger acreage than usually sown, and promises a good crop at present. Fruit of all kinds except apples gives promise of a good crop. No damage as yet from chinch bugs or other insects. A very wet, backward season.

Dickinson.—Wheat is simply superb, all headed out, and larger heads than usual; acreage, compared with last year, 150 per cent. The above statement will apply to oats. The stand of corn is fine, fields have been once and twice cultivated, and the plant is making a good sturdy growth. Potatoes are enjoying the moist weather of the past month and are making a vigorous growth, early varieties in bloom; mulching is much practiced here, Kaffir corn, milo maize, African maize, and mangel wurzel are largely grown this year. Noxious insects are harmless as yet; while the hessian fly luxuriates in moist, cloudy weather, such a condition of the atmosphere knocks the chinch bug and the potato bug out of time; there is abundance of the perfect insects, but no larvae as yet. The past month has been remarkable for wind, storm and rain; the south half of the county had a disastrous storm, the hail destroyed many fields of wheat and oats, and the wind many dwellings and barns. Fruits will be abundant except the apple crop; the blossoms were destroyed by the tarnish bug.

Doniphan.—The prospect for wheat is better than last year, in fact the prospect was never better; the acreage is more than last year. Corn looks well, a good stand, acreage about the same as last year. Oats is about the same as corn. Grass is as good as it ever was in this county; a good deal of new land seeded this season and the season has been all that could be desired for it. The small fruit crop is good; strawberries and cherries now ripe; the apple crop will not be more than one-fourth of what it was last season. No damage from insects or hail.

Ellis.—The acreage is equal to that of last year for wheat and corn. Some milo maize and Kaffir corn are being planted. Wheat is unusually promising. Corn is good but wet weather is delaying its cultivation and weeds are getting quite a start. Fruit prospects are excellent. Cold, wet weather has quieted the chinch bugs.

Ellis.—Acreage of everything is increased over last year, more especially of wheat and oats. These last-named crops are now very fine and promising a large yield. The weather is too wet and too cold for the greatest good of the corn crop. All classes of fruit are promising a large yield, cherry and plum trees are too full for the best results. Chinch bugs threatened some early in the season, but with the heavy and continuous rains, the rank growth of vegetation has so covered them that they are hidden from view, if not wiped out entirely.

Ellsworth.—Prospect for wheat was never better than now; it bids fair to turn thirty bushels per acre of No. 1 gilt-edged wheat. Oats now, are on a basis of 100; fully 120. Corn all planted, stand good and some are cultivating. Chinch bugs as yet have done no damage. Rains have been seasonable and in good quantity.

Finney.—The wheat crop, though small in acreage, promises well. Oats good, and the acreage more than double last year's sowing. The chinch bug has not yet made its appearance in this county, and there is as yet no injury to growing crops. The first cut of alfalfa is being harvested. It will make from one and one-half to two and one-half tons to the acre. It is a perennial plant, and a very large acreage has been sown this spring. Corn is promising better at this time than ever before in this county. The acreage is fully double what it was last year. Small fruits are doing well, the strawberry crop is coming off and it is yielding well. There will be plenty of apples in the bearing orchards, also prunes, but no peaches. We have abundance of rain this spring, and the farmers as a rule are very hopeful. The irrigating ditches are doing good work, and there has been no scarcity of water as yet, further than occasionally a day or two at a time. Crops, both under the ditch and outside, are in fine condition. The county is now almost sure of a flour mill to be erected at Garden City this fall, and in consequence there will be a

very large acreage of wheat sown this fall. **Ford.**—Wheat acreage double that of '88, injured by frost on low land the first week in May, on upland condition good. Corn acreage more than 1888, condition good. Oats acreage at least 25 per cent. over 1888, condition good. Rye in good condition, an increase of at least 50 per cent. over 1888, and will be ready to harvest by June 15. No chinch bugs or any insects. Where orchards are old enough there will be a full crop of fruit.

Franklin.—Wheat 25 per cent. more than last year, and 50 per cent. better. Some fairly good oats, some poor, average perhaps similar to last year. Corn acreage same as last year. Chinch bugs fly thickly some days and are reported to have done considerable damage to oats in places. Prospects for small fruits excellent, and a good crop of fruit of all kinds hoped for. Superabundance of rain. This report does not apply to any large extent of country as my observations have been limited.

(2) Condition of all crops good, double acreage of wheat and very fine; prospect for fruit good. No chinch bugs. Very rainy during April and May. Corn weedy.

Gove.—Wheat acreage about 25 per cent. above last year's crop, condition good. Corn acreage about the same as last year, but a better stand and cleaner. Oats acreage about same as last year, condition fair. Rye a slight increase in acreage and promises a heavier yield. Cherry trees are the only trees old enough to bear, and they are well filled with cherries. Chinch bugs are doing slight damage to wheat and rye on the Hackberry bottom near Sloey, the only place that has been reported in the county.

Grant.—Very dry since the middle of April. Rye and wheat died before or shortly after heading out and farmers have cut the straw for hay. Oats also a total failure. Corn, rice corn and cane growing very slowly. Much of the planting done after the third week of April did not come up. No chinch bugs. New crops this year are rice corn and castor beans. Grass is short and drying.

Gray.—Condition of wheat and oats is poor, acreage probably more than last year. Corn is fair. Some cotton, milo maize and rice corn has been planted. No fruit in the county. Chinch bugs did some damage in the fall, but at present there are none.

Greeley.—The agricultural outlook in Greeley to-day is truly a deplorable one. It has been too dry for everything. However, millet, cane, broomcorn and potatoes look well, and occasionally a field of wheat and corn are holding their own, but everything is suffering. At the Tribune weather station there has only fallen .36 of an inch of rain up to the 24th. Up to the first of the month everything was flattering, but now the other side of the picture shows up.

Greenwood.—Larger acreage of corn planted than last year, but much less wheat and oats sown. A good stand of corn, but owing to the wet, cool weather, does not grow very rapidly; cultivating well under way. Wheat and oats looking splendid. A large acreage of sorghum was sown for fodder and is looking fine; this crop is gaining in favor, and is considered by many as equal to or better than millet. The small fruit crop is immense, every peach tree is loaded with fruit, apple crop will be light, cherries are a full crop. No damage being done by chinch bugs. No complaint about cut worms in corn. General outlook good. Hay crop will be immense.

Harvey.—Wheat at this date is in excellent condition, the continuous cold rains having nearly destroyed all chinch bugs, hardly any young bugs have been hatched; the acreage is increased over 1888; the acreage will be about 30,000 acres; a hail storm on the 23d damaged some fields and destroyed some others entirely in the north-west part of county. With favorable weather for the next three weeks Harvey county will harvest the biggest crop of wheat it has harvested since 1874. The corn acreage will be about 80,000 acres, is looking well, good stand and color. As for oats, the prospects are exceedingly good, with a large acreage. Sorghum and millet will be sown in large quantities, what is sown now looks well. Pastures are good and stock looking splendid.

Haskell.—Wheat and oats in only medium condition, too much cold, acreage twice that of a year ago. Corn is in elegant condition. Millet, cane, sorghum and barley are growing. No harm from chinch bugs.

Jackson.—Wheat, corn and oats are fully equal, both in area and condition, to last year. Chinch bugs threatened wheat and oats the first part of May, but frequent and abundant rains for the last three weeks have stopped the bugs in their ravages and at present everything looks promising. Cut worms have damaged a few fields of corn. Fair prospect for fruit, not so many apples as last year, but more cherries; wherever there are peach trees they are full.

Jefferson.—Reduced acreage of wheat, condition good, far better than last year. Corn acreage and condition about same as last year. Oats acreage and condition 10 per cent. better. No new crops. Fruit prospects excellent for everything. Chinch bugs plenty early in season, but heavy rains believed to have destroyed eggs and young.

Jewell.—Acreage of corn larger than ever before. Oats and wheat a little larger acreage, all looking well, though some complaint of chinch bugs in the fall wheat. Fruit prospects could not be better, peaches will be plenty and cherries immense, apple orchards full of fruit. Farm work ten days ahead of what it usually is at this date.

Johnson.—Wheat in very fine condition, 10 per cent. more than last year. Corn about same as last year. Oats less and not in good

condition, too wet. Grass good. Apples will be about half crop, cherries three-fourths, peaches fair, plums fine, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries fair crop. Chinch bugs not doing any damage, the cool and heavy rains having extinguished them nearly if not all.

Kingman.—Wheat acreage 30 per cent. more than last year, corn 30 per cent. less, oats about the same. Wheat is in fine condition and will probably average thirty bushels per acre for the entire county. No chinch bugs to speak of. Corn small and very backward; owing to the cold wet spring most every one had to plant over. Oats heading short, but fair to good. Prospect good for big crop of fruit, especially peaches and grapes. Have been in this county eleven years, and never saw as many fine rains as we have had this spring. Everything prospering.

Labette.—Wheat is in splendid condition and promises a large yield, acreage larger than last season. Oats doing well, about same acreage as last year. Increased acreage of corn, is small but doing well and good stand. Have not heard a single complaint of chinch bugs. Fruit prospects splendid, apples, peaches, cherries and small fruit all doing well.

Lane.—Small grain looking better than at this time last year, acreage larger. Oats heading, but very short. Wheat and rye injured by hard winds. No bugs. South part of county needing rain badly. Cane, milo maize and Kaffir corn slow to germinate, poor stand, too cold for them. Corn and potatoes looking fine. Thursday morning, May 30, the larks were covered with a thin coat of ice; the frost will surely damage the gardens.

Lyon.—Acreage of wheat as compared with last year, 20 per cent. increase, and in good condition, unless the present wet weather damages it. Acreage of corn is about the same last year and in fine condition. The acreage of oats is 25 per cent. above last year, and since the rains are looking well. Prospects for fruit good, peach trees loaded with all they can carry, apples will be a good crop. Grasses could hardly be in better condition. Stock doing first-rate. The price of hay is below the cost of production. Chinch bugs opened up savagely, but recent very heavy rains have brought us relief. Farmers are much encouraged.

(2) The acreage of wheat is perhaps 5 per cent. greater than last year, excellent condition, say 110, good stand, good height and filling nicely. Corn about same acreage, stand good and mostly well tended, some fields weedy on account of excessive rains. Oats crop is fully 105 in quantity and quality. Chinch bugs were numerous until recently, the frequent rains have nearly destroyed them, no young ones up to this date, and we had the heaviest rains of the season last night and to-day, which will prevent damage by the bugs for at least some time to come. Apples will be two-thirds of a crop, peaches two-thirds, which means a great abundance, as we have not had a full crop for some years. Alfalfa has been sown by some of our farmers and is looking very well. Tame grass doing very well.

Marion.—Wheat, condition 125, acreage 150 per cent.; corn, condition 125, acreage 125 per cent.; oats, condition 100, acreage 100 per cent. Fruit of all kinds most excellent, never knew of such a crop of peaches as we have in prospect now. Wheat and oats have been damaged somewhat by chinch bugs, but we trust recent heavy rains will much retard if not destroy them.

Marshall.—Increased wheat acreage, in fine condition. Increased acreage of corn and condition never better. An increase in oats acreage, condition only fair, too dry up till now. Fruit all right. Slight frost last night, no damage. No damage from chinch bugs, cut worms slight. Crops, as a whole, away above the average.

McPherson.—Wheat acreage 50 per cent. more than last year, condition first-class, soft wheat turning, never saw better prospect for wheat than now. Oats acreage 10 per cent. less than last year, condition excellent, early oats all headed, straw lengthy. Corn acreage 10 per cent. less than last year, not very forward for this time of year owing to excessive wet and cool weather, some are unable to keep it clean, listed corn suffering the worst this year, much of it on flat land drowned out and nearly all of it quite weedy. Chinch bugs not all dead yet, but not doing any damage. Had another fine rain last night.

Meade.—A largely increased acreage of wheat was sown and looked fine up to the late frosts in April and subsequent hard winds, now the prospect is for only one-half crop. Oats somewhat hurt, but as rains have fallen in some localities will likely make a three-fourths crop. Corn never promised more or better at this time of year, but little planted. New crops are mostly of the different sorts of sorghum, and they are looking well. Fruits, where old enough, are fine. Altogether, we are in fair shape for frontier folk.

Miami.—The wheat, corn and oats acreage is the same as last year, with an increase perhaps of oats. The condition is good, with perhaps too much wet for corn. The fruit prospect is good in every respect. No damage to speak of from chinch bugs or other insects. Rather much rain for cultivating corn.

Mitchell.—Acreage of wheat 25 per cent. more and condition fully as good as last year. Oats acreage greatly increased and condition much better than last year, just beginning to head. Corn acreage about 80 per cent. of last year, the stand injured by wet weather, not growing fast, weather too

cool. Kaffir corn being tried some this year. Very little damage by chinch bugs.

Montgomery.—Considerably more wheat than last year, in good condition where it was not injured by hail. It has been too wet for favorable work this season. Corn has not been worked as much as usual and some once a week. Oats doing well and rather more of an acreage than last year. There will be more sorghum planted for feed than ever before. Fruit prospects very fine, especially peaches, which have been so scarce. Stock doing well. There has been no chance for chinch bugs to hatch this year, and we hope the stock on hand may reach the point where they will turn up their toes and leave no progeny.

Morris.—Oats are in elegant condition at present, about half the acreage of last year. Corn a little backward from heavy rains, and considerable washed out, acreage about 30 per cent. more than last year. Tame grass never better, ready now to cut. Prospects for fruit good. Chinch bugs about killed out from recent rains, were doing great damage before.

Morton.—Wheat in fair condition, some very good, acreage about 4,500, acreage last year 338, most of the wheat needs rain. Rains have been frequent of late but were only local. Corn is small but most of it looking well, weather too cool for rapid growth, acreage about same as last year. Oats fair but need rain, some pieces very good, about same acreage as last year. A good acreage of sorghum cane, maize, millet and Kaffir corn has been and is being planted, but small yet. Potatoes promise well and are looking fine. No damage to any crops as yet by insects of any kind reported. No fruit worth mentioning, not old enough.

Nemaha.—Small acreage of wheat sown, probably less than last year, condition good. Oats, acreage somewhat increased, condition good. Increased acreage of corn planted; early is ten days further ahead than last year, condition very good, corn-plowing in progress when ground is dry enough. Prospects for apples and small fruit good, some peaches. Chinch bugs are quite numerous in some oatfields, have done but little damage as yet, and if showers continue until after young hatch, they will not do much injury.

Neosho.—Wheat is looking remarkably well, some reports of its being slightly damaged by wet weather, acreage larger by one-third than last year, with indications of a larger yield. Oats, acreage 100 per cent. larger than last year, mostly heading out and promises well. Corn, owing to the wet weather, it is not as far advanced as last year; some up knee-high, some not more than 4 or 5 inches, acreage about the same as last season, with prospects about the same. Some varieties of apples very full, while others are an entire failure, cherries hardly an average; peach trees are loaded down, small fruits very full. Very little damage done by chinch bugs, too much rain.

Ness.—Probably not as much wheat, oats or corn as last year, owing to the late drouth, yet much new ground will probably be planted in places. All crops planted are thrifty, owing to much rain this spring. No chinch bugs. As the largest sugar mill in the state (300 ton capacity) is now in course of erection at Ness City, a very large area of sorghum is being planted. As to crops for feed, sorghum, milo maize and rice corn will take the lead, and much will be planted to feed the cattle that supply the two creameries.

Norton.—A larger acreage, by at least one-third, than last year, of corn; corn-plowing about to commence. Wheat is good so far, mostly spring-wheat. Some fall-rye looks well where it was half put in. Oats are double in acreage over last year. No serious damages from chinch bugs so far, that I have heard or seen. Not much fruit has as yet been planted here. Peaches bloomed finely and look so yet. Several farmers are planting care and broom corn. Plenty of rain so far, about once a week. Corn looks good.

