

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXIX, No. 21.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1891.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

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Agricultural Matters.

MR. BLACK'S SUGGESTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read with interest the paper of Mr. Wm. L. Black, of Texas, published in the FARMER of March 25. One of his suggestions is certainly a good one; that is, the establishing of a national standard of grading American products. Beyond this there are serious objections to his other suggestions.

In the first place, to gather the statistical information into shape—the name of each farmer, the number of acres of each product he expects to put in, average yield, etc., would require an immense army of officers (well paid, of course,) and also increase the executive patronage, which is too great already. Our forefathers did not want swarms of officers to eat up their substance; neither do we.

In the second place, after all the work has been done, and it is known what per cent. of change is needed to raise a crop large enough, and not too large, for our own country to consume, then the department at Washington could only advise "how much less or more to plant," etc. How many of our farmers would follow the advice in preference to their own plans? A great many would undoubtedly say: "I have my fields arranged and can't afford to divide up the crops different from my plans."

There is another good thought in Mr. B.'s paper. It is the thought of finding out our neighbor's secret of success, and then "pattern after his way of working." In this he is right, but not in the application of it to the trust business. We shouldn't follow ways that we condemn in others. We have more honest neighbors that are quite as successful, from whom farmers can learn much. Nearly all our farmers know some neighbors who bought a lot of corn at from 15 to 17 cents a little over a year ago, and now they see them sell it for about three times that price—yes, to some of the very persons who sold it to them. Farmers should save over enough of their products (especially if supplies are abundant) so as to prevent these extreme fluctuations in price. And if prices still rise, they—the real producers of these products—will receive the benefit of the rise.

I have heard persons advise farmers to sell their products as quick as matured, calling this business methods. Last year some of our city friends grumbled because farmers would not readily bring in their big corn crop at current prices. In the light of subsequent experience, we can now see the wisdom of saving a part of an extra big crop to supply the deficiency of a short crop. We may not have seven large and then seven short crops in succession, as in the days of Joseph, yet the succession of large and short crops is likely to continue in the future as in the past. We should not only learn from our neighbor's success, but also from his failures—to avoid them. It is recorded, for our instruction, that those Egyptian farmers did not themselves save over a part of their superabundant harvests of seven big crop years; when the years of want came they had no supply laid up; so they lost their farms. If it was provident and unwise in them not to store up their surplus products, it is so to-day.

Mr. B. errs when he advises farmers not to meddle with laws of commerce, etc. As American citizens they should study all laws that affect their interests, and make their power and knowledge felt. There is no objection to their going "slow," as he advises; but they should go to the full length of their rights and duties as co-equal sovereign citizens of this great country. To delegate the making of any set of laws to a particular class is to invite class

legislation, from which we are suffering now. The farmer wants an equal chance in the race, and in order to be sure to get that he cannot depend on other classes to look after his interests in preference to their own.

Brown Co., Kas.

H. F. M.

Bee-Keeping for Farmers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The idea prevails in some localities that bee-keeping should be confined to specialists, and that it is in no way suited to the ordinary farmer. It is also thought that it is unusually remunerative to those who make a specialty of it, and that large sums of money can be made in this pursuit with little effort.

Both of the above are mistaken ideas. The time has gone by for making fabulous sums by the production of honey, and there is no question but that the business of bee-keeping should be followed in connection with some other pursuit. While it is true that large sums of money cannot be made by bee-keeping alone, it is also true that it can be made very remunerative as one of the industries of a well regulated farm. Every farmer, who lives within the reach of bee pasture, should keep a few colonies of bees, and he will, no doubt, find it profitable to do so. I can illustrate what I mean by actual facts better than any other way. Last spring I sold a neighbor a colony of Italian bees for \$6. Owing to illness this colony was not delivered. During the season they gathered forty pounds of surplus honey and gave off one good swarm that gathered honey enough to winter on. Last season was a very poor one for honey and the parent colony failed to store enough in brood chamber to keep them alive, and, owing to continued illness, they died early in the fall. These are the facts with regard to the special colony of bees, and now let us see what we can get out of them. The cost of the original colony was \$6. The cost of a hive for the swarm \$1.75, made up and painted. Had the parent colony received proper attention and been fed according to the instructions which I gave in the FARMER a few weeks ago, one dollar's worth of sugar would have carried them through the winter, and up to the time of fruit bloom. The sections and foundation in which the forty pounds of honey was stored cost 40 cents. We have now an entire outlay of \$9.15. The forty pounds of surplus honey was worth \$8 this season. There is left two colonies of bees in good hives, assuming that they both had lived through the season, which have cost the purchaser \$1.15 over and above what he received for honey. Assuming that both colonies are worth the price paid for the original colony, there is a net profit of \$10.85. Or, if you take the condition of things as they are, with the original colony dead, the hive and empty combs are worth, at a very low estimate, \$2.50. By deducting the \$1 expense given for sugar, there yet remains, notwithstanding the loss of the old colony, a net profit of \$8.35.

You may say that this seems to contradict the statement made above that large sums of money cannot be made at bee-keeping. It illustrates the exact point at which a great many people are deluded when they begin to think about embarking in bee-keeping as a business. They do some figuring like the above, and say if you can clear \$8 on one colony of bees, you can clear \$800 on a hundred colonies, and \$1,600 on two hundred colonies. Now here is where the difficulty comes in. You can't do it.

The figures first given above are all right for a few good strong colonies of bees if they have proper attention, but when you undertake to do the same thing with two hundred colonies a great many difficulties arise which it is not necessary for me to explain, and it

cannot be done. I am not writing for specialists, but for farmers, and will only drop this remark to people who have the "bee fever," and expect to get rich in a few years following this industry alone, that it would be wise for them to investigate the matter thoroughly before they put much money into it.

I have not much faith in bee-keeping as a specialty in this latitude, but I do think that it can be made very profitable in connection with other farm work, and that every farmer should keep enough bees, at least, to furnish him honey for home consumption.

Let me remark here that it is not necessary for a farmer to buy a lot of useless traps in order to begin bee-keeping. There are a great many things found illustrated in the price lists of men and firms who have bee supplies to sell that are almost, if not entirely worthless. The best thing a farmer can do is to keep his money and let the goods remain where they are.

I have written in these columns before about bee hives, and will only make this remark now, that the simpler a hive is the better it is. A plain box containing movable frames with an upper story so arranged that comb honey can be obtained in a marketable shape is all that is necessary. In this climate you will not need any chaff hive, double-walled hive, nor any other expensive fixtures to make bee-keeping a success.

If you want to buy bees, get them as near your home as you can, as they must be shipped by express and this is costly. It is not necessary nor best to buy a number of colonies at once. One good colony will give you a start, and then you can build up and increase them with but little expense. If you cannot get a colony near you in an improved hive, send to some dealer and get one; or better, buy a colony at home in any kind of a hive, and then proceed as follows: Do not try to transfer the colony into another hive, but set it where you want it and let it remain there until it swarms. Then carry the old hive away to some other part of the yard, and set a new and improved hive in its place, and then hive the swarm in the new hive. All of the working bees will leave the old hive and go to the new. This will make the new colony very strong and leave the old colony so weak that it will not swarm any more that season. If a good year they will probably gather enough honey to winter on, and the next season you can repeat the same process, always putting the swarms in new hives. In a few seasons you will have all the bees you want with but little outlay. You can "rob" the colony in the old hive or sell it to your neighbor who wants to start in bee-keeping the same way you did.