Osage.—The acreage of wheat is about double that of last year. Corn and oats about the same as last year. The wheat prospect is extra good, corn good but backward, oats poor, but improving since the rains. The fruit prospect is good, especially the peaches. Chinch bugs are numerous and have done some damage to oats; the late cool weather has seemed to put a check to their ravages; the young ones are just beginning to make their appearance. The potatoes are looking splendid.

Osborne.—Fall wheat (except a few weedy pieces), good; spring wheat, very good; largely increased acreage of each. Oats, a full average acreage, condition good. Corn needs warmer weather, is a good stand and healthy. Fruit all right. No bugs. Have been in Kansas nearly twenty years and never saw a better prospect for small grain. Ground well soaked and are having frequent showers. Never saw farmers more hopeful or working harder.

Ottawa.—Prospects in our county are flattering this season. Crops of all kinds never looked better. More oats this year than ever before sown in one year and looking fine. Quite a lot of alfalfa clover sown this spring, looking well, eight inches high already. Fruit is not a full crop, damaged by frost. Chinch bugs gone up, can't hear of or see any of any account. Outlook for Ottawa county is promising.

(2) Condition of wheat fair, not very tall or thick on ground, but fine heads and promises to be a fine berry, acreage about double that of last year. Oats is all that can be desired, about same acreage as last year. Corn is an excellent stand, but not growing very fast; on account of cool weather. There

is rather more cane and milo maize planted than common. There will be a light crop of apples in this vicinity, fair crop cherries and all other small fruits. No depredation from insects of any kind.

Pawnee.—The prospect for all crops was never better in this county than at present, and the ground was never in better condition. Early planted corn was rather a poor stand, owing to the cold weather through the last of April and fore part of May, many had to plant over, but the late planting is almost up with the first. I think the amount of corn planted is about the same as last year, other crops in about the same proportion. There is a good deal of milo maize being planted this season. Trees of all kinds and tree seed have done unusually well, and a great number of fruit trees and seed have been planted. More pains have been taken in planting than usual. The season has been very favorable for fruit also, and all kinds planted will be represented by a fair yield. I have heard some little complaint of chinch bugs on the harder soil earlier in the season, have heard nothing from the potato bug as yet.

Phillips.—There is fully 10 per cent. more wheat sown in this county this year than there was last; 100 per cent. more oats, and about 25 per cent. more corn. The fruit prospects are good. There is no damage of any consequence to crops by chinch bugs or other insects. There were never better prospects for small grain than there is in this county at the present writing. Corn, too, looks well, but on account of the cool weather is rather backward. There has been plenty of rain here, so far, and farmers are happy.

Pottawatomie.—We have had an unusually early spring and the different kinds of crops were planted fully two weeks earlier than the average season. There was not much replanting of corn to be done, consequently there is a good stand, the acreage about equal to last year. Oats are looking well. There was some damage done to rye and fall wheat by chinch bugs; not much of the latter raised here, but what there was raised here last year with good results and is being planted this year. Farmers are also commencing to raise sorghum for winter feed and it appears to be a success. Fruit of every description promises well. The prospects for a general crop are good.

Rawlins.—The acreage of wheat is more than double compared with last year. Fall wheat that was well put in has a stand above the average, while such that was put in in bad shape has but a half stand, one-third of all fall wheat being of the latter kind. Spring wheat is good all over. The acreage of corn is more than doubled, compared with last year; corn planted in April is backward, but such as was planted in May has a good color and stand. Oats acreage about doubled and a splendid stand. Timothy that was sown last year has as fine a stand as ever seen in any State. Peaches, what few trees there are, are as full of fruit as they can be, plums all killed by frost, small fruits all doing well. No damage done by insects. Ground is almost too wet to work; have been having rain almost daily for the last ten days.

Reno.—Wheat, acreage 105, condition 125 per cent. Corn, acreage 110, condition 100. Oats, acreage 100, condition 120. Prospects for peaches best we ever had, for plums, cherries and apples fair, grapes good, strawberries and Early Richmond cherries are ripe, strawberries are extra fine and productive, good prospect for blackberries and raspberries. I hear of no damage by chinch bugs, but there are a good many old ones in some localities. Plenty of rain.

(2) Wheat in splendid condition, May wheat will do to cut about the 5th of June, acreage 120 per cent. Oats, acreage 100, condition 125. Corn, acreage 140, condition 100. Fruit prospects not very good, except peaches, which promise to be a heavy crop. Chinch bugs very numerous, but have not done any damage yet. Plenty of rain.

Republic.—Wheat, perhaps one-half as many acres as last year, and I think 10 to 20 per cent. better. Oats acreage same, I fear much is too rank for a good crop. Fruits were slightly damaged by the freeze of May 1, 2 and 3; apples will be a fair crop. Chinch bugs are plenty in some fields; no damage thus far.

Rice.—Wheat and oats in good condition. Acreage of wheat not quite so large as some seasons, but oats is larger. Recent rains have for the present checked chinch bugs; had a good rain on night of 28th, so that the bugs are not likely to be able to seriously injure the wheat here, as much of it is now in bloom and will be about matured before they can gather strength in numbers sufficient to injure the crop much. On account of the weather being cool so far, corn has not made a rapid growth, but the stand is good generally in north half of county; in south half much of it was planted a second time, having been buried too deep by the recent rains to be able to come up, but the ground being in good condition there is but little doubt the stand will be good; acreage is large as last season or larger. Fruit is in good condition, but the crop will be light; think the late frost caused much of it to drop, such as apples, peaches and pears; cherry crop is good.

(2) Wheat, acreage 100, condition 125. Corn, acreage 110, condition 90. Oats, acreage 100, condition 115. Recent heavy rains have damaged listed corn by washing out and covering up; much of it must be replanted. Fruit prospects are good. Chinch bugs are numerous but do not seem to do much damage yet. **Rooks.**—The acreage of wheat in this vicinity is fully one-third more than it was last year. Of oats there are two to one over last year, and one-fourth more than last year. We have the best prospects for wheat that we have ever had; it is now in bloom and promises a yield of about thirty bushels per acre, may do much better, as heads are very long, and if they fill well the yield will be greater than the figures given. The same may be said of rye. Oats are also looking very well and promise a good yield, provided the weather remains favorable. Corn has a good stand, but has not made much growth, the weather

being too cool for it; but while too cool for corn, it has been unfavorable also for bugs and insects, so that there is no damage to the small grain at this time from any cause whatever. We are having an abundance of rain; the ground is too wet at this writing to cultivate corn.

(2) Plenty of rain since the first week in May, and all crops look well. Rye out in blossom. Winter wheat mostly headed out, a slight increase in acreage of winter and spring wheat, and oats, rye and corn a slight decrease. Corn plowing commenced about the 15th. Wild fruit on upland doing well in spite of frosts, most of the peach trees are dead from borers and drouth, but those that lived through are loaded with fruit. Kaffir corn is being tried by many; some prefer it to cane or rice corn as stock fodder. A light frost this morning.

Saline.—There is from 25 to 30 per cent. larger acreage of winter wheat than last year, and if present conditions continue will average about twenty-five bushels per acre. Large acreage of oats in, looking splendid, will make a very heavy crop if weather continues favorable. Corn rather backward on account of cold, wet weather, but in fair condition, from 20 to 25 per cent. smaller acreage than last year. No new crops of any consequence in this county. Apples fell off badly and will be a light crop, plums a light crop, cherries good, peaches fair, grapes badly damaged by late frosts and will be a light crop. Damage from insects up to date but very little, the wet weather has kept them in check, and if we get a few more heavy rains, good bye chinch bugs.

Scott.—Wheat and rye in fine condition, samples of rye five feet high. Corn backward, owing to cold weather, but large acreage being planted. Oats heading out short but well filled. Large amounts of milo maize, rice corn and sorghum being planted. No reports of chinch bugs or other destructive insects.

Sedgewick.—Acreage of wheat about same as last year, promises well. No complaint from chinch bugs. Corn acreage some smaller than last year, promises well so far, but not growing rapidly. Oats acreage nearly twice that of last year, coming forward grandly with a few exceptions. Apples more scattering than last year, gooseberries light crop, blackberries full, also grapes, peaches a moderate crop. Tame grasses, mostly timothy and red clover, are yielding well of pasture; where not grazed will turn off a fine crop of hay. Early potatoes just coming into market. Occasionally a complaint of potato bugs.

Shawnee.—Forty per cent. more wheat in 1889 than in 1888, condition excellent, except chinch bugs are injuring it. Corn about same acreage as in 1888, splendid stand and looking well, except quite weedy, owing to excessive wet weather. Oats about same acreage as last year, a good stand, but is suffering from effects of chinch bugs. Several fields of spring wheat have been plowed up, owing to damage from chinch bugs.

Stafford.—Wheat in fine condition, all headed out, and some fields turning ripe; acreage not quite as large as last year. Corn in pretty fair condition, but some fields had to be replanted on account of out-worms and wind, acreage larger than last year, probably 50 per cent. greater. Oats in good condition, a fine prospect for a large crop, acreage 30 per cent. greater than last year. Kaffir corn, large acreage, in fine condition; milo maize, good; considerable alfalfa sown, in very good shape; sorghum looks fine, larger acreage than last year. All kinds of fruit are in splendid condition. Chinch bugs are numerous but have not done any damage yet; cut-worms have done some damage. Weather cold, plenty of rain.

Stanton.—Has been rather dry this month up to yesterday, when most all of the county had a nice rain except the northeastern part, where they are needing it badly. Wheat is short but is heading nicely. Rye is good. Cane and corn are coming on well in most places. There is quite an acreage of castor beans planted and are up nicely. A larger acreage of all crops being planted than before.

Stevens.—Early sown wheat is injured by dry weather, late wheat is looking well, about eight times as much sown as last year; no spring wheat. Good acreage of rye, small. Oats short, on account of dry weather, about same sown as last year. Corn planted early on old ground looks well, late planting and second sod is coming up slow and the squirrels and sand rats are eating it up badly, some have replanted; fully as much planted as last year, though fully one-third of our population has left; there is but little ground lying idle. A large crop of Kaffir and rice corn has been planted, also considerable milo maize, African millet, sorghum and millet; not much of it up. Four times more broomcorn planted than last year. Farmers generally putting in from ten to forty-five acres of castor beans, but they are coming up slowly. Some peanuts planted. From five to fifteen acres of trees put out on nearly every section. Few fruit trees are old enough to bear; my mulberries are full, also some peaches and strawberries, gooseberries doing well. No complaint of insects, but black fleas on the gardens. Weather cool and dry. Stock healthy and fat.

Trego.—The crop prospects for small grain is excellent, never better, larger acreage than last year by 20 per cent. Corn small but looks well. Potatoes are in No. 1 condition. Milo maize is being tested successfully. Oats 100 per cent. in condition compared with our average. Fruit prospects never better. No trouble from insects to amount to anything. Plenty of rain and everything promising.

Wabunsee.—We have a larger acreage of wheat than last year and it is in fine condition. The acreage of corn is, I think, about the same as last year. It is rather backward. Those who planted very early are having to replant some. The acreage of oats is not greater than last year; chinch bugs have damaged them very badly in some localities, and some have been plowed up; where they were not too far gone, the recent heavy rains have improved them wonderfully.

Wallace.—The condition of crops through the county is very good. Winter wheat and rye are very promising, with quite a large acreage for a new county. Corn is making a good show, with double the acreage of last year, when we had an abundant supply. Broomcorn is being grown to some extent as an experiment, with fair show of success. Very little fruit as yet has been set long enough to be in bearing, while grapes, strawberries, apples and plums give great encour-

(Continued on page 15.)

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Speechless.

Ye call them dumb, and deem it well;
Howe'er their bursting hearts may swell
They have no voice their woes to tell,
As fabulists have dreamed.
They cannot cry "O Lord, how long
Wilt Thou, the patient judge and strong,
Behold Thy creatures suffer wrong
Of those Thy blood redeemed!"

Yet are they silent? Need they speech
His holy sympathies to reach,
Who, by their lips, could prophets teach,
And for their sake would spare?
When, wrestling with his own decree,
To save repentant Nineveh
He found to strengthen mercy's plea,
So many cattle there.

Have they no language? Ange's know
Who take recount of every blow,
And there are angel hearts below
On whom the eternal dove
His pentecostal gifts hath poured,
And that forgotten speech restored
That filled the garden of the Lord
When nature's voice was love.

Blest are they whom the creatures bless!
And yet that wealth of tenderness
In look, in gesture, in caress,
By which our hearts they touch,
Might well the thoughtful spirit grieve,
Believing as we must believe
How little they from man receive
To whom they give so much.

They may be silent, as ye say,
But woe to them who, day by day,
Unthinking for what boon they pray,
Repeat "Thy Kingdom Come!"
Who, when before the Great White Throne,
Shall plead that mercy may be shown,
Find awful voices drown their own,
The voices of the dumb.

—Saturday Post.

Count the mercies! count the mercies!
Number all the gifts of love;
Keep a faithful daily record
Of the comforts from above.
Look at all the lovely green spots
In life's weary desert way;
Think how many cooling fountains
Cheer our fainting heart each day.
Count the mercies! count the mercies!
See them strewn along our way!

Tariff—Home Protection.

The udder of a bovine is not so magnetic that all farmers or farmers' wives and daughters—leaving the youthful male members of the family to speak for themselves—need conclude to cancel refining ideas of enjoyment and remunerative employment and yield up the very precious privilege (if not purchased at too high a price) of becoming heroes and heroines of romance and state and national history.

Many times the strongest women, unless exceedingly well protected from the driving, searching winds and drenching rains that do come down even in western Kansas, should scarcely leave comfortable, cheerful and thoroughly ventilated rooms.

A true friend to women, being careful not to instill into the mind of the girl the idea that all physical labor is or should be disgraceful, and that to be a lady is not to be an invalid or very delicate (this we insert, enclosing in parenthesis, "be kind to the sick"), is one that lightens the burdens of life, affording her time to keep her body pure and healthful, and her mind active, receptive and brilliant.

Life on a farm is, or ought to be, hallowed, sinless, delightful, and remembrances of it when we are by circumstances called away from its quiet, peaceful associations, as entertaining to ourselves and those who desire and deserve to hear our experiences, as anything we know or cheerfully and politely relate.

IVY EVEREST.

Pluck and Grit.

I see no reason why nature should have insisted on putting so much rough bark on her "sterner sex" of the human sort. On the other hand, not a few females are discontented with the possession of their half of all creation. For the present, however, we shall have to go halves in the struggle for existence, so that together we can make a better fight than either part could alone. Pluck and grit will, as a rule, be among the opposite differentiations. That is, men, under existing conditions, will have more of the former and women more of the latter. You know as well as need be that, once in the marriage bond, women have far better staying qualities than men, but they are not as

furiously fast for engaging in the united obligation. She generally begins with a No! but ends with an almighty Yes! Dentists tell me that men make them more trouble than women when having teeth pulled. They have pluck enough till one is pulled, but not grit enough for a dozen, unless driven by shame; but a woman will get grit from the first pull to endure further. It is not quite as bad as she imagined; it is worse than the man imagined.

I am not certain but imagination plays a greater part in this matter than we have estimated. The Chinaman has little imagination, and faces the stronger enemy with great promptness, but he lacks staying qualities. Courage in the general sense covers both pluck and grit, and Lord Wolseley says that in his experience with soldiers this virtue is the mental equivalent of perfect physical health. "My experience has taught me that high courage is generally accompanied by bodily soundness." But in my experience it is no such thing. The quality of general courage depends on imagination more than on reality. I have in mind three brothers. The oldest is remarkable for seeing the possible. His world is populated by his fancy, and he is, or was, a coward, until reason argued down his imaginary dangers. His next brother is not unlike himself on this point, but his younger brother, from childhood up, has ever been logically master of his fancies, and has therefore known few fears.

A person of this last sort going into battle has only a tithe of the terrors that storm the first. But you will see that as soon as danger is fairly faced and found out and measured, these two sorts of people are quite on a level. They may be quite unequal in pluck, but equal in grit. Then come in such other motives as pride. I read lately the story of a duel, fought by a young man who had one overwhelming emotion that a Briton must never flinch before a foe, yet innately he was a pitiful coward. Apart from the instinct of British blood he would have run away, but he faced the danger and was killed. I can at least conceive of a fellow who could not hold back tears, standing up to be shot down; no pluck at all, but grit, depending on pride or shame.

I have seen grit save many a life. I have had a patient who coolly said to me, "I will not die." I was compelled to assure her that she would. "Doctor," she answered, "you are a fool. I shall not die." Grit it was that carried her through. A few years later she was sick again, and, as I thought, unto death; but there came the same all-conquering reply, "You are talking nonsense; I shall get well." And she did. This was repeated a third time, till I actually began to believe she would get well any way and at all times. It never occurred to me to think of her as liable to die. Finally her mortal sickness came, and I expected to help her up as usual. But now she replied, "Doctor, you can come or go as you please; I am going to die; this is my last illness." "Oh, no," I said, "we will have you out in a few days." "Nonsense," she answered, "you are talking what you know nothing about. I shall never be well again." In two days she was dead. Her grit gave out; her pluck was good to the last. She had pluck enough to face death; she had no longer grit to endure disease. There is no question but that moral and mental grit go with physical to sustain vitality. A stout will wards off the blows of disease. Is it possible for courage in its brightest forms to exist without an exaltation of spirit, under some mental view or belief? Chinese Gordon was about as good an instance of pure courage in warfaring and some other farings as our generation has produced. Gen. Wolseley says of him: "His courage was an instinct, fortified by faith in God and in future life. This life had no intense pleasures for him; and he shrank from the applause of men. He did whatever came to his hand, with all the loyalty of an English gentleman; and especially with the earnestness and zeal of a servant of Christ. The world was to him a sort of prison, beyond the precincts of which lay that New Jerusalem from which his waking thoughts and very dreams even never wandered. It was not that Gordon was simply brave in action, but that danger actually and positively had for him nothing terrible about it. Death to him was the open door to a new life, and whether he passed

through it in action or under any circumstances was all the same."

The value of pluck and grit is not to be easily overestimated. In these days, when physical courage is mainly subordinate to moral courage, and to intellectual, it is important that every citizen be prompt to face antagonisms. The demands upon us are less frequently to face shot or sword, but every day increases the demand that we be prompt to face a trial of civil manhood, a trial of sound judgment, and political determination for what we are convinced is right and wise. The test upon us in our presidential campaigns is far from valueless. It is steadily creating independence of character. Parties exist with vast partisan strength; but any moral provocation shows their ropes to be "withes in the hands of Samson."—M. Maurice, M. D., in *Globe-Democrat*.

Notes and Recipes.

To clear a stove of clinkers, put a handful of salt into it during a hot fire. When cold remove the clinkers with a cold-chisel.

To purify the air in a newly-painted room, put several tubs of water in it, and the water will absorb a great deal of the smell. Milk will absorb more than water.

Take a quarter of a yard of mosquito netting, fold and refold it until the required size, then tack it as you would a comfort, and you have a good dish cloth.

To clean brass, use fine rotten stone and sweet oil. When the spots have been removed, rub off all the oil with a clean piece of flannel and the dry rotten stone. Polish with chamols skin.

Let vells be abandoned; they are injurious to the eyes, especially those of crabs and those which are spotted or figured. A veil should never be worn, except to protect the eyes from dust or sleet, and then for as short a time as possible.

Mint Sauce.—Strip the leaves from the stems; chop them very fine, and to every tablespoonful of the mint add half as much sugar. Cover with vinegar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. It should be prepared two or three hours before needed so as to draw out the strength of the mint.

Keep the flour barrel raised a few inches from the floor, so that the air may circulate underneath and prevent dampness. Keep the barrel covered. If barrels are not used, get a nice, clean box with a cover, and empty the flour from the sack as soon as opened. Flour absorbs as quickly as milk and butter.

Rust can be removed from steel as follows: Rub the article with kerosene oil and leave it to soak for a day. Then procure fine flour of emery and mix with kerosene oil and scour the surface, finishing with rotten stone. To preserve from rust, heat the steel and rub paraffine on it, and when cold polish with a cloth dipped in paraffine.

To polish marble, cut the surface with a piece of fine sandstone using fine sand and water. When the whole surface has been equally gone over take a piece of felt or old hat wrapped around a weight, dip it in fine emery powder, and rub the marble until all the marks left by the former process are worked out. Afterward finish and polish with putty, powder and fine rags.

Old furniture that has a dull, greasy look, should be rubbed with turpentine and then polished with some good polish. The improvement in its appearance will well repay you for the trouble. White spots on furniture can be removed by wetting a piece of flannel with turpentine and then rubbing the spot hard. It may require several applications of turpentine and considerable patience.

A cheap filter can be made by putting a piece of sponge at the bottom of a large flower pot, and filling the pot three quarters full with clean, sharp sand and small pieces of charcoal mixed in equal parts. Lay upon this mixture a piece of linen or woolen cloth, so as to hang over the side. The water poured through this will come out at the bottom clean and pure. The cloth must be kept clean, and the sand and charcoal, as well as the sponge, washed and occasionally changed.

Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce.—The most delicious meat for the spring season is roast lamb. A word as to how to select it, for with the high price asked, one wants to know whether it has been recently killed and is in good condition or not. The fore-

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quarter can be judged by the healthy color of the jugular vein, and the firmness of the kidney will answer for the hind-quarter. Season and put it on to roast without water in the pan. Have a hot oven so as to seal in the juices. Baste frequently. Allow a quarter of an hour to each pound of lamb after it begins to cook. When nicely browned, take up, add water to the pan and a little thickening, stir it very smooth, or when done pour it through a gravy steamer and send all to the table hot.—*Orange Judd Farmer*.

An Orange Trust.

There is hardly an industry in the country that is not threatened with a trust. The advantages of this method of manufacture are apparent, but to the people the disadvantages are more apparent. The stock of some of these consolidations pays enormous dividends—five to ten times ruling interest. So long as this is true, the "trust" will appear to the public to be in the nature of extortion. The latest effort to secure control of a wide-spread industry is reported from Florida, where a company has been formed to consolidate the traffic in oranges. The proposition unites all large shipping-houses and buys up the total orange crop. The advantages offered to buyers of the fruit are guarantee of rapid delivery in all markets and a uniform quality of fruit. From headquarters, at Sanford, fast trains will be dispatched to run by contract over all roads. The consumption of tropical fruits has grown to enormous proportions, and the orange is quite as common in families of our toilers as the apple. The trust will probably give us better fruit at the same prices.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

"Purgatory Bullets."

An excited Irishman lately rushed into a Boston drug store, having a "broken-up" appearance generally. "Be jabbers!" he yelled, "I'm all wrong intirely. I want some stuff to straighten me out. Some o' them 'Purgatory Bullets' will fix me, I'm thinkin'. What d'ye tax for them?" "What do you mean?" asked the clerk. "'Purgatory Bullets,' sor, or somethin' loike that, they call them," replied the man. "Shure, I'm in purgatory already, with headache, and liver complaint, and bad stomach, and the devil knows what all." The clerk passed out a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and Pat went off contented. These little Pellets cure all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Sugar-coated, little larger than mustard seeds, and pleasant to take. Druggists.

Seventy thousand deaths from consumption occur annually in the United States.

The Young Folks.

Ever a Song Somewhere.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear;
There is ever a something sings away;
There's the song of the lark when the sky is clear,
And the song of the thrush when the sky is gray.

The sunshine showers across the grain,
And the bluebird thrills in the orchard tree;
And in and out, when the eaves drip rain,
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
In the midnight black, or the mid-day blue,
The robin pipes when the sun is here,
And the cricket chirrups the whole night through.

The buds may blow, and the fruits may grow,
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and sore;
But whether the sun, or the rain, or the snow,
There's ever a song somewhere, my dear.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Tired Foot.

The potter stood at his daily work,
One patient foot on the ground;
The other, with never-slacking speed,
Turning his swift wheel round.
Silent he stood beside him there,
Watching the restless knee,
Till his friend said low in pitying voice,
"How tired his foot must be."

The potter never paused in his work,
Shaping the wondrous thing;
'Twas only a common flower pot,
But perfect in fashioning.
Slowly he raised his patient eyes,
With homely truth inspired:
"No, ma'am; it isn't the foot that kicks,
The one that stands gets tired."
—The Continent.

WEATHER PROVERBS.

What the Little Birds Tell While Nesting and on the Wing.

That birds have long been guides to sailors and agriculturists every one who knows anything about popular weather prognostics is well aware. Not only have the flight and general action of birds been noted by all civilized nations, but among barbarous tribes. In this and other lands the migratory habits of the feathered tribe have discounted the prognostics of government signal bureaus. Wind, rain and other atmospheric changes are predicted by those who narrowly watch the migration of birds, and sailors in particular, who are close observers of the heavens above, the atmosphere around them and the waters beneath them, base their prognostics on all the peculiar phases of land, water and sky and the elements of life which people them.

Among the birds which serve to guide the sailors to look out for squalls, the sailor expects wind when the cormorants fly landward. If the gulls soar to lofty heights, and, circling around, utter shrill cries, a storm is approaching. If the parrots whistle on shipboard it will rain. If they dress their feathers and are wakeful it will storm the next day. If the petrels gather under the stern of a ship bad weather will follow. The stormy petrel surely betokens stormy weather, and no sooner do they gather in numbers under wake of a ship than sailors prepare to meet an impending tempest.

Hunters are close observers of the habits of birds, and many prognostics are learned from the vocabulary of an experienced hunter, who will stay indoors in the morning when an amateur hunter will be tempted out by a clear sky, to come back in the rain, or who will find that a moderate temperature in the morning is no sure precursor of a warm day. Among the prognostics the hunter draws from birds a few will suffice:

If birds in the autumn grow tame,
The winter will be too cold for game.

Bats flying late in the evening indicate fair weather, but if they speak flying it will rain on the following day. A solitary buzzard at a great altitude indicates rain, but if buzzards fly high together it will be fair weather. If chickens crow before sundown it will rain next day. If they go out in the rain it will rain all day. If they run to shelter it will not rain long. If they come off the roost at night rain will soon follow. The Zuni Indian hunters say when chimney swallows circle and call they speak of rain, and Indians predict a deep fall of snow when grouse drum at night. Hunters and fishermen have a saying that "there will be no rain the day the crane flies down the creek." One crow flying alone is a sign of foul weather, but if crows fly in pairs the weather will be fine. If crows make much noise and fly in a circle, rain is expected. If

the cuckoo halloo in low land the weather will be fair. Domestic fowls look toward the sky before rain and go to roost in the day time. If they stand on one leg the weather will be cold. If birds are fat and sleek in February it is a sign of more cold weather. If geese walk east and fly west it will be cold. An old proverb says: "When the hen crows, expect a storm within and without," and hunters say that the direction the loon flies in the morning will be the direction of wind the next day. Owls hooting in the day time indicates rain, but if at night the weather will be fair.

When the peacock loudly bawls
Soon we'll have both rain and squalls.

Pigeons return to their dovecotes unusually early before a rain. The habits of wild geese are watched and furnish many prognostics. The following is a popular verse:

Wild geese, wild geese, going to the sea,
Good weather it will be.
Wild geese, wild geese, going to the hill,
The weather it will spill.

In Kansas, when the wild geese fly to the southeast in the fall, the people expect a blizzard.

There are many prognostics of the season which have their origin in the migrations of birds, and in the peculiar formation and appearance of the goose bone, which is to-day looked upon by thousands of people as a sure prognostic of what the coming winter will be, and in Kentucky if the issue should be raised whether the signal service bureau or the goose bone should go, the Kentuckian would cling to the goose bone; in fact, Henri Watterson, if he had to choose between the star-eyed goddess of reform and the goose bone, would not dare to offend Kentuckians by discarding the prophetic bone. The people of Kentucky say if the breast bone of a goose is red, or has many red spots expect a cold and stormy winter, but if only a few spots are visible, the winter will be mild, and they furnish the following recipe so that it may be read intelligently, which instructions are as follows:

"To read the winter of any year take the breast bone of a goose hatched during the preceding spring. The bone is translucent, and it will be found to be colored and spotted. The dark color and heavy spots indicate cold. If the spots are of light shade and transparent, wet weather, rain or snow may be looked for."

When wild geese and wild ducks move south the weather will be warm, and birds migrate south much earlier if the winter will be early. A severe winter follows if crows fly south, but if they fly north it will be an open winter. No killing frost comes when the martins return to their old haunts; and the first song of the robin is the voice of spring. The swan is said to build its nest high during seasons when freshets visit the localities where the swan broods, and those who cultivate lowlands note how the swan's nest is built. If it is built low there will be no unusual rains. There are many other prognostics derived from observing the habits of birds, of interest to the seaman and land lubber, and in concluding the popular prognostic of the farmer, drawn from watching the nest of the swallow, is given:

When the swallow's nest is high
The summer is very dry;
When the swallow buildeth low
You can safely build and sow.

The Best Places.

The young man who has been educated to think carefully and consecutively is ten years ahead of him whose education has been superficial and covering too much ground. The average college graduate, trained to literature, must first unlearn many things before he can cope with mechanical art. Yet in mechanical science and art lies the path toward a competency, if not wealth. Of the seventy-two wealthiest men of the day in the United States, nearly all started in life poor, and nearly all of them have made their money outside the learned professions, or, in other words, in manufactures and trade. High education and careful training to thought are now found to be surer means to fortune in agricultural pursuits than ever before, and those who have made large success have been men with mental faculties early trained, or who have so trained themselves.

The boy on the farm naturally is dazzled with the glitter of city life. His ambition is to excel in some pursuit in one of the great cities. The law and medicine naturally attract him, but ninety times out of one hundred he lies at length stranded on the

shores of adversity. The farmer's boy, with his fine physical constitution, health standing out in every motion, has immense advantage over the city-bred boy, both being alike studious. It is from the brawn of the country that cities get their best men. But the farmer's boy yearning for city life should not make the mistake in supposing that the learned professions are where lie success. It lies rather in technical art—the production of some handiwork that every one must buy. The farm cannot absorb the lives of all farmer's families. Happy those children that it does! The farms must recruit city life, but let it be done rather in the domain of productive industry than in the soft-handed professions. — *Prairie Farmer*.

A Storm Under the Equator.

[Translated from the German of Martius by Professor Granville F. Foster.]

Midday approaches. The clouds first erect themselves in vaulted forms from the horizon upward. Now they gather together in thick, wide masses, and gradually darkening the sky approach the sun, which still rules the landscape beneath with his perpendicular rays. Under his scorching fervor the plants fairly quiver. Self-lost, they yield themselves to his mighty attraction. Golden-winged beetles and humming-birds buzz or hum joyfully nearer. In the liveliest display of colors gay and brilliant butterflies and dragonflies near the river bank engage in wanton sport. The pathways swarm with ants, which, in long extended lines, are dragging leaves to the structures they are so industriously erecting. Noxious animals, too, feel the fierce glow and unwonted attraction of the midday sun. The crocodile mounts upward from out his hiding-places in the deep ooze of the river-bed and stretches himself at full length upon the burning sands. Tortoises and lizards creep out of their damp and shady retreats. Handsomely variegated as well as dusky-colored serpents crawl along the warm and brilliantly lighted pathways.