When swarms are hived in this way, the boxes for surplus honey should be put on in a few days after the swarm is put in the hive, if plenty of honey is coming in, as they will be strong and will gather honey very fast. The surplus honey is frequently all gathered in a few days and the main thing is to give the bees room when they need it.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1891.

Sweet Corn Fodder.

As a fodder crop, the value of sweet corn does not seem to be as properly appreciated by farmers as it should be. While it is true the common field corn will produce more abundantly than sweet corn, yet the quality of the latter as a milk and butter-producer makes up the deficiency in quantity and leaves a complimentary balance in its favor. Thos. D. Baird, in writing about the value and cultivation of sweet corn, says:

"The finest crop of sweet corn I ever raised was grown by turning under a crop of rye the middle of April and

planted to melons. At the third plowing of the melons a furrow was left in the middle between the rows and sweet corn drilled in it every six inches. After the corn was up sufficient to be seen across the field, the whole field was thoroughly plowed and the corn "laid by." The decaying rye gave it food until cut, which being done late in the season the weather was cooler, the ears remain a good length of time for table use after cut and housed. In cutting the fodder, care should be taken not get too much in a shock, as it would mold. Sweet corn fodder cured in this way is even better than blades for cows. There is no waste, as the cattle eat it up clean. It increases the flow of milk, and taken altogether it is the best and the cheapest fodder for winter or summer that we can produce. Not only is this fodder valuable for milch cows, but I have known beef cattle made fat with the fodder and the ear being fed to them."

Surface Cultivation.

In the not far distant past, deep cultivation was the rule; a few years later farmers were nearly equally divided as to the best mode of cultivation; but as the seasons followed each other, investigation, experience and observation have greatly increased the friends of shallow cultivation, which is certainly pretty strong evidence that it is the correct method. In writing upon this subject to the *National Stockman and Farmer*, E. S. Teagarden, of Boon county, Iowa, says:

"One of the reasons offered in support of shallow culture is the fact that the soil will not dry out so quickly in a dry time, but the main reason is the fact that moisture and fertility are held at the roots of plants while they appropriate and use it, not allowing it to escape by evaporation. The stores of fertility deep in the earth are brought to the surface by the capillary action of the earth and the mellow surface holds it in check from escaping through the surface to be lost on the air, and while so held it is taken up by the growing plants; whereas deep culture with broad shovels leaves openings through which the fertility below escapes without being used by plants.

"A cultivator should not run deeper than three inches, leaving the soil as nearly level as possible. For the best work in cultivation it is important that the surface should be free from rubbish, such as corn stalks, stubble and old weeds or other trash. The plow should turn these all under completely. They will then decay and supply fertility to the soil, but if left on top this is not only lost to the soil, but they are a great hindrance to good cultivation. Often the harrow used drags out the trash that has been covered, and this suggests that such harrows should not be used. To do the most complete work there should be attached to the plow a 'shield' so constructed that all trash will be completely turned under. A harrow that will not drag out this rubbish will leave the soil in the best condition for cultivation. Clean plowing, smooth harrowing and surface culture all go together. Implements intended to follow each other to do the work properly from plowing to the completion of cultivation are important, provided it is intended to give that attention to agricultural work that is so imperatively demanded by the low average yields of farm crops. Improvement in all lines of farm work is the watchword, and it should be persistently followed up by every agricultural worker. Advancement means enlightenment, betterment and an increase in the happiness and enjoyment of life. The highest type of civilization is only reached by progressive, onward, upward work."

For a Disordered Liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The Stock Interest.

SHOW AND SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

The first annual sale by the Inter-State Short-horn Show and Sale Association, at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., beginning Wednesday, May 13, is pronounced a fair success. The cattle were all in good condition, selected especially for this show and sale by J. N. Winn, from the herds of the various members of the association.

At the show the judges were Col. T. S. Moberly, of Richmond, Ky., who decided the question as to the merits of the bulls, and Mr. B. O. Cowan, of New Point, Mo., who passed on the cows.

In the first ring, for best bull and best cow over 2 years old, the winners in the bull ring were, first, Lord Chumley, owned by Mr. T. H. Mastin, of Kansas City; second, Rosebud's Airdrie, owned by Powell Bros., of Lee's Summit, Mo.; third, Winsome Duke, owned by Mr. T. H. Mastin; fourth, Eleventh Baronet of Linwood, owned by Julius Peterson, Lancaster, Kas. The first prize cow was Sweet Violet, owned by W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas.; second, May 32d, W. A. Powell, Lee's Summit; third, March Violet, W. A. Harris; fourth, Myrtle Duncan 3d, J. W. Pickett, Lilly, Mo.

In the class of animals over 15 months old, the winners among the bulls were Princeton, owned by W. A. Powell; Heart of Oaks, owned by W. A. Harris; Lord Constable, owned by W. A. Harris; The Earl, owner J. W. Pickett; Chief Violet 2d, owner W. Thompson & Son, of Amity, Mo. The female prize-winners were Belle Lady 2d, owners W. Z. Darr & Son, Carrollton, Mo.; May 48th, owner W. A. Powell; Minnie of Oakwood 2d, owners W. Z. Darr & Son; Barrington Constance 2d, owner J. M. Freeman, Huntington, Mo.

In the ring for calves under 15 months old, Mr. T. H. Mastin carried off both first and second prizes on the bulls, the winners being Bell Duke of Oakwood and Lord Chumley. Flash, owned by J. W. Pickett, won third, and Prairie Duke, owned by W. A. Powell, fourth prize. The winning heifers were May 51st, owner W. A. Powell; May 50th, W. A. Powell; Wild Eyes of Oakwood, owned by Mr. T. H. Mastin, and Beck's Beauty, owned by J. W. Pickett.

In the grand sweepstakes ring, Bell Duke of Oakwood, 15 months old, and Pearl Baroness, same age, both owned by Mr. T. H. Mastin, carried off the prizes.