And now at length the clouds begin to lower, forming themselves vertically in huge, separate strata, while ever heavier, thicker, gloomier, they surround the horizon, while just in the zenith they tower upward in enormous widespread masses, clear, shining, in marked contrast to the clouds of deep-lead hue on the horizon. A beautiful image of gigantic mountains is seen in the air. Suddenly the whole heavens become overcast, and only here and there appears a patch of deep blue sky between contiguous clouds. The sun conceals himself. Fiercer than ever, however, glows the furnace heat of the atmosphere over the landscape.

Midday is past. In awful, gloomy, melancholy suspense, hangs this dismal hour, big with terrible consequences, over all nature. Deeper and deeper grows the gloom. More and more awful the suspense, as a woe is to be brought forth, which the air of the day has gendered.

Driven by hunger and thirst, the wild beasts roam hither and thither in anxiety as looking for the coming of some terrible calamity, only the quiet, sluggish animals concealed in the deep shades of the forest have no presentiment that a mighty crisis of nature is at hand—even at the very doors. The crisis cannot be avoided. With rapid strides approaches the storm, so soon to break forth in irresistible violence upon the expectant earth beneath. The temperature of the air rapidly descends. The winds arise from every quarter of the heavens and engage in fierce contention. They root up the forest. They lash the sea into foam—a sea that ever blacker and more awful grows beneath the dark and angry clouds overhead, while the loud, rushing torrents that plunge in its bosom (whose very roar is drowned in the fierce, whistling winds) grow dark and black as night, while they seem to empty therein without the slightest noise—each like a very Phlegethon—a river of hell!

The storm breaks! Twice, thrice, tears a streak of fawn-colored lightning through the dark background of clouds. Twice, thrice, rolls the thunder, with a long-continued and steady trembling through the quaking sky. Drops fall. The plant-world recovers from its exhaustion. Another peal—sharper, heavier than before, as though the whole heavens were falling in one tremendous crash that shakes the world. It is no longer rain that falls, but the very fountains of the upper deep are opened and pour out

their contents from the bending heavens. The forest of gigantic trees sways and sighs, while the hisping, rustling sound of the leaves has increased to a roar, striking the ear somewhat like the dull rolling of a distant drum. Flowers shake. Leaves fall. Torn-off branches and stems are precipitated to the ground or are driven through the air by the violence of the wind. The hurricane snatches away the last charm of virginity from the prostrate plant forms. And why not? Have they not bloomed and loved? Does the lily curl together alone its emptied stigmas? Does the Banistery alone allow its golden sepals to fall from its already fertilized calyx? Does the stalk of the Arum plant, heavy with fruit, give alone its withered husks as a prize to the tempest?

The animal world, too, feels the effect of the awful hour—an hour of fright and terror to the stoutest and wildest of beasts. Dumb, terrified, the feathered tribes of the forest flutter on the ground. Filled with fear, seek the myriads of insects safety beneath the leaves or fallen trunks of trees. Dissuaded from combat and dealing of death, ravenous beasts cease from following their prey. The cold-blooded amphibians alone rejoice in the descending floods, for at intervals in the storm can be heard the large chorus of frogs and toads croak forth their hoarse but not unpleasant music from the watery meadows.

In deep brooks and streams run the muddy waters through the narrow forest paths to the river or pour themselves into fathomless abysses in the ground. Lower and still lower sinks the temperature of the air. The storm is gradually growing less in violence. The clouds are emptying their liquid contents slowly—a little time and the storm will be over. The winds cease. In rejuvenated splendor suddenly the sun steps forth from behind the long-stretched layers of clouds, which gradually separate themselves more and more from each other, disposing themselves toward the north and south, until at last, as in the morning, there are left only light and gauzy cloud-forms skirting the deep azure field at the horizon. Again heaven smiles out of its deep blue eye upon the earth beneath, which soon forgets the terrible ordeal through which it has so recently passed. An hour later and not a trace of the storm exists. Dried by the warm sunshine, the plants stand erect in fresh beauty and vigor, while the various beasts of the forest, driven inexorably by their innate instincts, return to their wonted habits. — *Rural Press*.

Does the Earth Really Move?

Science says that it does, but we cannot help wondering sometimes if there isn't some mistake about it, when we see how stubbornly certain old fogies cling to their musty and antiquated ideas. It was believed once that consumption was incurable, and although it has been clearly demonstrated that it is not, thousands of old-time physicians close their eyes and put their hands to their ears and refuse to abandon the theory. But for all that the world moves on, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery continues to rescue sufferers from consumptive's graves. It is a sure cure for this dreaded disease, if taken in time. All scrofulous diseases—and consumption is included in the list—yield to it.

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The KANSAS FARMER will be sent on trial thirteen weeks to new subscribers for 25 cents.

The Commencement season is at hand. We acknowledge receipt of invitations to attend a number.

It will be observed that we open an Alliance Department in the FARMER this week. It will contain matter of interest to farmers in general, and to members of the alliance in particular.

Kansas Weather Service report at Washburn college for May puts the rainfall for the month 6.08 inches. In 1883 the same month had 6.52 inches, and May, 1872, had 8.20 at same place of observation.

Prof. J. D. Walters, of the Kansas Agricultural college, recently prepared an interesting history of the college. It was printed last week in the *Industrialist*. It is full of interest to farmers of Kansas and we will reproduce it, in part at any rate, soon.

Prof. Snow's weather report for May says: "A cool May, with harmless hoar frosts on the 2d and 3d, and remarkably low temperatures on the last eight days of the month. The rainfall was excessive, surpassing that of any previous May on our record."

Mr. J. F. Cecil, of Cecil's Fruit Farm and Nursery, North Topeka, is raising good fruit, if the specimens of Parry strawberry which he presented to the KANSAS FARMER folks may be taken as a fair sample. They are the best in size and quality we have seen this year.

Our Illustration.

For the handsome first page illustration this week of one of the most elegant office buildings in Topeka or the State, we are indebted to our enterprising neighbor, Wm. C. Knox, President of the United States Savings bank, Topeka. We congratulate our fellow citizen, as well as Topeka, for having such a creditable structure as well as such a valuable enterprise as the U. S. Savings bank.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

About two months ago, a Russell county friend wrote a private letter to the editor of the KANSAS FARMER commending his course in relation to public affairs, and after recounting a number of abuses he said—"I ask you, what are we going to do about it?"

Why dear friend, we are going to fight, that is what we are going to do. This year 1889 will witness the most stupendous uprising of farmers ever known in history. Already hundreds of thousands of farmers have banded themselves together in a union that means war—not war with muskets and cannon, but a more effective war than that—a war with ballots. The time is at hand for action. A cordon of power has been drawn about the farmer and laborer by men owning, using or controlling money or capital. The farmer has been driven to the wall, he must fight. How long the war will last depends upon how firmly the soldiers are kept in line. There is no room for doubt about the intensity of conviction as to the necessity of resistance, but the influence of party and politicians is still powerful. So far as this influence is good it ought to be maintained; so far as it is bad it must be destroyed.

Where shall the line be drawn and how shall we know where and when to stop? That is simple enough. What do farmers need in this matter? What is in their way, how may it be removed, how shall politicians be made to comprehend the situation and do this needed work? First, farmers are hampered and crippled by combinations in other interests; second, those combinations have long controlled our legislation, State and national; third, politicians' minds run in that direction—that of protecting the men, the corporations, the conditions which do most hurt to the men who toil single-handed. That all must be made plain to politicians by telling it to them, telling it individually, telling it by associations, telling it in speech, in writing, in print, in private and in public, tell it by motion, by resolution and by ballot, tell it until the men who ask our votes hear us and understand what we say.

Keep up that kind of fusillade and in a short time, Republicans, Democrats and all other party men will talk about local affairs in their speeches, they will talk about matters of immediate interest to the men whose votes they want, and they will do it at short range. Instead of dealing in generalities about the iniquities of other parties, the pauperism of other nations, and the barbarism of past ages, they will talk about means to rid agriculture and labor of the incubus which now rests upon them, how to advance farmers' interests by ridding the country of grain gamblers, stock speculators and general swindlers, they will study how to serve the people, leaving artificial persons to follow the law; in short, they will turn their attention to matters in which their constituents are most directly and most vitally interested.

All this, we believe can be done without any breaking of old party lines, because, as to these things there is no division of opinion among farmers, while as to some matters of political policy there is and will be divisions and they insuperable. Men of all parties are in the grange, in the alliance, in the wheel, in the Knights of Labor, in every similar association of people, and there they talk as citizens, not as partisans, about matters of immediate concern to them. When they separate and go into their party meetings, let them talk the same things there and thus carry good influences into the

parties and bring the party machinery into action to help the men who need help. Keep up the fire all along the line, and victory will come to us to stay.

KANSAS SUGAR-MAKERS.

Prof. E. B. Cowgill, of Sterling, State Sugar Inspector, and Mr. W. W. Cook, of Medicine Lodge, who was recently appointed to superintend the expenditure of the government appropriation of \$85,000 for experiments in sorghum sugar-making, were in Topeka last week in consultation with Mr. Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture. The subject chiefly discussed was the training of expert sugar-makers. It was suggested that each factory in the State be made a training school in which to instruct men in all the details of the manufacturing business, and thus prepare them for taking responsible positions in the new factories which will be erected each year and which will call for good men to take charge of them and handle them intelligently. It is impossible that this work of instruction should be carried on at the State Agricultural college because there are no sugar works there, but it will be easy by placing at each of the different points which are thus provided a few apprentices, to constantly have on hand a working force from which to draw as occasion may demand.

The following facts were given by Prof. Cowgill to the press reporters: There are now nine sugar factories in this State, which were put up, or construction on which has been begun in the following order: Fort Scott, Topeka, Conway Springs, Attica, Medicine Lodge, Meade Center, Arkalon, Liberal, Ness City. All these will be in operation this fall and in shape to take care of all the cane raised by the farmers in their respective localities. The plant at Ness City, though the last begun, will be the largest of all. The city and the three adjacent townships voted \$60,000 bonds in aid of the enterprise and the bonds were negotiated by Mr. N. C. Merrill, President of the Ness county bank, without any trouble. The contract for the machinery was closed a week later and the plant is to be completed by September 1. This will be the model mill of the State and the one newly organized companies will be invited to inspect by the company supplying the machinery. It will cost \$98,500 and is guaranteed to handle 300 tons of field cane per day, though its real capacity will be 340 tons. Prof. Cowgill is supervising the construction of the mill and personally attended to the purchase of the chemical outfit, so that everything will be first-class. There will be in this plant seven sixteen-foot boilers and it will have an eighteen coil, triple effect, Yaryan evaporator. Also an eight-foot strike pan of a newly improved pattern, combining all the advantages of previously designed pans. There will be two sets of cutting apparatus and two cane carriers, where there is usually but one. The works will be lighted by 125 incandescent lamps, having a dynamo and engine complete as any electric plant in the country. The mill will be provided with a stand pipe eighty feet high, and in short will lack nothing necessary to make it a perfect success. The leaves, etc., will be placed in a silo and a large number of cattle and hogs will be fed in connection with the general business of the establishment. As stated above, this is but one of nine sugar factories which will be in operation in Kansas this fall, and when it is realized that there will be from twenty to twenty-five more built next year, this is Prof. Cowgill estimate, the importance of training men early for managing such works will be appreciated. To say nothing of the

benefits to accrue to the farmers from these factories, employment will be given to a perfect army of men, and about each will be built up a town which will gather within its limits a population representing all the trades and departments of mercantile business. It is deemed probable that within five years every one of the 106 counties in the State will have one or more mills, and then the industry will assume proportions, the magnitude of which cannot at present be conceived. The amount of capital employed will be vast, but beyond all in importance will be the benefits and advantages supplied to all communities for marketing a product of which they can always be sure of a good crop.

THE FARMERS AND THE CENSUS.

Defects in census reports are so many and so important that all classes of people, more especially farmers, are to some extent misrepresented; or, perhaps it would be better to say, not fully or accurately represented. So obvious is the fact as it relates to previous reports that the Superintendent of the census of 1890, is preparing for a much more comprehensive and complete statistical showing of the varied interests of the people next year than was ever done before. To this end he appeals early to all classes of people to assist him in getting at the facts. We have a letter from him relating to farm statistics. It is equally important to the country that the returns in relation to farm products and live stock should be full and correct. The enumerator in the house to house visit he will make during the month of June, 1890, is constantly met with the fact that farmers keep no books and hence returns are not infrequently guess work. The census year begins June 1st, 1889, and ends May 31st, 1890. If farmers throughout the country would note this fact and keep account of the products of their farms during the census year it would be of material aid in securing reliable returns for the Eleventh Census.

Farmers are interested in having the census taken accurately. In view of the tariff discussion, in view of the policy of our government in relation to that subject, it is particularly important that the products of our people be correctly represented in the tables which will be relied upon as correct. The census year began last Saturday. Every farmer can keep a record of his productions, the acreage in different crops, the number of animals he raises, the number he sells, their value, what butter, cheese, milk and eggs he has during the year, how much he pays out for hired help, how many hands he employs, what his fences cost; in short, keep a record of his business for the year, so that when the enumerator comes next June, the facts can be accurately ascertained and correctly reported.

WESTERN KANSAS.

We are in receipt of a letter from Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, describing a recent visit he made to Leoti in Wichita county. The letter came just as the foreman was arranging to make up the paper, so we cannot give it this week, but we quote the opening sentences, for it is too good to lie over. He says: "On my way thither, a distance of over three hundred miles, I was everywhere greeted with the most flattering enthusiastic growing crops ever seen, with visions of beauty floating all around. I was most profoundly impressed, and never before realized so fully the truthfulness of the words attributed to General Lance—'God could have made a more beautiful country than this, but He never did.'"

We will print the letter in full in next issue.

TO PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census of 1890, calls the attention of physicians and surgeons to a very important matter in a circular letter, and he asks the aid of the newspaper press in giving it circulation.

The various medical associations and the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon United States army, has consented to take charge of the report on the mortality and vital statistics of the United States as returned by the eleventh census.

As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of State and municipal registration.

In view of this, the Census office, during the month of May this year, will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician's Registers" for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the enumerators to make. It is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will co-operate with the Census office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 26,000 of these registration books were filled up and returned to the office in 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the eleventh census.

Physicians not receiving registers can obtain them by sending their names and addresses to the Census office, and, with the register, an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washington.

If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will lend their aid, the mortality and vital statistics of the eleventh census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take a personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as it is possible to make it.

It is premised that all information obtained through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

Gypsum and Cement Works in Barber County.

The Medicine Lodge *Index* is justly jubilant over the prospects of having a large establishment there for the manufacture of gypsum and cement. It says: The water-ditch, tapping the Medicine river west of this city, has been excavated, the stone and timbers for the dam and head gate is on the ground and the reservoir has been laid out and will be completed before it is needed. Not only this, but the road leading from the proposed works to the quarry, in the gypsum hills, five miles away, has been graded and put in condition or hauling over it the thousands of tons of gypsum to be crushed and manufactured. And yet more: The proprietors have purchased adjacent to their proposed plant, and commanding both sides of the river between the dam and the works, 480 acres of land much of it being excellent farming soil, improved with substantial houses, stables, corrals and orchards, all fenced.

The main building for which the foundation has been laid off, will be 50x70 feet, two full stories high, with the baking kilns built of fire brick, separate on the outside. The water ditch will supply 90 horse power in the

dryest time. The capacity of the mill will be 100 tons of manufactured cement per day. To get this result about 130 tons of raw stone, or gypsum will be used. To get this out and put it at the mill will require the constant employment of 25 teams and 35 men. In the mill will be employed 10 men, and to put the manufactured product on the cars will probably give employment to 20 men with their teams. So it is not out of the way to state that 65 men and 45 teams will be constantly employed in connection with the gypsum works when it is in full operation.

The Business Situation.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & co., in their last weeks business review say that on the whole the crop prospects continue unusually good and the markets are rapidly adjusting themselves to the assurance of ample supplies. Business, at all points reporting, continues large in volume, and the clearings through banks show an increase of about 12 per cent over last year outside of New York.