Twenty-three cows and heifers made an average of \$90, and twenty-seven bulls an average of \$100. The best sales were of cows, Sweet Violet, a handsome red Cruickshank cow, bred by Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kas., that brought \$340, and March Violet, same breeding and out of same herd, that brought \$305. Of the bulls, Bell Duke of Oakwood, a Duchess, bred by Thomas H. Mastin, of Kansas City, brought \$300, and Lord Chumley, another Bates bull out of the same herd, brought \$270, and Lord Constable, a Cruickshank bull, bred by Col. W. A. Harris, brought \$260.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Gossamer, red, calved February 5, 1888, a Guelder Rose, to B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo. \$115
March Violet, red, calved March 24, 1885, a Wood Violet, F. E. Kellogg, Clarendon, O. 305
Sweet Violet, red, calved December 7, 1887, a March Violet, Isaac Johnson, Lincoln, Neb. 340
May 51st, red, calved March 10, 1890, a Rose of Sharon, J. O. McDaniel, Gardner, Kas. 120
May 48th, red, calved January 21, 1890, a Rose of Sharon, J. O. McDaniel. 110
May 60th, red, calved February 19, 1890, a Rose of Sharon, J. O. McDaniel. 120
May 43d, red, calved March 23, 1889, a Rose of Sharon, J. O. McDaniel. 105
Nellie Gray, red, little white, calved May 11, 1889, a Rose of Sharon, J. O. McDaniel. 65
May 32d, red, calved April 5, 1887, a Rose of Sharon, L. L. Gregg, Hicks City, Mo. 85
Lillie May 3d, red, little white, calved June 18, 1890, a Young Mary, P. D. Etue, Kansas City. 30
Rose of Clay 2d, red, little white, calved March 19, 1889, a Rose of Sharon, J. O. McDaniel. 40
Olive's Daisy, red, little white, calved April 14, 1889, a Young Mary, J. O. McDaniel. 45
Della of Clay, red, little white, calved August 3, 1888, a Young Mary, T. J. Hedrick, Buckner, Mo. 50
Belle Lady, red, calved September 21, 1888, a Young Mary, J. O. McDaniel. 110
Mary B. Geneva 4th, red roan, calved January 4, 1889, a Young Mary, T. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky. 90
Minnie of Oakwood 2d, red, little white, calved January 10, 1890, a Rose of Sharon, D. S. Warner, Tecumseh, Neb. 70
Belle Lady 2d, red, calved January 21, 1890, a Young Mary, J. O. McDaniel. 85
Myrtle Duncan 3d, roan, calved March 13, 1888, an Irene, John McCoy, Sabetha, Kas. 60
Beck's Beauty, red, calved April 20, 1890, a Young Mary, W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kas. 35
Barber Chief, red, calved June 10, 1890, a Rosamond, E. S. Kirkpatrick. 35
Barrington Constance 2d, red, calved February 1, 1890, a Constance, S. D. Chapman, Mount Leonard, Mo. 45

Pearl Baroness 21st, red, little white, calved April 20, 1887, a Pearl, J. O. McDaniel. 125
Wild Eyes of Oakwood, red, calved April 13, 1890, a Wild Eye, Chenaunt Todd. 105

BULLS.

Lord Constable, red, calved January 19, 1890, a Lady of the Meadow, B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo. 260
Heart of Oaks, red, white marks, calved July 14, 1889, an Acorn 2d, J. O. McDaniel, Gardner, Kas. 100
Prairie Duke, red, calved April 3, 1890, a Rose of Sharon, Ed Young, Aulaville, Mo. 70
Princeton, red, calved December 3, 1889, a Rose of Sharon, H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo. 75
Sharon Duke 2d, red, calved November 4, 1889, a Rose of Sharon, H. D. Smithson, Kansas City, Mo. 75
Rosebud's Airdrie, red, calved June 4, 1883, a Rose of Sharon, S. B. Robertson, Carrollton, Mo. 100
Duke of Spring Valley, red, calved March 13, 1888, a Ruby, F. Palmer, Kansas City, Mo. 50
Chief Violet 2d, red, calved August 14, 1889, a Marsh Violet, Clay & Winn, Plattsburg, Mo. 185
Baronet of Linwood, red, calved April 12, 1887, a Young Mary, W. P. Chain, Palmyra, Kas. 85
Duke of Lancaster, white marks, calved February 5, 1890, a Young Mary, J. S. N. Naber, Fairmount, Kas. 50
The Earl, red, calved August 19, 1889, a Young Mary, A. H. Cravens, Liberty, Mo. 135
Flash, red, calved May 25, 1890, a Rosemary, W. K. Stone, Nortonville, Kas. 35
Barrington Ravenswood, red, calved May 25, 1890, a Rosamond, H. B. Scott. 35
Barber Chief, red, calved June 10, 1890, a Rosamond, E. S. Kirkpatrick, Kansas. 35
Bear Creek Lad, red, calved February 23, 1890, a Bracelet, E. S. Stoddard, Monroe City, Mo. 55
Lord of Bear Creek, red, calved March 9, 1890, W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kas. 55
Bear Creek Duke, red, calved March 13, 1890, a Bracelet, H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo. 55
Red Prince, red, calved February 18, 1890, a Bracelet, H. C. Duncan. 60
Free Coinage, red, calved March 7, 1890, a Lady Elizabeth, H. C. Duncan. 45
Barrington Cornwall, red, calved October 16, 1889, a Kirklevington, S. E. Ward, Westport, Mo. 50
Surmise Barrington, red, calved October 20, 1889, a Duchess Surmise, H. S. Hogan, St. Marys, Kas. 75
Oakwood Waterloo, red, calved April 27, 1889, a Waterloo Duchess, S. H. Ayres, Hagerman, Kas. 85
Winsome Duke 7th, red, some white, calved June 28, 1888, a Wild Eyes, M. G. Johnson, Walker, Mo. 170
Lord Chumley, red, little white, calved March 10, 1889, a Lady Liverpool, J. Castor, Albany, Mo. 270
Lord Chumley 2d, red, little white, calved May 27, 1890, a Lady Liverpool, Chenaunt Todd, Fayette, Mo. 205
Bell Duke of Oakwood, red, some white, calved February 16, 1890, a Filbert, B. F. Winn, Edgerton, Mo. 300
Sharon Golden Crown, red, calved May 28, 1890, a Rose of Sharon, H. C. Duncan. 105

About Mule Breeding.

Diversified stock-growing is a subject which must be more seriously considered by Kansas stockmen, and in this connection mule-raising must not be overlooked, and what Mr. Jay Essem, an experienced breeder of mules, says in the *Southern Live Stock Journal*, may be suggestive to our stockmen. We quote him, as follows: "I certainly regard the breeding of mules as by long odds the most surely profitable branch of stock farming at present in the South. The mule is the easiest to raise, the hardest to kill and the readiest to sell. To the man who must first have the sweat on his brow before he can eat his bread, this last quality is best of all. In all other branches of stock farming we find periods of good values and periods of depression, when sales are hardly possible at all, but as long as we have the negro in the South we must have mules and lots of them."

"The successful breeding of mules might profitably be studied a lifetime or a century. If you select this branch of stock farming as your business in life, you must attach the greatest importance to a right start. Therefore when you go into the mule business let your first investment of capital be in 'knowledge,' and (excuse the monotony) the second in 'knowledge,' and the third in 'more knowledge.'"

"I should never purchase a jack less than fifteen hands high. Have no juggling with such blanketed phrases as 'jack measure,' 'tape measure,' 'hip measure,' and lots of others that secure the ducats of the deceivable, but fifteen hands high at the withers under the standard."