In view of large exports of gold and considerable realizing sales of securities by foreign holders, the course of foreign trade is closely watched. The increase over last year in exports from, and the imports at New York has been about 7 per cent for each, which indicates an excess of imports over exports for May, of about \$14,000,000, and the specie movement thus far has not nearly settled the balance thus arising. Light exports are to be expected for the next month, so that a considerable outgo of gold would be natural even if there should be no withdrawals. There is apprehension of early disturbance in the money market. The bank surplus is materially weakened. During the next six weeks gold exports may not be strong enough to prevent serious pressure in the fall. During the past week the treasury has taken in only \$200,000 more than it has paid out, and domestic exchange favors New York. Money at interior points is almost everywhere in ample supply, Cleveland being the only exception. Collections do not improve at Kansas City and Milwaukee, and banks report many drafts returned unpaid at Cleveland, but the complaints are, on the whole not increased.

The speculative markets have been comparatively tame, though corn has declined $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, oats $\frac{1}{2}$ and coffee $\frac{1}{2}$, while wheat, oil and pork products are each a trifle stronger. No change is seen in cotton. The general average of prices has declined only a fifth of one per cent for the week. About 10 per cent more than last year's prices are asked for Michigan Wool. The decision in the market question is regarded by many as insuring a more active demand for wool.

Pittsburg reports a very dull market for pig iron with lower prices for some brands and a fair demand for manufactured iron and steel at former prices. The impression prevails at Philadelphia that bottom prices have been reached, and steel rail producers are encouraged by sales of 80,000 tons or more during the week, to believe that the turning point has been reached. In other branches of business the outlook is encouraging.

There are signs of an immense production of butter and cheese, with a full demand. The production of boots and shoes is increasing and orders received are large. Scarcely any profit is realized in production of leather, but the visible supply is believed to be steadily diminishing, and hides are abundant and cheap. India rubber is not very firm, at 66 cents for Parafine. The trade in groceries is moderate.

The business failures number 215, as compared with 229 last week, and 252

the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 205

Discrimination in Favor of Wichita.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners needs attention, and it is receiving it. The object in creating such boards is to equalize rates and prevent discrimination. Our Board recently granted an order allowing and directing special rates on freight from Missouri river points to the city of Wichita. This is an outrage upon the people of the State. What reason makes such a proceeding applicable to Wichita and not to every other railroad station in the State? Why has one city or town any special claim on the services of the Board of Railroad Commissioners? Why not treat all places alike? If the board can secure special rates to Wichita why can it not do so, and why does it not do the same thing for every other point? This proceeding will prove to have been a very serious one. Other places are now justly and loudly complaining. Meetings are being held at different places to consider the discrimination against their trade, and the Board will soon have some knotty questions put to them.

The KANSAS FARMER wishes this inexcusable movement of the Board would be taken up by the people in every district of the State, and unless the wrong is righted at once, that a voice will come up from the people demanding the abolition of the Board and the providing of maximum rates by the Legislature, with one commissioner to see that the law is enforced without expense to the injured persons.

Kansas City Packing Houses.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission was at Kansas City last week investigating charges against the Chicago & Alton railway company that it charges more per pound for carrying live hogs than for dressed meat from Kansas City to Chicago. Present rate is 25 cents per 100 pounds for live hogs, and 20 cents for a like weight of dressed meat.

Mr. S. B. Armour, of Kansas City, gave some interesting figures. He said there were seven or eight packing houses at Kansas City, and all but two, he believed, slaughtered both hogs and cattle. He said that he believed that the daily capacity of the combined hog product of Kansas City was 12,000 to 15,000 head. His own packing house capacity was 6,000 daily, but that was not the average product. Mr. Armour said his firm had from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 invested in realty and buildings. The combined help employed by the packers of the city he believed to average 5,000 for the entire year, with frequent extras. Mr. Armour said there were perhaps two or three packers in this city in a small way when he came here. In answer to minute questions, Mr. Armour showed that the average net product of a hog was from 70 to 72 per cent. of actual meat, while the offal brought it up to about 80 per cent. The hogs killed last year by the Armour firm in round numbers were 300,000, at an average weight of 250 pounds each. This supply of hogs come mostly from the South and West, the average miles of living shipment being 100. About 200 miles, he thought, was the longest shipment of hogs for consumption. He said hogs never came to his packing house from points further east than fifty miles. About two-thirds of the Armour product here is shipped South and West. The export shipment was not very large. Although the product went to almost every Eastern city of any importance, the total Eastern shipment was small. Nearly all the meat shipped was cured, and it was rare that

any green meat was shipped, and that was usually hams to Chicago. The firm owned 200 refrigerator cars, for which the railroad companies paid from three-fourths to one cent a mile when in use. The railroads had a right to, and usually did, load the cars to return.

What Ailed the Calves?

Mr. J. W. Stewart, of this, (Shawnee) county, postoffice Dover, lost some calves under peculiar circumstances last week. They appeared to be perfectly well until taken suddenly with a kind of frenzy, turning around staggering about, apparently seeing nothing, striking their heads against whatever was in the way, bawling as if in great pain, and in a short time dying as if in a fit. The last one (up to Sunday, the time of our information) was apparently well Saturday when last seen alive. In the morning, Sunday, it was dead, and Mr. Stewart, with a neighbor, Mr. Anderson, brought it to the city for examination. It was taken to the veterinary stables of Dr. Armstrong, of the KANSAS FARMER, when Dr. Goings, State Veterinarian, was sent for and they began a careful examination of the internal parts. Nothing was found to indicate the cause of death. Then the skull was opened and the brain exposed. The bone immediately under the horns and in that region showed plainly an abnormal condition, and small clots of blood were found among the tissues of the brain. The doctors at once concluded the seat of the trouble was there. But what caused that condition of brain and bone, they did not determine from the brief history of the case.

Some six weeks ago Mr. Stewart ordered a bottle of Haaff's dehorning fluid, advertised in the KANSAS FARMER, and applied it according to directions to thirteen calves. The effect of the application was to dry the skin, "like burnt leather," but the calves got along well enough until suddenly taken, as above described, about five weeks afterwards. He brought part of the medicine with him for analysis. It is supposed to be composed of sulphuric acid and oil. Dr. Armstrong took charge of it for delivery to the city Chemist. That officer has not yet reported.

Inquiries Answered.

THE PRESIDENTS.—How much would it take to induce you to print some time a list of the Presidents in the KANSAS FARMER? Names from Geo. Washington to Ben Harrison?

—George Washington, John Adams, Thos. Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Wm. Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison.

ALIEN LANDHOLDERS.—The law concerning ownership of land by aliens who owned land before the recent law on the subject took effect, is precisely the same as that which applies to citizens, that is, there is no difference in this respect. The same law applies in both cases.

LIEN ON MARE.—The law authorizes the placing of a lien on a mare to secure the service fee, and the lien follows the mare. But the lien must be properly made out and made matter of record, the same as a mechanic's lien. Our answer last week did not apply to cases of this kind.

Wool is one of the chief staples in the markets of the world.

Every farmer should experiment for himself. Because Farmer Brown raises 125 bushels of shelled corn per acre, it is not wise for Farmer Green to assume that he can do the same by the same methods. Different soils, seed, climate and manure are to be considered.

Horticulture.

From Evergreen Fruit Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Those who are always trying to get something for nothing are forever impeding progress. Because there is a temporary surplus of corn in a locality, is no reason why corn should be given to those who have none; and because a surplus of strawberry plants is on hand after fruiting season has closed, does not make it right for those who have none to demand them for nothing.

Every industry that progresses does so by the attention and respect which are given it; and if a fruit-grower gives away plants, which are true to name, he does not respect his business, and drives those out of business who take an interest in fruit-growing and to whom we are indebted for all the progress made in this line. If anything is worth having, there is a producer's value attached to it; besides this, the receiver of an article, be it ever so good, does not place value enough upon it to give it proper attention, unless he has to pay hard cash for it—except in cases where tokens of friendship are received.

A person who gives away a plant which is worthy of cultivation belittles his business. He destroys the value of this plant from a commercial point of view, thereby making one step toward making the plant extinct.

If a breeder of any distinct breed of fowls sells the eggs of these fowls to breeders at produce prices, he belittles his business. Such actions tend to destroy the progress made in this business. The non-sitting inclination in certain kinds of fowls has been brought about by careful mating and especial attention, both of which add to the eggs of these fowls a value above produce prices, when used for hatching purposes, and a person who tries to get this added value for nothing almost makes himself an object of contempt to those who carry on a business for advancement as well as for the money there is in it. Fowls become more profitable as the country grows older, and to-day, with eggs at 11 cents per dozen—produce prices at Kansas City—there is more profit in feeding grain for egg-production than in feeding to any other stock. Those who undertake handling fowls with a view to marketing eggs, must have a non-sitting breed, to compete with others in this line of the business; and further, they must prepare buildings where the largest-combed breeds will not be in danger of getting their combs the least bit frosted. The Leghorns have combs which serve as thermometers. If your houses are not warm enough to keep the combs of Leghorns from freezing, they are not warm enough to profitably keep poultry.

Our poultry house, forty feet long, ten feet wide, shed-roof, facing the south, lined with the best tar paper, brought our Leghorns through the last two winters without any frozen combs, and the winters of 1887 and 1888 were very severe here. There was not a day through all the cold weather herein mentioned that the Leghorns did not lay. But they were cared for as regularly and as carefully as were the horses or any other stock on the farm. The house has glass windows near the eaves on the south side; it also has ventilators to draw off the cold impure air in the bottom of the building. These ventilators start within a foot of the dirt floor and extend eighteen inches above the roof. They are regulated by a small door at the bottom of the opening. We use no artificial heat. T. F. SPROUL.

Frankfort, Kas.

VALUE OF THE RUSSIAN FRUITS.

In the discussion of this question, like Gadgrind, I am after "facts, facts, sir." After very careful reading of my notes, to which Hon. C. L. Watrous so pointedly objects, in your issue of November 17, I see nothing that I wish to modify or change, unless it be the final passage in regard to commercial interests. That was meant in the general sense expressed by President T. T. Lyon, in a recent number of the *Rural New Yorker*. After a four days' visit to the Iowa Agricultural college he wrote: "Such problems can never be worked out by will-it-pay commercial nurserymen."

Mr. Watrous assumes that we are urging the indiscriminate propagation of the Russian fruits by the nurseries. The fact is we have mainly sent out trees of the Russian apples, pears, plums, cherries, shrubs, etc., to amateurs who were willing, and indeed anxious, to try them, and in due time to make report on their relative behavior and value. Our circular letter reads: "We wish as far as possible to send out trees for trial to those who agree to preserve the names or numbers, and in due time to report the relative value of each for general culture."

Yet our nurserymen who are propagating the varieties that have fruited in our climate during the recent trying seasons, which have killed out or sadly lowered in vitality all trees in nursery and orchard less hardy than Duchess, Wealthy, Whitney No. 20, and the crabs, are doing all they can for their own interests and the public good.

If we admit the view expressed by Mr. Watrous, that all the Russian apples will mature in our climate in summer, fall, and early winter, it comes to this: It is better to have a plentiful supply of apples from the season of the Yellow Transparent to that of the Antonovka, than to plant the old varieties that have so generally failed at all stages of growth. The idea that the Russians may fail when they come into bearing has some weight with some varieties like Longfield and Yellow Transparent, but the 100 or more varieties that have come through the recent winters with cleaner and brighter wood than the Duchess, and that are known to bear fruit of good size, appearance, and quality, are surely safer to plant in the north half of Iowa than any of the old list that have no Russian or crab in their lineage.

Again, the general planting of true Iron-clads, in small lots, will soon advance the interests of Western orcharding in the way of giving us seedlings of hardier grade than we could hope to secure from any one of the old list of the west European race.

Mr. Watrous objects to the testimony of Dr. Hoskins in regard to the average quality of the Russian apples, for the reason that he is 1,500 miles away. Yet in connection he quotes the opinion of Mr. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., and of President Berkman, of Georgia, who live where the hardiness of the orchard fruits is never questioned. He seems to forget that many of the first imported Russian apples have now been fruited at the West for the last twelve years, and that my office table during the season of picking fruits has been loaded with Russian apples for the last six years. The work has, with many varieties, passed beyond the experimental stage. We know the season and quality of the fruit as grown over wide areas and on varied soils, and we know their relative hardiness after coming into bearing as compared with Duchess, yet it may be true that the varieties we now esteem most highly will be superseded in five or ten years by others still hardier

in tree and better in fruit. During the past thirty years we have been constantly striving to improve our Western fruit lists. We have worked slowly because we ignored the idea of race development. That we will work more rapidly during the next thirty, or even five years, I do not doubt.

If the next season is fairly propitious, we propose to favor Mr. Watrous with a winter exhibit of Russian apples. The work is now sufficiently advanced for such an exhibit. Yet such collections are not as satisfactory as the home testing of fruits, as an apple or pear should be tested in its proper season. As an instance, three years ago we exhibited Pointed Pippin (No. 361) at our winter meeting. It was declared then to be lower in quality than Willow or Ben Davis, but as since tested in proper season by experts, it has proven far better than either.

Some careful tests made to-day (November 20) may have some interest. Since picking time we have had in the office, heated daily with a large stove, specimens of several Russian apples and of four or five well-known keepers of the so-called American list, all grown in this section the past hot, rainless summer. They were purposely given this rough trial, as we intended to open them for their seeds, as they were mostly crossed last spring with pollen of Roman Stem, Grimes' Golden and Osceola. When cut this morning we found Pointed Pippin (No. 361), Winter Stripe of Varonesh, Arabka (257), Aport (252), English Barovinka (9 m.), and Cross apple (15 m.) to be firmer and sounder in flesh than Willow Wythe, or Scott's Winter. Polish Herron apple, Good Peasant (31 m.), German Calville (324), Silken Leaf (75 m.), Flat Aport (34 m.), and Cross apple (Dep't No. 413, not true) we found in prime condition for use, but sounder and firmer than Grimes' Golden, or McIntosh Red, that were kept in the cellar.

Longfield, as grown this year, we found did not keep in the warm room more perfectly than Fameuse. Golden White and Switzer were somewhat shrivelled but excellent in quality, showing that the claim made for them in Vermont as good-keeping fall apples was well founded.

Of course this was not a final test, but joined with prior experience, and our many reports, it was not far amiss.

The trees of all this "happen so" Russian list are hardy here, and some of them have proved hardy up to the 44th parallel. If confined to this list, and we throw off 50 per cent. of our present estimate as to longevity of the trees, and the quality and season of the fruits, we must conclude that the Russian apples are worthy of an extended trial. This is not written with a view to controversy, but is a brief statement of real facts as comprehended at this time. Prof. J. L. Budd, in *The Farmer*.

Testing Seedlings.

The following method of testing seedlings, which I have practiced for years, will be found to be of great value, as it combines the least practicable outlay of money and labor with the best practical results.

At the very start I select smooth, straight one-year seedlings with good foliage, carefully excluding all that show injury to their foliage from insects or disease. These are planted at once the distance apart which is usual for an orchard of the kind, and given thorough cultivation. The second spring or summer, I graft or bud so many of the branches as are needed to form a well-balanced head (a single one excepted) with desirable varieties, and some little care is exercised in the training of the

grafts and the seedling branch left on. In due time the tree fruits. If the seedling branch gives good fruit, it is retained, until its value is determined. If the fruit is not promising, the natural branch is at once cut away, and only the branches from inserted grafts left on the tree. In this way I fruited 4,000 hardy cherry seedlings. They were planted in an orchard, ten by twelve feet apart. The result is a large profitable orchard and a few new and promising varieties.

For experiment alone I practice a still cheaper plan with Siberian crabs and native plums. The selected seedlings are planted four feet apart in rows, ten to twenty feet apart, running north and south. The second or third year all branches are grafted or budded, with grafts or buds taken from other selected seedlings (one branch to each seedling) leaving only a single natural branch to every tree thus treated. In this way I have fruited, during the past twenty years, 2,500 Siberian crab seedlings and crosses between them and the common apple, and at least 4,000 plums, mostly pure natives.

Last year I planted four feet apart in the rows, with rows twelve feet apart north and south, 1,200 plum seedlings, very carefully selected from 15,000 seedlings belonging to all families and races raised from seed gathered in all parts of the country. The majority of them are crosses between the best varieties of *Prunus chioasa* and *P. Americana*. These (if I am able to carry out the experiment) will have buds or grafts from other selected seedlings worked into all their branches except one. In this way I can fruit from 4,000 to 6,000 new varieties on quite a small plot of land.

Still another plan. It is not necessary to plant a seedling in an orchard and then wait ten to twenty years for it to reach bearing age. My plan is to look carefully over my seedlings, grown for stocks, just before the leaves fall in autumn, and cut scions from such as seem to show indications of value. The following spring they will be splice-grafted on the terminal twigs of bearing trees of hardy, healthy and thrifty growing varieties. By this plan they come into bearing at from three to six years from seed. In a few instances I have fruited seedlings the third year from seed, and many the fourth year. But some seedlings, especially of the pear, will not fruit for many years, even when grafted on the ends of bearing branches. —D. B. W., in *Gardener's Monthly*.



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The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Frauds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—How are we to be protected against unscrupulous parties, who, for the sake of a few dollars, do not hesitate to send out scrub stock and eggs at fancy prices to innocent purchasers? We have all met these men and had dealings with them. They come out with big advertisements in the leading poultry journals, issue brilliant circulars, describing their wonderful stock, the strains they have originated, and prizes won. We take them at their word, believing them as represented, honest, honorable men, only to be defrauded. We do not mean by this that the poultry fraternity as a class are guilty of such acts. No; far from it. They are a very small minority, but there are enough who, by their unscrupulous conduct, can throw discredit upon the reliable men and do incalculable injury to the poultry interests. The only way by which we can protect ourselves against these frauds, is by laying bare their conduct through the various papers and giving our patronage only to those of proved reliability. When the Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association was organized in Wichita, in February, several gentlemen present took the ground that Eastern breeders, as a rule, filled Western orders only with their poorest stock and eggs at fancy prices. To this we objected, claiming it all depended upon the men we dealt with as to whether we were honorably dealt with or not. That while we had paid big prices for stock shipped us as first-class, which on arrival had proved the poorest of scrubs, we had also received beautiful specimens from others and full value for our money, and that there were thousands of reliable breeders who could not be induced to misrepresent their stock and send out as fine what they knew was not. Only last year we purchased two settings of eggs from the famous Plymouth Rock breeder, A. A. Anderson, and while we had a poor hatch, owing to lateness of season and extreme hot weather, only getting three chicks—nearly every egg contained a dead chick, and we so informed Mr. A. He, however, promptly sent us another setting free. The three raised it would be hard to equal anywhere, and we considered them well worth the \$6 which the eggs cost. This season we purchased two settings of A. C. Ficklin's well-known prize-winning B. B. R. Games, and notwithstanding their thousand-mile journey hatched eighteen beautiful chicks. From many others have we purchased, square, reliable men, with whom it is a pleasure to deal; but yet we have been bitten by thoroughly dishonest breeders who are looked upon as in the front rank. Among the latter we must mention, for the protection of other breeders, W. O. Dakin, of Toledo, Ohio, a man who advertises in nearly all the poultry papers, and who poses as the originator of the "Black Diamond" strain of Langshans and the "Pogonock" strain of Wyandottes. Seeing his advertisement so often, we concluded he must be one of the foremost breeders of those varieties, and as we desired to be "on top" in this State, sent for his circular. So well pleased were we with it (a beautifully gotten up affair, describing his houses and birds)—fourteen yards of S. Wyandottes and twelve of Langshans—that we gave him an order for two settings from his best Wyandotte yards. Look at his prices: Four best Wyandotte yards, \$4 per thirteen, or \$6 per twenty-six; other ten yards, \$3 per thirteen, or \$5 per twenty-six. We sent

\$6 for the best. Eggs arrived, nicely packed, and were duly set, and hatched fifteen chicks, a good hatch for the distance. But what were they? Seven of them Wyandotte comb with heavily feathered legs, two single-comb, shanks and middle toe heavily feathered, one almost white, with brown stripes down back, and one color of Game chick. Six dollars and express charges for eggs, and mongrels the result! A letter to Mr. Dakin was the result, telling him pretty plainly what we thought of the matter, and that we should expect him to make the matter right and give an explanation. After over two weeks a reply was received, to the effect that he had chicks hatch the day our letter was received and some since, none being such as we had described, and that he claimed to be O. K., etc. We then suggested to him that his birds had not been separated long enough, or had got together with his Langshans when he shipped eggs to us; that his chicks hatching all right would be no criterion, as our eggs were three days in transit, letter same time, and eggs were rested twenty-four hours before setting, making at least seven days; that if our suggestion was correct, his eggs would have had a good chance to become pure by that time; that we could prove by creditable witnesses our statement correct, and that we were willing to make affidavit to that effect; that we would prefer the proper explanation, and believed he would rectify the mistake as far as possible. It is needless to say Mr. Dakin has not replied.

Now, Mr. Editor, should we Kansas breeders, who are endeavoring to build up the poultry interests of our State by improving our stock, regardless of price, submit in silence to be thus imposed upon by unscrupulous breeders and let our brother fanciers suffer in the same manner, throwing discredit upon honest, conscientious men, and bringing disgrace upon the business? or when such a rascal is discovered, is it not clearly our duty to expose him and his methods? H. A. WATTLES.
Bayneville, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

Pekin Ducks.

This variety of duck has only been known in Europe for about a dozen years. At one time it appeared as if it would take the place of all the other varieties, but the "furor" in its favor did not last very long, though there are still many breeders of it, and large classes are to be found at the various shows. It is of Chinese origin, and very hardy, having in this respect done good service by giving a needed stamina to some of the other varieties. It is probably the best layer of all ducks, and where eggs are chiefly sought for it can be recommended, as it will thrive almost anywhere, being a capital forager. With respect to size, it is most deceptive, for the abundance of feathers gives it the appearance of a large duck, whereas it is much smaller than the Aylesbury or the Rouen. The flesh also does not compare well in flavor with these breeds, being rather dry. In shape it differs from every other variety of duck, being totally devoid of keel, and the carriage almost upright, not unlike the penguin, for the legs are placed far back on the body. The head is short and thick, and the bill strong and stout. Considerable discussion has arisen as to the color of the Pekin, but it is usually accepted that it should be of a light canary yellow tinge, as if the under coat were yellow and the upper white. A pure white Pekin may be found, but the canary yellow is to be preferred. The bill is of a deep orange, the eyes black, the legs and feet are a bright orange, and small in bone. The tail feathers are larger and stronger than are found on other

varieties. For crossing they are very valuable, and, as already stated, as layers they have really no equal.

The following are the general characteristics of the Pekin duck or drake: Bill—Broad, and of medium length.

Head—Rising from the bill in an arch, as in the call duck.

Neck—Longish, carried very high, and also sometimes slightly curved like a swan's.

Eye—Large.

Body—Deep and full, carried very erect, with the stern almost on the ground.

Back—Long and broad.

Wings—Moderately developed, and carried close to the body.

Tail—Rather long, and carried very upright, the more so the better.

Thighs—Short, stout and wide apart.

Legs—Short.

Plumage—Very abundant and soft.

Color—Bill, bright orange, perfectly even, and free from all dark-colored spots.

Legs—Bright orange.

General Plumage—White, shaded with canary color—the under plumage being a deeper shade, getting paler toward the surface, which, with time and exposure, becomes nearly pure white.—Stephen Beale, (England), in Country Gentleman.

Preserving Green Food for Winter.

Every one is interested in preserving green food, and in response to the following letter from Mr. T. F. Child, of Rowley, Mass., we will endeavor to have the matter discussed. Mr. C. says:

"Mr. Jacobs, as you have given us such a valuable article on feeding, in your January issue, and showed the benefit of beet leaves, cabbage leaves, etc., we want you to now tell us how to save them for winter use."

An excellent suggestion. We have already given attention to it in a previous issue. Our experience in that direction is limited, but we consulted with Prof. Alvord, an expert on such matters, and he informs us that any kind of green food can be preserved for winter use in a silo, a hogshead, or a barrel. To make the matter plain, we will say:

1. A silo is simply a strong box, open

at the top, but as near air-tight otherwise as possible. It may be made of boards, or the silo may be built of stone.

2. A hogshead or barrel will answer, but must be air-tight on sides, and strong enough to resist great pressure.

3. The materials used may be anything—clover, corn leaves, turnip tops, beet leaves, grass, cabbage, or green material suitable.

4. The green material must be advanced in growth. That is, it must not be cut when it is most fully water. For instance, cut the corn when the ears begin to glaze, the clover when the seed heads are about to turn, the beet leaves when the crop is fully matured. It is just before the turning point to dryness is reached that the materials should be cut.

5. With a feed-cutter reduce all the materials to short lengths, the finer and shorter the better.

6. Fill your silo or barrel, packing closely as you proceed, and have a head of boards which fits in nicely, but which will go down into the silo or barrel. For instance, if you use a barrel, let the head go into the barrel, and not rest on the rim.

7. Place heavy weights on this barrel head, of stones, or anything, and the weight will gradually press the contents into a solid mass. As the contents shrink the head goes down on it also. No air can get at it, as everything will be close together. Add to the barrel until full.

8. When opened in winter the contents will be solid and close, like figs in a box, and must be chopped off when wanted for use. The hens will relish it highly.—Poultry Keeper.

No greater triumph in medicine or chemistry has been recorded than Hall's Hair Renewer, to revivify and restore gray hair to the color of youth.

"For peculiarly soft yet penetrating shades of color, marvelous grouping in form, fantastic, solemn and tender shaping of rugged cliff and mountain and valley," says a distinguished artist, "the wonderful empire of Colorado stands peerless." The Alpine scenery along the line of the South Park Division of the Union Pacific in Colorado is the most magnificent in the United States.

PAINLESS BEECHAM'S EFFECTUAL THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE PILLS WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Faintness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine.—"Worth a guinea a box."

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;

they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York. Sole Agents for the United States, who (inquire first), if your druggist does not keep them.

WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX.

Dr. WHITTIER

ORIGINAL Dr. Whittier in Kansas City.

OLDEST Dr. Whittier in Missouri, and

ONLY Dr. Whittier in Kansas City who has

practiced medicine over 15 years.

CURES Syphilis, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, etc., causing ulcers, eruptions, pain in bones, swelling of joints, enlarged glands, mucous patches in mouth, falling hair, and many other symptoms. All poison thoroughly and permanently eradicated from the system by purely Vegetable Treatment.

Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Nervous Debility, etc., resulting from youthful indiscretion, excesses in matured years, and other causes, inducing some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion, Varicocele, etc., etc., are permanently cured.

URINARY, KIDNEY and BLADDER troubles, Weak Back, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, etc., are quickly and perfectly cured.

Consult the OLDEST DR. WHITTIER in person or by letter first. No promises made that

age, integrity and experience do not justify. Medicines sent anywhere by mail or express, secure from observation. Consultation free and invited. Office hours, 9 to 5, 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12.

NO FEE UNTIL CURED, from responsible persons.

NEW BOOK free. Address,

10 West Ninth St.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

H. J. WHITTIER, M. D.,

10 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Alliance Department.

[Authorized members of the Farmers' District Alliance, including Jefferson, Jackson and Shawnee counties, contribute to this Department.]

KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE.

To all Sub-Alliances and Alliance men.

BROTHERS:—Your committee appointed to formulate plans for the establishment of an exchange have completed their work and herewith submit the result of their labors for your ratification. It is not expected that every necessity has been provided for, or that every objection of every individual member has been fully met. Brothers, if you can bring yourselves to a realization of the infinite diversity of opinion that exists you will at once see that this would be impossible. We believe that the plan we submit herewith is as free from objection as any that can be submitted with our present imperfect knowledge of this business, and we ask you each and all to reserve your individual objections, ratify this plan, and give it a trial. Provision is made for any needed subsequent amendment, and we believe experience will give us wisdom to adopt provisions hereafter, the necessity of which we cannot now foresee.

We cannot meet you individually, or in your several sub-alliances, to explain the reasons that have led us to adopt each of the several articles of this instrument which we submit for your ratification. Rest assured, however, that each item has been carefully considered and fully discussed, and nothing has been adopted without good reason. If it should be proposed to receive amendments to these articles from each sub-alliance, to be considered before the final approval of any plan, the method of reaching a conclusion would be much complicated and the time of final agreement indefinitely extended. We ask you again to forego any individual objections that may occur to your minds, ratify this plan at the earliest possible moment, raise the required fund, elect your trustee, and report your action as provided in the instrument itself, in order that we may soon reap the benefits we all have in view, trusting to experience to suggest, and to instrumentalities provided for to adopt better and more practical amendments than the foresight of any one of our number will enable us to propose at the present time.

The following is the instrument we have adopted:

1. The delegates representing the sub-alliances at the district alliance meeting held at Meriden, Kansas, May 25, 1889, by the power vested in them, acting for and in behalf of the members of said alliances do hereby organize an exchange to be known as the Kansas Alliance Exchange.
2. The purposes for which this corporation is organized are: To act as agents for the purchase and sale of all kinds of farm products, and general forwarding agents for all kinds of commodities. To erect and manage and operate warehouses, stock yards and grain elevators, and for the transaction of any such business as may be found necessary or advisable for their profit and betterment.
3. This corporation shall have the power by and under its corporate name to enjoy the following rights and privileges to-wit: It shall be capable in law to purchase, receive and hold and enjoy lands, goods, chattels and property of any kind and effects whatsoever; the same to grant, sell, mortgage, and dispose of, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, to make a common seal, to alter or break the same, to establish and put in execution by-laws governing the corporation, and to do a printing and publishing business.
4. The capital stock of the corporation shall be \$50,000, which may, by majority vote of Trustees, be increased to \$100,000. And when \$1,000 is paid in the Board of Directors shall notify the members that the exchange is open for business.
5. The term for which this corporation shall exist shall be ninety-nine years.
6. The headquarters of this corporation shall be in Topeka, Kansas, with

branches at such other places as the business of the exchange may require.

7. The fund proposed for the establishment of this exchange shall be raised in the following manner and be governed by the following provisions:

Each sub-alliance shall be asked to contribute to this fund to the amount of \$1 for each of its male members 21 years of age or over; said amount to be raised by each sub-alliance in such manner as the members thereof shall elect, and only such sub-alliances as contribute to this fund, to the amount required in this article, shall be entitled to participate in the benefits of the exchange, except as hereinafter provided. Should any alliance refuse to contribute to this fund any member of such alliance may by paying the sum of \$5 become a member of the exchange and receive certificate of membership and do business with the exchange, but shall not be entitled to representation in the management of the business of the exchange. Provided, this shall not prevent any alliance from taking as many more shares as they chose. Any member who shall use his or her certificate for the benefit of others not entitled to the benefits of the exchange shall forfeit all right to the benefit of the exchange.

8. The principal of the exchange shall never be used in the payment of salaries or other expenses, but shall be held intact for purposes for which it was contributed. Such rates of interest and fees shall be charged for its use as will pay for all expenses incurred. If at any time or from any cause the exchange shall fail in its purposes or cease to transact the business for which it is established the money contributed shall be returned in full to each individual to the amount of his or her certificate. Members of the exchange shall not be liable for any loss, damage or responsibility beyond the assets of said exchange, nor any individual member beyond the amount of his subscription to the fund.