"The Maltese jack has the best speed, action and spirit of all, and has the fashionable color, but is too small. The Mammoth has the size and color, but is too slow and actionless. We believe the best jacks to be the Catalonian jacks of Spain and the Polton jacks of France. They have been bred for black color, good action and sound feet. The size of the foal is generally most influenced by the male."

"The shape of the foal is generally most influenced by the female. Therefore, if we are purchasing mares and can select the types we desire, let us keep in mind the type of mule we desire to raise. So let us first look for our type. If we take almost any ten successful Southern farm-

ers into a mule pen, nine of them at least will hunt around till they find a mule about fifteen hands high, with heavy body, straight back, straight belly, short fore leg, especially below the knee—in other words, a 'pony-bull' mule. Then we may take this as the desirable type of mule in the South, for we are raising mules to sell and not for park ornaments. Then let us select this type of mare, and let us get her from among the grade draft breeds."

Cattle for Ranges.

Secretary Rusk, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has issued the following circular:

Notice is hereby given that cattle which have been at least ninety days in the area of country hereafter described may be moved from said area by rail into the States of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, for grazing purposes, in accordance with the regulations made by said States for the admission of Southern cattle thereto. Provided:

First—That cattle from said area shall go into said States only for slaughter or grazing and shall on no account be shipped from said States into any other State or Territory of the United States before the 1st day of December, 1891.

Second—That such cattle shall not be allowed in the pens or on trails or ranges that are to be occupied or crossed by cattle going to Eastern markets before December 1, 1891, and that these two classes of cattle shall not be allowed to come in contact.

Third—That all cars which have carried cattle from said area shall, upon unloading, at once be cleaned and disinfected in the manner provided by the regulations of this department of February 3, 1891.

Fourth—That the State authorities of the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana agree to enforce these provisions.

The area from which cattle may go into the States of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana by rail for grazing as above provided is as follows:

All that area included within the following boundary lines, viz.: Commencing at the southeast corner of the Territory of New Mexico; thence running northerly along the eastern boundary of New Mexico to the southwestern corner of the county of Cochran, State of Texas; thence easterly along the southern boundary of the counties of Cochran, Hockley, Lubbeck, Crosby, Dickens and King to the 100th meridian; thence northerly along said 100th meridian to the Red river, where it crosses the eastern boundary of the county of Childress; thence following said Red river to the northwest corner of the county of Wichita, thence along the eastern boundary of the counties of Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton and Shackelford; thence west along the southern boundary of Shackelford county, thence south along the eastern boundaries of Taylor, Ronnels, Concho, Menard and Kimble counties; thence west along the south lines of Kimble, Sutton and Crockett counties; thence south along the east line of Pecos county to the Rio Grande river; thence along the Rio Grande river to the 100th meridian and thence northerly along said meridian to the point of beginning.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smelling and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75 cents per bottle.

Farm Loans.

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

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

The Poultry Yard.

Peafowls and Guinea.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Though usually considered as an ornamental, rather than a useful fowl, they can be made profitable if properly managed. The feathers are usually considered the most profitable part, although when young and in a good condition they are a good table fowl. They make a very disagreeable noise and are great foragers, it being difficult to keep them within bounds. But when full-feathered they are very beautiful, and if the feathers are gathered and saved can nearly always be sold at good prices. They only lay two eggs in the spring, and they can either be allowed to hatch them out or the eggs can be set under a common hen, which usually makes the best mother. Like all fowls, they are tender when young, and need good shelter and care in feeding until they get well started to growing, when they can be given a free range; and as they are good foragers the principal item is to feed sufficiently, at least during the summer, to bring them home at night. It is only in exceptional cases that they will roost under shelter, and as long as the weather will permit they will pick up the greater part of their living.

There are two advantages with guineas. One is that they are better able to take care of themselves than any other kind of fowls, and in the spring and early summer they will lay a large number of eggs. They are great foragers and almost invariably hide out their nests, and must be watched closely, or a good per cent. of their eggs will be lost. Because they are great foragers, it is usually much the best to set the eggs under a common hen. They are very tender, as well as pretty, when they are first hatched, and need good care until the feathers get well started. When they get a sufficient growth to be allowed a free range they can be let go, feeding only sufficiently to induce them to come home. One advantage in hatching them under a common hen is, that if they are rightly managed they will be much more gentle than if the guinea hen is allowed to hatch them in a stolen nest. While they will persist in roosting in trees or out of doors, if a little care is taken in hatching and feeding, they can readily be induced to roost in the house with the other fowls. They lay a large number of eggs in the spring and early summer, but do not lay in winter. They are a splendid table fowl if well fed, although the meat is dark-colored and of a gamey flavor.

Eldon, Mo. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Food for Egg Production.

As an example of a large amount of common sense in a few words, the KANSAS FARMER recommends the following, by Col. F. D. Curtis, at a recent Farmers' Institute. He said:

"An egg is largely nitrogenous. The white is albumen; the yolk contains phosphoric acid and mineral substance; the shell is composed mostly of lime. The hen is a small animal. Eggs are not a miraculous dispensation; they come from the food the hen gets and converts into the eggs, the same as any animal converts its food into products. It is apparent that corn alone is not a suitable food for the production of eggs, as it does not possess enough of the constituents to make eggs. Hens fed on such food will get fat. A hen, like any other animal, must have some coarse food to distend its stomach and bowels, so we give them fine-cut clover hay and cabbage, both of which contain the material to make eggs. Skim-milk is also just the thing, as it is egg-food. To get eggs, feed hens to produce eggs."

Good Bye!

This is a sad word when taking leave of the beloved, but when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables us to say it to an attack of liver complaint, it is by no means sad, but decidedly jolly. Similarly, if the great tonic alternative relieves from dyspepsia or kidney trouble we experience joy. Malaria, rheumatism and neuralgia are also tenants which the remedy dispossesses.

Make Your Own Bitters!

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

Alliance Department.

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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

Van B. Prather's Appointments.

Riley county.—Randolph, Tuesday, June 2; Mayday, Wednesday, June 3; Leonardville, Thursday, June 4; Riley, Friday, June 5; Zeandale, Saturday, June 6.

S. M. Scott's Appointments.

Anderson county.—Smith's grove (near Colby), June 8, 2 p. m.; Jackson's picnic, May 9, 2 p. m.; Garnett, May 9, 7:30 p. m.; Greeley, May 10, 2 p. m.

Woodson.—Vernon school house, June 15, 8 p. m.; Grange Hill school house, June 16, 8 p. m.; K. of L. hall, Yates Center, June 17, 1 p. m.; Rose, Eminence township, June 17, 8 p. m.

Children's Day.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the twenty-second annual session of the National Grange, Master J. H. Brigham has selected June 6 as Children's day, and it is sincerely hoped that the entire order will strive to make it one of pleasure and profit to the boys and girls who are growing to manhood and womanhood upon the farms of our country. State Masters are requested to supplement this proclamation and do all in their power to interest all in the exercises of the day. For good reasons, State Masters may select some other day for their jurisdiction, but it is desirable that all unite upon the day named.