9. Each sub-alliance which shall have paid into the exchange fund an amount equal to or greater than \$1 for each of its male members of the age of 21 years or over it has at any time initiated and for every male member who has become 21 years old after his initiation, shall be entitled to one Trustee who shall be elected at the annual election of officers for sub-alliances. Said Trustees to constitute a board of Trustees whose duty it shall be to elect three Directors, no two of said Directors to be from the same county. The Trustees shall make the rules under which the business of the exchange shall be conducted by the Directors, and shall make an annual report of the business of the exchange to the sub-alliances. They shall provide for the paying of the expenses and a reasonable compensation to the Directors for their services in conducting the business of the exchange for the time actually employed and expenses incurred by them.

10. It shall be the duty of the Directors to appoint the necessary agents requiring them to give good and sufficient bonds to cover the responsibility reposed, and to fix compensation for services rendered by said agents. To designate the place of deposit of said fund requiring said depository to give sufficient bond, and they shall have general supervision of the business of the exchange subject to the rules provided by the Trustees and receive and verify monthly statements from all their agents and consolidate all their monthly reports into an annual report to the Trustees. The Directors shall be required to give bonds to the board of Trustees in the sum of double the amount of the fund in the exchange.

11. Each Trustee shall be responsible to the sub-alliance electing him.

12. It shall be the duty of the business agent of the exchange to make contracts with manufacturers as far as possible, for the sale of farm produce and the purchase direct from farmers of one section of the country such farm produce as is desired by other farmers; to financially guarantee, through the exchange grades and weights of produce; to direct county agents where to ship and grades to ship; to publish price lists; to purchase goods for county agents, and to promote the general welfare of the order in every possible manner.

13. No money contributed to the exchange shall be refunded to any one, nor shall certificates be considered as stock or be transferable. The money contributed to the exchange fund is a free gift for independence sake, and the right to the use of the exchange is of

far more value than the money given to the exchange fund.

14. Every person who has a certificate of membership in the exchange shall be entitled to order direct from the business agent.

15. The business agent of the exchange shall have certificates of membership with stubs attached, printed and bound, and he shall number them and keep a record of the same in alphabetical order. Said certificates shall recite the name of the member, the amount paid, county and State of the holder, and the conditions upon which it was issued.

16. These articles may be amended by the Board of Trustees at any meeting by a majority vote.

17. It shall be the duty of each sub-alliance adopting this exchange system and thereby ratifying this plan, to subscribe for and make settlement on, stock as above specified to the number of shares due from said alliance and to elect Trustees whose duty it shall be to immediately collect amount due from said sub-alliance and to report same to the Secretary of the district alliance at Meriden, Kansas, whose duty it shall be when ten Trustees have so reported to call a meeting of said Trustees, to be held in the city of Topeka within ten days thereafter, for the purpose of electing Board of Directors, and adopting rules for the management of the business of the exchange.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Farmers' Alliance Notes.

The representative of the binder twine trust in Atchison has already reduced the price of his twine to 16½ cents and harvest is not on. He is getting anxious for buyers.

The Swabville Alliance, recently organized with a membership of eleven, has increased to seventy members. They elected to use the Wagner twine, made at Grinnell, Iowa, and sold at right prices.

We have made arrangements with the *National Economist*, of Washington, D. C., the official organ of the alliance for the United States, whereby we can furnish that paper with the *KANSAS FARMER*, both papers one year for \$1.75. Send in your orders and make the announcement in your alliance.

J. N. Palmer, Creswell, Kas., writes: "I would announce through your paper that there will be a meeting of the officers and Executive committee of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance with a like committee of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union at Peabody, June 12, at 10 o'clock p. m."

Our alliance friends will no doubt be pleased to know that we have now opened a regular department for the exclusive benefit of the organization in Kansas. The District Alliance of Shawnee, Jefferson and Jackson counties has volunteered its assistance, and this week occupies considerable space with a matter of much importance to the organization.

R. C. Bourdette, Dexter, Cowley county, sends the following item: "Elk County Alliance was organized on the 25th inst., having thirty-two delegates in attendance, representing a membership of 300 in the county. T. P. Hawkins, President; R. M. Fay, Secretary; W. H. Wilson, Business Agent. Please send sample copies to Secretary, and long may you live and prosper to help the alliance ark to get to the harbor safely."

Gossip About Stock.

J. Sigerson, of Wichita, Kas., purchased an Aberdeen-Angus bull of O. E. Walker, Topeka, to be used to head his herd on his Pratt county ranch.

Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., recently shipped fifty head of Herefords to the Chicago market that averaged 1,563 pounds and sold at the top of the market. They report a better demand for Hereford bulls and heifers and that buyers are disposed to select

EVERY LADY WANTS A SILK DRESS.

This is your opportunity. A new departure. SILKS direct from the manufacturers to you. Our reduced prices bring the best goods within reach of all. We are the only manufacturers in the U. S. selling direct to consumers.

You take no risk. We warrant every piece of goods as represented, or money refunded. See our references. We are the oldest Silk Manufacturers in the U. S. Established in 1838, with over 50 years experience.

We guarantee the **CHAFFEE DRESS SILKS**, for richness of color, superior finish and wearing qualities, to be unexcelled by any make of Black Silks in the world. We offer these Dress Silks in Gros Grains, Satins, Surahs, Faille Francaise and Aida Cloths, in Blacks only. We send to all parts of the U. S. It will cost you only a postal card to see for yourself. Send a postal and we will forward you **SAMPLES FREE** with prices.

O. S. CHAFFEE & SON,
Mansfield Centre, Conn.
Refer, by permission, to First National Bank, Windham National Bank, Dime Savings Bank, Williamantic Savings Institute, of Williamantic, Conn.

Recollect with each Dress Pattern we present the buyer with 1000 Yards Sewing Silk, and enough Silk Braid to bind bottom of dress. **THE GOODS** are delivered to you **ALL CARRYING CHARGES PREPAID**

the choicest; also report several buyers for young Shire studs, which class of horses, they inform us, are fast becoming favorites in that section of the State.

Three good bulls were sold last week from Shannon Hill stock farm, owned by Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atchison, to James and Wm. Sims, of Doniphan county, and one to Mr. Slatery, of Good Intent, Kas.

We desire that every first-class breeder of thoroughbred live stock in Kansas or the West be represented in our Breeder's Directory in this paper. Try a card for six months at least and be convinced that it will pay you ten-fold.

The public sale last week by H. M. Valle, Independence, Mo., resulted well, averaging about \$200 on the females and about \$100 for the bulls. The Waterloo and Wild Eye females brought over \$400 each and were in good demand. The sale was considered a success.

The Golden Belt herd of Poland-Chinas, owned by Hon. F. W. Truesdell, of Lyons, Kas., is once more represented in these columns. In sending this order he makes the following interesting statement: "I would rather have an advertisement in the *KANSAS FARMER* than in any other stock journal I have ever tried." Notice his advertisement, also his picture which appears in this issue.

Mr. Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill., sailed from New York for England, Saturday, May 25, on the Cunard steamship *Etruria*, for the purpose of bringing over his annual importation of Cleveland Bays and English Shires. Messrs. Brown & Co. have for a number of years imported only yearlings, which they mature on their farms near Aurora, therefore having to offer only fully acclimated stallions which are raised in a plain, practical way, and not forced for the sake of rapid growth. Parties purchasing from them are sure to obtain reliable foal-getters. They expect to import this year somewhat larger than usual, and to make room for the increased number will give unusual bargains in Holstein cattle, of which they have a large number.

ONE OF THE BEST TELESCOPES IN THE WORLD. THE BEST DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT GUN.

FREE

In order to introduce our goods, we will until further notice, send absolutely free, to one locality, one of our Grand Double-Barrelled Shot Guns made. We are able to make this wonderful offer for the reason that our goods are of such merit that, when a person possesses them, in any locality, their fame spreads, and many people purchase; a large and profitable trade always results. We can supply free only one person in each locality. Those who write at once, will make sure of their reward, while those who delay will lose the chance. Best Gun. Grand Telescope. No space to explain further here. Those who write at once will secure prompt delivery. State your express-office address. Address, **H. HALLETT & CO., Box 320, Portland, Maine.**

Breeds. Loading. 10 or 12 Hore.

Kansas Farmer Reports.

(Continued from page 7.)

agement of their adaptation to the climate. No damage from chinch bugs or complaint reported. Vegetables troubled to some extent by small insects.

Washington.—Wheat will be better than usual. Corn very promising and good stand. There has been no change in the kind of crops sown. Fruit, such as apples, have been injured by frost and blight, so that it will reduce the crop one-fourth; cherries a full crop, ditto strawberries; peaches will be a two-thirds crop, being the best on the high lands; gooseberries good, plums light, injured by frost. It has been an excellent season for planting trees; I planted 1,500 trees myself—this includes apple and cherry.

Wichita.—Wheat, corn and cane, increase in acreage over last year. Oats, slight decrease. Increase in rye, rice corn, Kaffir corn and milo maize. Fruit trees of all kinds wintered without loss and making fine spring growth. Rains very abundant, more rain than any spring since county was settled. No chinch bugs or other insects are injuring crops. Crop prospects are far in advance of any year since settlement of country.

Woodson.—Wheat acreage about the same as last year, condition good—never better. Continued cold weather will put harvest off until middle of June. Corn acreage about same as last year, not all planted, good stand but most of it small, not more than half plowed over once. Oats, early sowed good; late, bugs and cold weather injuring it. Peaches fine, apples have fallen badly. Frost last night on old hay.

Wilson.—Wheat acreage 10 per cent. greater than last year, the condition was never better. Condition of corn is not so good as last year at this time, about three weeks later on upland or dry bottom land; the stand is good and growing nicely, but needs cultivating, as the weeds and grass are getting a good start; low or wet land not planted, or where planted, poor stand; increase in acreage over last year 25 per cent. Oats, increase acreage over last year 15 per cent.; condition good; the earlier sown heading. The weather has been entirely too wet. Chinch bugs have done no damage as yet. Fruit prospects are fair, apples about half crop, peaches good, small fruits excellent. Timothy, blue grass, clover, alfalfa and English blue grass sown this spring has made excellent growth. The prospect in general is good and the farmers are hopeful and expecting good crops.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, June 1, 1889:

Precipitation.—The average rainfall for the State this week is 1.42 inches, but this has been unequally distributed, 46 per cent. of it falling in the eastern belt, 38 per cent. in the central and 16 in the western belt. In Rice, McPherson, Marion, Chase, Lyon and Coffey there has been a decided excess, the fall averaging four inches, Coffey receiving the greatest—ranging from 4.12 in the southeast to 4.74 in the northwest part of the county. A decided excess occurs again in the central line of counties of the western belt, while in the extreme southwestern counties, including Hamilton and Greeley, the existing deficiency has not been reduced. A deficiency occurs in Mitchell, Clay, Riley, northern part of Wabaunsee and southern part of Pottawatomie, Shawnee, northern part of Douglas and southern half of Jefferson, and an excess in the extreme northeastern counties.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The temperature has continued below the normal all the week, the greatest deficiency occurring the last three days, culminating in a light frost on the 31st. In the eastern half and northwest quarter of the State there has been a deficiency of sunshine.

Results.—The cool, cloudy, wet weather has materially retarded the corn crop, and in the eastern and southeastern counties the rain seriously interfered with its cultivation. Many fields in the Kaw and Marais des Cygnes valleys remained under water several days this week as the result of last week's great rain. Corn is in very excellent condition in the central counties from the south to the north line of the State, still more rain would be beneficial in Stafford, Edwards, Kiowa and Pratt. In Sumner corn is tasseling and here the wheat harvest is about commencing. In the western belt all crops are in good condition except in the extreme southwestern counties, extending north through Hamilton and Greeley—here the continued dry weather is having an unfavorable effect upon the crops. In Ford and Clark wheat is ripening and will be a good crop; oats are heading. In Lane and Ness the wheat and rye crops are about made and will be fine, though wheat straw will be short. In the northwest small grains promise well; corn is doing well though a little backward on account of the cool weather. In the fruit districts there is good promise of fine crops.

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

Publishers' Paragraphs.

"Cheap Money" is the title of a new advertisement of Bradford & Clary, of Topeka. The firm consists of S. B. Bradford, ex-Attorney General, and Chas. Clary, a well known banker of Osage county.

We have a few hundred extra copies of this issue, containing the crop reports, which we will mail as desired at the following rates: One copy, 5 cents; six copies, 25 cents; twenty-five copies, \$1. Send in orders early.

Our lady readers will be interested in the advertisement of O. S. Chafee & Son, Mansfield Center, Conn., who manufacture silk and satin goods and sell direct to their customers from the factory. They will mail you samples of silk and full descriptive circulars free.

The editor of the *Breeder's Gazette*, writing on May 27, says that "harvest will begin in a few weeks in the latitude of southern Kansas." Our esteemed friend will have to shorten up the time, for at this writing—June 3—harvest is well under way, in fact began last week.

This fall will undoubtedly be a time to buy nursery stock of all kinds, for the fact is well known that all classes of nursery stock can be purchased lower now than for years. In this connection we invite the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of A. C. Griesa & Bro., Lawrence, Kas.

Sugar manufactories are growing numerous in Kansas. In addition to the ones at Topeka and Fort Scott and the enlargement of the plant at Conway Springs, new plants have been put in at Attica, Medicine Lodge, Meade Center, Arkalon, Liberal and Ness City, and from present indications a score or more new factories will be put in in time for next year's crop.

"Horozone" is the name of a new remedy for destroying hog cholera and swine plague which we advertise this week, with a great deal of confidence after investigation. We have seen letters from well-known and responsible breeders who have used it successfully and highly endorse it. The company is composed of men of capital who have interests in live stock.

Patents.

The following list is reported through the official records for the week ending May 28, 1889, by Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C. By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents.

MISSOURI.

Plow—Lewis B. Tebbetts, St. Louis.
Hose bridge—Charles J. P. Helm, St. Louis.
Track brake for street railway cars—Peter M. Kling, St. Louis.
Nail driver—William C. Burtoh & E. M. Gurnee, Kansas City.
Arc lamp—LaMotte C. Atwood, St. Louis.
Car pedestal—Peter M. Kling, St. Louis.
Castor frame for tubs, etc.—William E. Washburn, Kansas City.
Holder for blanks—Albert J. Kletzer, St. Louis.

KANSAS.

Washing machine—John W. Calhoun, Kansas City.
Railway danger signal—Francois Allen, Kansas City.
Broom—Frank J. Case, Arrington.
Combined shears, button-hole cutter and ripper—Morgan S. Clark, Toronto.
Stalk fodder harvester—Henderson F. Longworth, Beloit.
Post-hole digger or earth auger—Edward F. Scholder, Fort Scott.
Shade holder for lamps—Benjamin G. Krapf, Leavenworth.
Door spring—Jehu W. Davis, LeRoy.
Egg tray for incubators—John W. Hile, Valley Falls.

NEBRASKA.

Rolling support for slide valves—Warren T. Reaser, Frimont.

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

Bates Short-horn Bulls.

Ten Bates and Bates-topped Short-horn bulls for sale. Ready for use and fit to head herds or go into the show-ring.

G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kas.

The United States have about half of the swine of the world.

The Veterinarian.

[This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V. S., Topeka, a graduate of Toronto Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to horses and cattle. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address F. H. Armstrong, V. S., No. 114 Fifth St. West, Topeka, Kas.]

M. P., Assaria, Kas.—The damage was undoubtedly caused by the colt injuring them, and your treatment was correct as far as it was carried out, but in addition it would be best to scarify the most dependent part of swellings, and bathe for an hour or two with hot water.

S. K. K.—Your mare is suffering from laminitis or founder. First poultice the feet with hot soft linseed poultices for three or four days; change them once a day. Give grass and bran mash to eat, but no purgative, as it might cause injury to foal. Give the following powders night and morning in the mashes: Powdered potash nitrates, 4 ounces; powdered colchicum seeds, 6 drachms. Make eight powders.