Here to Stay.

No doubt our readers will be pleased to learn what Hon. J. M. Rusk, our worthy Secretary of Agriculture, thinks of the great industrial movement. In an article in the *North American Review* the Secretary says:

"It will be unnecessary for me to call attention to the widespread movement among farmers of the country toward more active participation in public affairs, or to emphasize the causes to which this movement owes its present activity. The events of the past year or two have sufficiently emphasized the existence of the movement; and the average American citizen, accustomed to regard the great cities as the center of political activity, has been astonished to find that a movement and agitation so widespread could grow to such mammoth proportions without attracting his attention. It was the indifference of the dwellers of the valley below the dam to the constantly increasing weight of the body of water which it

restrained. Not until the dam is broken and the water surges down the valley, carrying everything before it, do they realize its weight and force. I am of those who believe that the farmer in politics has come to stay. More, I am of those who believe that in spite of possible, nay inevitable, blunders on the part of men comparatively untried in the conduct of public affairs, the presence and influence of the farmer in politics will ultimately prove beneficial to the country at large. Labor finds in the hard-working farmer ready sympathy; not the thoughtless sentimental sympathy of the mere theorizer, but the practical sympathy of a man who is himself accustomed to labor for many months of the year from dawn to sundown."

It is doubtless very lucky for the industrial classes, especially the farmers of this country, that Uncle Jerry Rusk is in this administration, representing the agricultural part of the Cabinet. A couple of years ago, at a Cabinet meeting, when the Secretary, from the youth of the newly-formed office, was rather fresh at the business, Mr. Rusk chipped in a remark from his end of the council table. Blaine smiled. Then Uncle Jerry flung back this: "That's all right, gentlemen; I may be the tail of the Cabinet, but if I am I'll try and keep the flies off this administration." The present indications are that Secretary Rusk is endeavoring to keep his word.

The Toiler Foots the Bill.

From 1880 to 1890, the wealth of the country increased 50 per cent.; from \$44,000,000,000 to \$66,000,000,000. This increase was the result of labor; it was produced by the tolling millions of the country. But what became of this increase? Is the great overshadowing question that presents itself to all inquiring minds and close students of political economy, one of whom proceeds to answer the question in a letter to the *San Francisco Argonaut*. He says: "Careful estimates show that on January 1, 1890, of the \$66,000,000,000 of wealth in the United States, 30,000 leading capitalists possessed \$36,250,000,000, leaving \$29,750,000,000 for the remaining 63,000,000 inhabitants. It will be seen from these figures that although our farmers, artisans and other toilers produced the increase of \$22,000,000,000, a few capitalists absorbed most of it. If this thing is to go on, in about twenty-five years a few thousand plutocrats will practically own the whole country. The toilers of the country produce all that we eat, drink and wear in a year, and in addition add 4 per cent. annually to our wealth. But the capitalists own the factories, machinery and appliances used by laboring men. Capital should obtain a fair share of the increase of wealth. As it is, it takes the entire increase, and exacts so much that the laborers have to mortgage their little property and live on the proceeds. This is a true statement. During the past ten years the capitalists lived in luxury at the expense of the toilers. During the same period our farmers and other workers lived very plainly, although they increased the wealth of the country 50 per cent. Now, simple justice demands that the increase should be equally divided between the two classes. There is something wrong somewhere. In fact, nearly everything is wrong. McKinleyism, monopolies, plutocratic legislation, gold-bug contraction of the currency and our extravagant government are building up the classes and pulling down the great, tolling industrial people of the country."

Alliance papers are springing up everywhere. New ones are being started, and old disciples of other parties are enlisting under the Alliance banner. This is true in all States, particularly of the Northwest. And so the good work goes bravely on. All such papers deserve a liberal support, and judging by indications they are getting it. Rapidly multiplying papers devoted to a cause do not indicate its speedy death.

The *Emporia Republican* truly remarks: "To say that the Alliance is dying out is as nonsensical as to say that the Republican party is dead."

Eureka!

We have it! The "Complete Horse Book" tells all about the Horse and Buggy. We got it for 10 cents in stamps from Pioneer Buggy Company, Columbus, O.

Premiums Offered.

The following circular has been issued by Secretary Wm. Sims, which will be of great interest to most of our readers, especially those who wish to compete for premiums offered at the World's Fair. It is well known, the world over, that Kansas never follows, but *always leads*, and we trust that the readers of the KANSAS FARMER will see to it that our display at the Columbian Exposition does not prove an exception. Kansas against the world, and victorious, is not only a possibility, but a probability worth contending for.

OFFICE KANSAS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
TOPEKA, KAS., May 22, 1891.

At an informal meeting of the Executive committee, and other members of the Bureau of Promotion Kansas Columbian Exposition Association, this day held at the Copeland hotel, in this city, it was ordered that, in view of the fact that many of our field crops will probably mature, in the southern part of the State at least, before a permanent organization of this Association can be secured, that premiums for samples of growing crops be offered as follows:

	1st prem.	2d prem.
Finest sample white winter wheat.....	\$10.00	\$5.00
Finest sample red winter wheat.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample spring wheat.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample oats, red.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample oats, white.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample oats, black.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample barley.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample rye.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample flax.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample millet, German.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample millet, golden.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample millet, common.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample millet, Hungarian.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample timothy.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample orchard grass.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample blue grass, English.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample blue grass, Kent's.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample clover, red.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample clover, mammoth.....	10.00	5.00
Finest sample alfalfa.....	10.00	5.00

All samples to consist of two sheaves or bundles of each variety named. The bundles of cereals to be not less than eight inches in diameter; grasses and clovers not less than six. All samples should be cut as near the ground as possible, giving the greatest length of straw; be handled with care, perfectly cured, securely wrapped or packed, and shipped, at the expense of this bureau, to M. Mohler, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, on or before July 25, when entries for above premiums will close. To each bundle should be attached a tag, giving full name and postoffice address of party collecting same.

These samples will be carefully preserved in the museum by the State Board of Agriculture until the election of a permanent board of managers for the Kansas exhibit, when a committee will be appointed to award premiums offered. All parties forwarding samples will be promptly notified of the result, and money remitted at once to those entitled to same.

The duplicate samples received are to become the property of the permanent board of managers Kansas exhibit, to be used in the decoration of the Kansas building at Chicago in 1893, the other sample to be taken by the board of managers to Chicago, and there entered in the name of party sending same for premium at World's Fair. Due credit to individual and locality will be given, and such premiums as may be secured will be forwarded parties making collection.

A. W. SMITH, Chairman.

Attest: WM. SIMS, Secretary.

—State papers please copy.

Irrigation Accomplishments.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Any man in middle age to-day can remember the time when it was generally believed that California and Colorado would never be able to produce anything but silver and gold, and that all the men engaged in mining in those States would have to be fed by other portions of the country; but California to-day exports more wheat than any other State in the Union, while her fruits, fresh and canned, are known around the world; and Colorado is not much behind her older sister on the Pacific; already she is not only self-sustaining, but has for shipment abroad a large annual surplus of wheat, which ranks with the best in the markets of the world, while her potatoes, which are unsurpassed, now supply the whole Southwest. And there is nothing in the natural conditions to prevent the experience of these two States from being repeated in New Mexico, to the extent at least of feeding her own people; the elements of climate and soil are essentially the same—the difference, where any exists, being in favor of New Mexico. The climate is milder than that of Colorado, and

as compared with that of California is superior in all essential respects for the growing of every product except the semi-tropical fruits, while the power of the soil is practically unlimited. The two great States named, when in a condition of nature, were as barren and unproductive as any other section of what we call the "arid regions," and all the munificence of their present productiveness is due entirely to irrigation. If certain portions of the desert can be thus made to blossom as the rose, will not the same means applied to other sections produce the same results? Who, then, will assume to set a limit to the countless millions of bushels of grain and fruits which a general and intelligent system of irrigation will some time produce upon the now barren plains of the great Southwest, or to the sum which such products will annually add to the aggregate wealth of the nation. If the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor, by what name shall we characterize a system which shall cause the food supply of a nation to grow upon land on which only cactus and sage brush have grown before?

As an illustration of what irrigation can accomplish for an otherwise barren region, it is only necessary to look at the valley of the Rio Grande. For nearly three centuries this valley has been known as the garden of New Mexico. Long before the first American immigrant set foot upon its soil this country was celebrated among the Spanish natives of the Territory for the fertility of its lands and beauty of its climate; its luscious fruits and its unsurpassed vegetables were carried into all the neighboring districts, while its genial and sunny climate caused it to be sought as a winter resort by the wealthier classes, who came here in large numbers from hundreds of miles around, to enjoy the bright skies and mild atmosphere which here constitute the rule throughout the winter season. And the example which was thus set by our Spanish predecessors has been wisely followed by the Americans, and the comforts and benefits of the delightful winter climate of this lovely valley are now known and enjoyed by people from not only every section of New Mexico, but from many portions of the country abroad, who come here to escape the rigors of the winter in the Eastern States. By such persons the winter season of this district is hardly considered winter at all. The sun shines every day, the air, though warm, is dry and bracing, and the times when one may not sit out of doors, on the sunny side of the house, are the exceptions and not the rule. But of what value would be its equable climate, its cloudless skies and its perpetual sunshine, if irrigation had not reclaimed the desert, and made the erstwhile barren lands of the valley to bring forth their abundance? All other conditions may be perfect, yet without vegetation a country is not habitable; and hence it is that regions of the Southwest with soil and climate surpassed by no section of the globe and equalled by no other division of the American continent, must remain uninhabited and uninhabitable, till the genius, the energy and the progress of modern times, shall bring the fructifying waters which will make here the homes of millions, and what is now the "arid regions" will then become the storehouse of the nation.

W. S. BURKE.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 21.

Worth One Thousand Dollars.

That's what W. B. Buffington, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, says to G. G. Steketee about his Neuralgia Drops. "Send me one bottle of Steketee's Neuralgia Drops and one package Dry Bitters. Your Neuralgia Drops have done me one thousand dollars worth of good."

I will send to any address on receipt of 60 cents, one bottle of this remedy—50 cents at the drug store. Ask your druggist to keep it on sale, or send to

G. G. STEKETEE,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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Money furnished by the government at cost, upon land, would abolish usury and stimulate production.

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Gossip About Stock.

Indeed, Holstein cattle "do move." A late transfer list for one week shows a change in ownership of 323 head.

The annual meeting of the Iowa Swine Breeders' Association will be held at Des Moines, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 2 and 3.

Shawnee county horse-breeders are invited to meet with the Breeders' Association at the office of E. G. Moon, Veale block, on Saturday evening, May 30.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, at its annual meeting recently in New York, appropriated \$10,000 to secure a proper exhibition of Jerseys at the World's Fair.

R. A. Craft, of Finney county, Kas., has a three-year-old Holstein heifer that dropped a calf a few days since that weighed, at the time of birth, ninety-eight pounds.

The Holstein-Friesian Association, one of the most prosperous cattle-breeders' associations in America, has appropriated \$10,000 to be paid in premiums on its cattle shown at the World's Exposition.

The Missouri Valley Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association was recently organized at Marshall, Mo., with the following officers: President, M. E. Moore, Cameron; Vice President, J. B. Upton, Bolivar; Secretary, W. F. Whitney, Marshall; Treasurer, A. H. Shepherd, Columbia. The next meeting will be held at Marshall, Wednesday, October 28, 1891.

Mr. E. A. Smith, of the Norwood stock farm, Lawrence, Kas., has shipped his beautiful and fast mare, Bessie Wilkes, to Terre Haute, Ind., where she goes to be trained for campaigning purposes. Bessie is by Sealskin Wilkes 5825, out of Jette by Mambrino Patchen 58, second dam Cherokee Girl, the dam of Sister Wilkes, 2:22 1/4, who was sold to Mr. W. C. France, of Lexington, Ky., for \$12,000.

The Nebraska Farmer suggests that swine-breeders who attend the meeting of the National Expert Judges of Swine at Lincoln, June 2-5, remember that the Lindell hotel, at corner of M and Thirteenth streets, has been selected for headquarters and special rates obtained for the accommodation of at least 200 persons, and that other hotels have also promised reduced rates. Ample accommodation will be provided for all who attend. Warm and hospitable welcome will be accorded to the many who live outside this State, it matters not whether they are friendly to the score-card system or not.

Volume 11 of the American Hereford Record and Herd Book, published by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, is on our table. The book is of the same style and general make-up of the former volumes and about the same size of volume 10, containing entries from 40,001 to 45,000 inclusive, with first-class illustrations of prominent representatives of the breed in America, among which we find Vincent 16691, owned by Makin Bros., Florence, Kas., and bred by J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas. Thos. J. Higgins, of Council Grove, Kas., is one of the Directors of the Association. C. R. Thomas, Independence, Mo., is the able and worthy Secretary.

Secretary O. B. Stauffer writes us that the swine-breeders' meeting called to be held at Emporia, June 2, 3 and 4, is "declared off." The reason given is that he cannot secure stock for expert practice, consequently no expert certificates could be issued. This certainly does not speak very complimentary of the swine-breeders in the country surrounding Emporia. However, Mr. Stauffer says a meeting will be called soon at some other point where it will be appreciated, and the work of "enlightenment" carried forward. The KANSAS FARMER suggests that the breeders cannot afford to permit this meeting to "go by the board." They should get a move on themselves at once. Come, wake up, gentlemen.