A SUBSCRIBER—Have a horse that is losing flesh. When in pasture eats grass and chews it some, then throws it out, refusing to swallow it although he will eat corn and swallow it. What the trouble and remedy?

—Probably your horse has a carious or ulcerated tooth. In such a case it will be necessary to call a competent Veterinarian and have it extracted.

THE MARKETS.

(JUNE 3.)

Chicago.

WHEAT—July, 74½¢ to 75¢; August, 73½¢ to 74¢.
CORN—July, 33½¢ to 34¢; August, 34½¢ to 35¢.
OATS—July, 22½¢ to 23¢.
CATTLE—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 4,000. Market 5¢ to 10¢ lower. Steers, \$4 00 to \$4 35; stockers and feeders, \$3 60 to \$4 20; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 80 to \$3 35; Texas cattle, \$2 00 to \$3 05.
HOGS—Receipts, 23,000; shipments, 6,000; Lower. Mixed, \$4 20 to \$4 45; heavy, \$4 20 to \$4 40; light, \$4 30 to \$4 45; skips, \$3 40 to \$4 20.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 3,500. Market easier. Natives, \$3 50 to \$4 80; Western, shorn, \$3 60 to \$4 70; lambs, \$4 80.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 77½¢; July, 71½¢ to 72¢.
CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, 81½¢.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,800. Market lower. Choice heavy native steers, \$3 80 to \$4 30; fair to good, \$3 10 to \$3 90; stockers and feeders, \$2 00 to \$3 10; rangers, corn-fed, \$2 75 to \$3 50; grass-fed, \$3 10 to \$3 30.
HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,300. Market lower. Choice heavy and butchers' selections, \$4 30 to \$4 40; packing, \$4 15 to \$4 30; light grades, \$4 25 to \$4 35.
SHEEP—Receipts, 4,600; shipments, 2,700. Market lower. Fair to choice, \$3 00 to \$4 40.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—On track by sample: No. 2 red, 73¢; No. 2 soft, 76¢.
CORN—No. 2 cash, 26¢ asked; No. 2 white, 27¢ bid.
OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, 22¢; No. 2 white, 24¢.
CATTLE—Dressed beef shipping steers, \$3 00 to \$3 85.
HOGS—Extreme range of sales, \$3 90 to \$4 17½¢; bulk at \$4 00 to \$4 10.

St. Louis Wool Market.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA—Medium, 22a24c; coarse, 18a20c; light fine, 20a21c; heavy fine, 16a18c; low and inferior, 18a16c.

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Commission Merchants.

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using "Anti-Obesence Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. W. H. S. S. Co., Phila., Pa.

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General Agents for Cooper's Sheep Dip. References:—Boatmen's Bank, Dunn's Mercantile Agency, Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency. Full returns guaranteed inside of six days.

The Busy Bee.

Bees in the Spring.

The first work we do in the apiary as soon as the frost is gone, is to level up the stands which for each hive consists of four posts about two and one-half inches square driven in the ground so as to be under the four corners of the hive and raising it four or five inches above the surface. A spirit level is used for exactness, for if the hive is out of plumb the brood combs in hot weather are liable to sag, or the combs in the sections may not be built true from this cause. Tipping the hive forward if the combs run from front to rear will do no harm. This we generally do in early spring by putting a three-eighths inch strip on the back posts and under the bottom-board so that the water which at times collects in the hives from condensation or a leaky top can escape and aid the bees to clear the bottom-board. When the sections are put on the hive is made level by putting two three-eighths inch blocks under the two front corners of it. This leaves the bottom-board inclined and the hive level. Until the colonies become strong and the weather warm we keep the entrance contracted according to their strength. With very weak colonies use division boards to reduce the brood chamber. An old piece of carpet or cloth spread over the top of the frames with chaff packed on top and between the division boards and sides of hive is a very great advantage to weak colonies this time of year to retain a warm and even temperature, so necessary in the development of the brood. Before packing, the bees are supplied with food (if they are deficient) to last three or four weeks. One or two sealed combs taken from a heavy colony or combs which have been kept in reserve from last year is best for this purpose. If it is necessary to feed liquid honey I prefer to feed such to colonies strong in bees but light in stores. When bees have sufficient honey to last until fruit bloom, I think there is nothing gained in feeding to stimulate raising brood during cold weather. While it is very true as Quinby said, "Judicious feeding is the same as money loaned at big interest," it is equally true that injudicious feeding is just the reverse.

California Excursions.

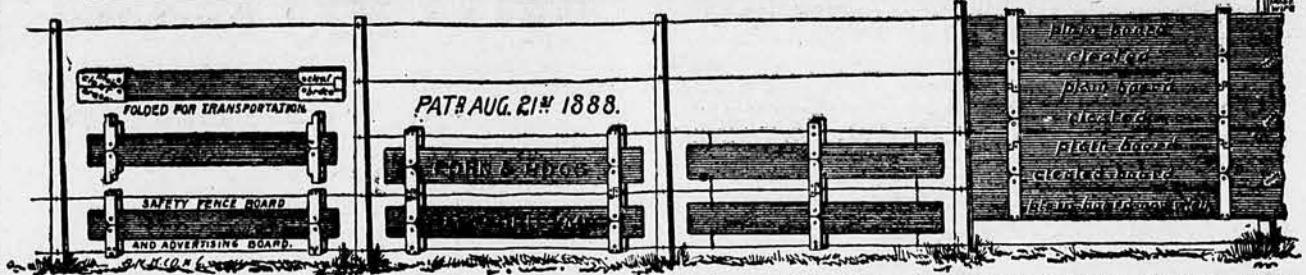
Are you going to California? If so, read the following, and find out how much it will cost you, and what you can get for your money: The Santa Fe Route runs weekly excursions (every Friday) from Kansas City and points west to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and other Pacific-Coast points. The ticket rates are the regular second-class rates—\$35—from the Missouri River the principal California points. Pullman Tourist Sleeping-Cars are furnished. These cars run through, without change, from Kansas City to destination. The charge for berths is remarkably low, being \$3.00 for a double berth from Kansas City to California. The Pullman Company furnish mattresses, bedding, curtains and all sleeping-car accessories, including the services of a porter with each car. The parties are personally conducted by experienced excursion managers, who give every attention to passengers, insuring their comfort and convenience. For more complete information regarding these excursions, rates, tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, dates, etc., address

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This engraving only shows part of its forms of application. A hatchet, saw, square, brace and bit, and wire nails only are needed in its construction. It is at once economical, complete, easily made, taken down and folded up, and can be put on fence again or stored away, being always ready for use. Circulars free. Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Send one dollar (51), with numbers of your land—section, township, range, etc., and receive deed to one farm right at once, and state if you want your township or county right. Address, with stamp for reply and terms, W. I. F. HARDEN, Box 1, Hartford, Kas.

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MAINS' Fountain Head and Storm Cloud Claim this Space.

Mains' Herd of Pure-bred POLAND-CHINA HOGS, of as fashionable strains as can be had. All recorded in the Ohio Poland-China Record. Fall pigs of both sexes and spring sows bred and to breed for sale. A large selected herd of sows (most of which were bought in Ohio) new bred for season of 1889 to No. 1 boars of as good royal breeding as there is in the country. Address JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.

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Such strains as Corvus, Giv or Take, Hoosier Tom, Duchess, Riverside Beauty, Lady Maid, I. X. L. and others represented. 75 pigs from 6 boars. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Correspondence answered promptly. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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Large English Berkshires

Of 700 to 850 pounds at maturity, and at six months, 200 to 300 pounds. The winners at the late English shows, together with their imported litters; also some splendid pigs of my own breeding from the best boars in America and sows which have never been beaten. I am reserving nothing for show this season, though I have the material for invincible show pigs. Prices very low. Pigs delivered free of freight to St. Louis or Chicago. W. G. CAVAN, Importer and Breeder, Alden, N. Y.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FINE, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of each stray, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1889.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by P. L. Russell, in Middle Creek tp., P. O. Somerset, April 16, 1889, one bay filly, supposed to be 3 years old this spring, white spot in forehead, some warts on nose, about fifteen hands high, thin in flesh, no other marks or brands visible; when taken up had a wind-puff on right hind leg, but has disappeared; valued at \$40.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Sumpter, in Crawford tp., April 14, 1889, one brown or dark bay pony mare, four white feet, blaze face, twelve hands high, OO or figure 8 branded on left shoulder, thin in flesh.

Barton county—D. R. Jones, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. N. Ford, in Comanche tp., April 24, 1889, one brown mare, 7 years old, three white legs, blaze face, indescribable brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by same, one black horse, 1 year old; valued at \$12.

STALLION—Taken up by same, one roan 2-year-old stallion, had halter on; valued at \$18.

PONY—Taken up by T. M. Ullery, in Buffalo tp., April 19, 1889, one sorrel pony, 3 years old, four white feet, blaze face, branded A on left hind leg; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by same, one roan mare pony, 3 years old, four white feet, blaze face, branded A on left fore leg; valued at \$20.

Republic county—H. O. Studley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. W. Culver, in Grant tp., P. O. Wayne, April 25, 1889, one bay mare, 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

GELDING—Taken up by same, one bay gelding, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Jewell county—H. L. Browning, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles F. Haggart, in Brown Creek tp., P. O. Mayview, May 2, 1889, one roan mare, weighs 750 lbs., no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1889.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

COW—Taken up by L. B. Maxwell, in El Dorado tp., P. O. El Dorado, one dehorned red cow, O on left hip, straight brand on left side of backbone, some white on upper side of udder; valued at \$22.

Rice county—Wm. Lowrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. A. Wright, in Eureka tp., May 1, 1889, one bay mare, H C on left hip and shoulder, had halter on and harness marks.

Ford county—S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. C. Dowell, in Pleasant Valley tp., April 27, 1889, one sorrel mare, 3 or 4 years old, white spot on end of nose.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by L. H. Guy, in Bachelor tp., May 7, 1889, one three-year-old light gray gelding; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1889.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. M. Kelly, in Independence tp., May 6, 1889, one black mare pony, 4 years old, branded 3 on left hip; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M. L. Story, in Mineral tp., P. O. Crestline, May 13, 1889, one bay mare pony, 14½ hands high, branded 2 on left hip, under-bit in left ear, white left hind foot; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Joseph Galsen, in Pleasant View tp., April 22, 1889, one gray Texas mare pony, 14 hands high, branded S. A. W. H. and bar on left shoulder; S. J. an left hip; valued at \$25.

MULE—By same, one dark brown mule, 13 hands high, full tail; valued at \$45.

COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, 13 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Merida Allen, in Ross tp., May 16, 1889, one dark bay stallion colt, 13 hands high, weight about 500 pounds, right ear droops down.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. W. Goodwin, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, April 24, 1889, one brown mare, 4 or 5 years old, left hind foot white, small blaze in face.

COLT—By same, one brown yearling horse colt, no marks; both above valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Abraham Whittier, in Richland tp., May 6, 1889, one brown mare, 5 or 6 years old, land tp., May 6, 1889, one brown mare, 5 or 6 years old, white in forehead and white strip down nose and white spot between nostrils, yellow around nose and under eyes, 14½ hands high.

MARE—By same, one brown mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, some yellow around mouth, no marks or brands; both above valued at \$75.

Jewell county—H. L. Browning, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. A. Kindler, in Ezbon tp., P. O. Ezbon, May 14, 1889, one small mouse-colored mare, 3 or 4 years old, dark mane and tail, black strip along back, both hind legs white to gambrel, dark spots on left hind leg above hoof, right fore leg white; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas B. Coleman, in Gilman tp., P. O. Onida, April 24, 1889, one dark brown mare, 3 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Linn county—Thos. D. Oottle, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. Hodgson, in Scott tp., one dark iron gray mare colt, 2 years old, light tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

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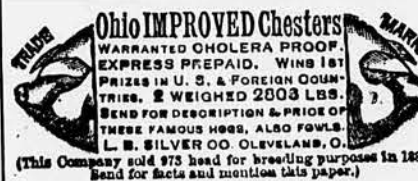
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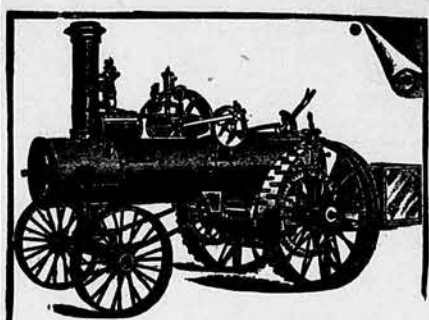
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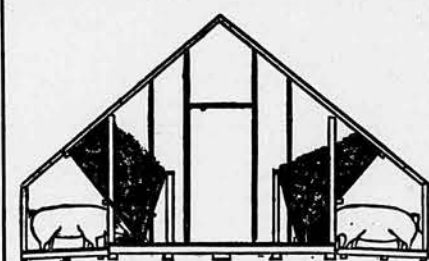


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[Patented Oct. 9, 1888, by a practical feeder.]

For Saving Feed and Work and Protecting Hogs from Disease.

A Granary and Automatic Feeder Combined, to be erected in the Feed Yard. Will store 800 bushels of corn; feed 150 head of hogs. Any farmer can build it.

For feeding laxative and nitrogenous food, such as Bran, Ground Rye, Ground Oil Cake, Shorts, etc., with Corn, shelled or ground, dry, and without waste; also for feeding salt at all times, thoroughly mixed through the feed. Warranted, when properly used, to save at least 20 per cent. of the feed as usually fed. Not by the direct saving alone, but mostly by reason of increased thrift and rapid and even fattening. Will require for construction about 2,000 feet of lumber and 3,000 shingles for feeder of regulation size. Can be built of less capacity and added to at any time to suit the farmer's needs.

The use of this feeder with a proper supply of nitrogenous and laxative food with corn, will in two weeks' time place the most unthrifty hogs in good condition, if not already infected with cholera. It is the greatest safeguard against cholera. Sanitarium hogs eat regularly and often; never overeat. No mud or filth to consume; all work and waste practically dispensed with.

The use of shelled corn or meal in the Sanitarium is not half the trouble it is to feed ear corn. Keeps the yard free from litter; gives all hogs in the yard the same chance to thrive, all having equal access to feeder. When you see your corn trampled in the mud and filth you feel like kicking yourself. When you witness hogs eating from the Sanitarium in a muddy time you smile; so do the hogs. You do not hesitate to provide for the comfort of other farm animals; why neglect the hog? He brings a quicker and better return for money invested than any other animal. Protect his health and feed him properly and he will be more remunerative to you. I furnish Permit with full instructions about building and operating Sanitarium on one quarter section or less tract of land, for \$10.00. To introduce it, I will furnish same to first applicant in a township for 25 cents (in stamps), which merely covers cost of papers, etc., and require building to be erected within sixty days from date of permit. Applications can be made direct to me by mail, and in all cases must be accompanied with description of land on which you wish to build (section, town, range and quarter). Above special proposition will be withdrawn July 1, 1889. Agents with good references wanted in every county—stockmen preferred. Circulars on application.

Any party building the Sanitarium, or adopting or using any feature or plan of its construction without first obtaining a Permit or Farm Right, will be subject to prosecution for infringement, and will be proceeded against accordingly.

E. M. CRUMMER,
Patentee and Owner,
BELLEVILLE, KAS.

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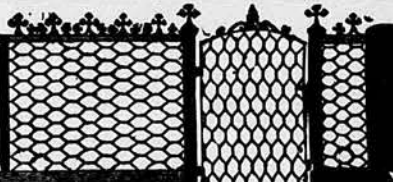
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(Continued from page 1.)

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JOHN C. SNYDER, Constant, Cowley Co., Kansas, breeds Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. No fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Write for wants or send for circular, and mention this paper.

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