The Horseman, the leading paper of its class in America, will be sent from the time subscriptions are received after this date until the last issue in October, 1891, to new subscribers in clubs of five, for \$1 each. The names must be sent in clubs of five or more and must be those of new subscribers. It is immaterial whether the addresses of the five names are the same postoffice or five different ones. Forward \$5 by money order, express order, draft or registered letter and the Horseman will be sent until the last issue in October, 1891, to any five names where foreign postage is

not required. The Horseman will be more interesting and instructive during the coming summer than ever before. It will be invaluable to those wishing to keep thoroughly posted on equine topics. The Horseman is published at 323-325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

As usual, Col. Harris' Linwood herd came to the front at the Inter-State Short-horn sale held in Kansas City, Mo., week before last, the highest prices paid being obtained for cattle from this herd, as follows: March Violet, six-year-old cow, \$305, F. E. Kellogg, Charidon, Ohio; Sweet Violet, four-year-old cow, \$360, Isaac Johnson, Lincoln, Neb. Private sales were made as follows: Eight-months-old bull calf, \$300, Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky.; fourteen-months-old bull, \$350, Nebraska Agricultural college, Lincoln, Neb. In the language of the Lawrence Journal, Col. Harris has one of the finest herds of Short-horn cattle in the West, and is identified with every movement which tends to better the condition of breeders of high-grade stock, and it is gratifying to note the fact that his efforts are always handsomely recognized.

Kansas Chautauqua Assembly.

The seventh session of the Kansas Chautauqua Assembly will be held at Oakland Park, Topeka, Kas., June 22 to July 2, inclusive. The program for 1891 will eclipse that of any former session, and will be excelled on no assembly platform; in fact it is doubtful if it will be equaled by any assembly. The superintendent is J. B. Young, D. D., who has had charge of this work for the past five years. Among the platform talent, we notice the Rev. Sam Small, known everywhere. He is one of the greatest platform speakers of the day—a cyclone. Everybody will want to hear him. Robert Nourse, of Washington, D. C., the greatest dramatic orator in America, will deliver three lectures, among them his celebrated Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. P. S. Henson, D. D., of Chicago, one of the "wittiest and wisest of men," will speak twice. Prof. T. H. Dinsmore, Ph. D., (the peer of Talmage, McIntyre, Miller—a wonderful word painter), will deliver two illustrated lectures. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Chicago, Ill. Who hears him once will hear him again. Capt. A. J. Palmer, of Co. D., The Die-No-Mores, the greatest war speaker in the land, E. B. Graham, the chalk man, Dr. Tyler, of New York, Dr. J. B. Young, the Washburn Glee Club, etc. The special days are, G. A. R. Day, Epworth League Day, Y. P. S. C. E. Day, etc. C. L. S. C. Recognition Day will be unusually interesting this year, with songs, marches, passing through the golden gate and under the arches. The program is full of information about Assembly matters, railroad rates, cost of living, sketch of speakers and workers, etc. We would urge our readers to send a postal card with their name and address to L. A. Rudisill, Secretary, Topeka, Kas., for a copy of it. You will be astonished at the immense attractions offered to those who will attend the Assembly. Concerts, readings, lectures, recreation, study, etc. The grounds are being improved and ample accommodations will be made for the many thousands who will attend this popular Chautauqua of the West.

Topeka Weather Report

For week ending Saturday, May 23, 1891. Furnished by the United States Signal Service. T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
May 17.....	60.6	46.4	.....	.81
" 18.....	63.5	47.0	.....	.02
" 19.....	74.3	46.4	.....	.....
" 20.....	86.0	65.4	.....	.....
" 21.....	74.2	52.2	.....	2.53
" 22.....	63.8	52.4	.....	.09
" 23.....	64.8	52.0	.....	.....

Who Wants a Jersey Cow?

The man or woman in Kansas, Colorado or any other State or Territory, who has a desire to own a "gentle Jersey," can have his or her ambition realized by the outlay of a small sum of money, or without money if worthy of credit, by writing to D. L. HOADLEY, Lawrence, Kas., who has thirty-five head of thoroughbred Jerseys for sale at one-half they ought to bring, as he has no good place to keep them and other business demands his attention. Will close them all out during June, and the early bird will get the best picking. Fifteen cows now giving milk and all are in splendid condition. All the stock registered or eligible.

Oregon, Washington, and the Northwest Pacific Coast.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far West for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman Sleeper, the only difference being that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for the ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

An investigation, by the Department of Agriculture, of the effects of frost on the 5th and 6th of May shows that very general damage resulted to strawberries and early vegetables throughout the country, and that grapes, cherries and peaches were injured to some extent. In the East and North it was too early to injure apples and pears. In the Ohio valley it is thought it may cause dropping of growing fruit. The fruit belt of western Michigan is said to have received little injury, though the damage has been serious, especially to small fruits and vegetables, in other parts of Michigan. A brisk wind and dry air favored the New Jersey orchards, and the loss of peaches and apples will not be so serious as was feared. Maryland reports loss of strawberries and early vegetables, with no injury to grain, apples, peaches or plums. The damage to the peach belt is apparently not so serious as was at first reported.

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sent to any one addressing
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Emporia, Kas., is the most thorough and practical and by far the most economical in the West. Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraph Department's. Elegant rooms. Able teachers. Board \$1.50 per week. Students enter at any time. Shorthand thoroughly taught by mail. Write for particulars, Journals, etc.

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Worth Working for.

FIFTY DOLLARS

IN CASH!

To be given to the person making the most words out of the letters contained in the words STEKETEE'S PILLS, using no other letters. Premiums as follows: First, \$25; second, \$10; third, \$5; and to the ten next highest one dollar each. Contest to close September 1, 1891. Premiums will be paid in cash on or before September 15, 1891.

Each competitor must send with the words 25 cents, for which they will receive promptly one box containing twenty of Steketee's Pills (regular size boxes contain thirty). These Pills so extensively used and known to be the best Anti-Bilious and Liver Pill on the market, well worth the 25 cents aside from the chance of winning the premium. The winner's name will be published in this paper. In case two or more have the same number of words, the list received first will receive the prize.

All competitors should address
GEO. G. STEKETEE,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Proprietor Steketee's Pills.

Cut this advertisement out as it will appear only one time.

SHORT-HORN, Jersey and Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE FOR SALE.

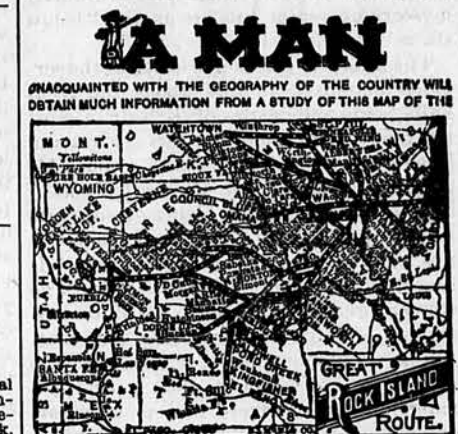
THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Offers to sell many fine breeding animals of the above named breeds. The Short-horns either have calves by their sides or are in calf to Imported ROYAL PIRATE (56492), one of the finest Cruickshank bulls in America. Among them are five splendid two-year-old heifers, Cruickshank tops.

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For further information, address

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Three Streets.

I sought the new, unknown to meet,
And found a gay and favored street
Where fashion walked with flitting feet;
And as I watched, a golden gleam
Pierced swiftly through the summer air
And darted o'er the human stream;
Then nestled 'midst some dusky hair.
I gazed upon the hair's dark grace,
The tender frame to woman's face,
That pictured all its charms so sweet.
Then as I looked, I met her eyes,
Deep as the blue of southern skies,
And from them forced a tender smile,
My own poor pleasure to beguile;
Through every vein throughout my frame,
There swept a dry, an ardent flame,
Love's passion.

'Twas in the time of Love's defeat,
I wandered through a busy street
And paced to where four crossways meet;
And as I gazed, the thronging crowd
Pressed onward, without rock or heed,
With hasty feet, too anxious browed
To cast a glance upon my need.
The chill neglect, the biting blast
That o'er my heart as ice wind passed,
And turned to bitter all the sweet,
Brought from its frozen realms a gift,
The love of self, a careful thrift
To guard its treasure and to guide
The current of its burning tide
Through every vein, through every pore,
An angry summons at my door!
Ambition!

I wandered for a dim retreat,
I found a quiet, moss-grown street,
And trod its length with tired feet;
And as I passed, a door ill-kept
And battered with the strife of years
Unclosed, and forth a figure stepped
And met me with a face of tears.
A figure that had beauty's mien,
A face that in a mood serene,
Unmarred by grief, had been more sweet,
Than aught that painter's art had traced,
Or chiseled marble coldly graced.
And as I gazed with anxious will,
There came a glow, a silent thrill
Through every vein, through every part,
The swift-borne message to my heart,
Life's mission!

—H. Boyd Carpenter, in Good Words.

DOMESTIC SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There is in Great Britain a line of nobility, not set down in Burke's Peerage, as rigorous in distinction, as unyielding in established rights and traditions, as impregnable against innovation, and as haughty in the enjoyment of its caste and privileges as that authenticated nobility and aristocracy which its different ranks as often rule as serve. These are the lords and ladies of that vast and ordinarily mysterious realm known as the "below stairs" of British life.

The number, wages and ways of the servants employed in and about the great halls, seats and castles of Britain almost tell the story of their masters. First and foremost is the steward, who is responsible to milord and lady for the entire establishment, the servants, hiring of servants and the purchase of all ordinary necessities, such as food, except meats, which is invariably the perquisite of the cook. The steward receives £80 and an unlimited amount of noble blackguarding per year.

Next in importance, if not indeed the first, is the housekeeper. She is usually a maiden lady of severe age, or a widow culled from poor relations. She must be a person of infinite expediency, common sense, experience, and with a soul and physique of iron. She usually has entire charge of the detail of all domestic matters; holds the keys to every private apartment and secret compartment; with her assistants makes, lays and repairs all carpets; cleans and rehanges all tapestries; frequently originally embroiders the finest of draperies; packs, unpacks, rehanges and drapes all paintings; prepares and marks with the family crest all linen and laces; cares for the statuary and attends to the interminable cleaning and waxing of floors. She receives from £20 to £25 per year, having under her from one to two assistant housekeepers, whose yearly wages are from £12 to £16. In a general way, all the female members of the place are amenable to the head housekeeper, who is at no time away from her post.

The next of these in grade is perhaps the governess. This necessary though unfortunate person is expected to educate and form the manners and morals to the age of 12 of the children. She must read, write, speak and teach French and German, and be able to instruct in the rudiments of Latin, the sciences and philosophy. She must sing and teach vocal

music, and play and instruct upon the piano and harp. In fact, she must be the superior, companion and servant of her charges. Her compensation is £40 to £60 per annum. In the greatest houses she is allowed two, and sometimes three nursery maids, at from £10 to £16 each. There is an upper housemaid at £16, an under housemaid at £12, and from two to four assistant housemaids at £10, all really under control of the housekeeper.

But the ladies' maids, who are responsible only to their mistresses, hold what are regarded as the most desirable positions; inasmuch as, while the most exacting duties are required, they receive from £30 to £50 a year, while their opportunities for travel and sightseeing are unlimited. The lady's maid is usually a young woman of excellent and genuine accomplishments, and of extraordinary patience and finesse. To follow her in one day's duties would assure any one of all that. Her breakfast must be taken while milady is still sleeping, for when she awakens her cup of cocoa must be ready, after which the bath is given and milady's hair and toilet "done." While the latter is at breakfast her chamber must be righted and aired and the morning dresses arranged. If her ladyship goes for a drive or ride she must be again dressed for the same, and while she is absent, the maid, who in most cases is a thorough modiste, must busy her fingers at sewing. It is not customary to give her new cloths to cut, but she must be competent in all repairing, and even in cleaning and remaking a soiled costume. She lunches at the same hour with her mistress, but hurriedly, for, if in the city, she must during this time attend to necessary shopping. After lunch hour her ladyship is dressed for going out or for receiving at home. Then again comes the round of sewing or mending, getting out her ladyship's dinner gown, etc., and assorting and polishing her jewels for possible evening wear. Then her mistress must be dressed for dinner, and after her own dinner is eaten, the evening costume complete must be laid out, some finery removed and bits of fresh lace added here and there; when she is prepared to fold, seal and post such letters as her ladyship may have written just after dinner, by which hour the ordeal of placing her titled ward in full evening costume is at hand. This passed, the maid may busy herself getting costumes for the morrow in order, perhaps steal out for a half hour with the ladies' maids coterie; but woe be to her if she is not smilingly in waiting on her ladyship's return, with the latter's chamber in perfect order for retiring, at which she assists, and then lies down like the faithful animal she is in a room next her mistress within call of bell, which is liable to summon her at any hour of the night, or, rather the next morning. All lower female servants hold the lady's maid in deadly hatred, the while longing for her place as one almost possessing the honors of royalty itself. The female servants also comprise a head laundress at £30 and two or three assistants at £12 each per year; an assistant cook, who must be equal in ability to the chef, and receives £20; two additional assistant cooks or kitchen maids at £14, and two scullery maids at £12.

The head butler is a sort of generalissimo of the male servants of the household. A majestic bearing is a fortune to this fellow. He is the general-stand-around-and-look-awful of the house, but must have an eye to the welfare of guests and the character and behavior of his interiors. He is also the head waiter. He attends to the table and its proper setting and service at all times, presiding at the carving and other mysteries of the sideboard, for all of which he receives £75 per year. The under butler, at £35, has entire charge of the silver. He practically never leaves his hands or sight, as he not only delivers to and receives from the hands of the butler all pieces used, but washes, polishes and sleeps alongside their receptacle cases in the pantry. There are generally also first, second and third footmen. These receive about the same wages as the under butler. They clean milord's clothing, which a valet scorns to do save when his master travels, assist at meals as waiters, wash glass and silverware, are regarded as general help under the butlers, and are, properly speaking, only footmen when on duty as such with the carriages.

Among the other male servants is milord's valet, with well-known duties. A bright one receives £70 per year, and will

easily manage to secure as much more. Then there are the head cooks, to none of whom are paid one-fourth the price given by the American nouveau-riche to their recently imported chefs, who receive from £125 to £150, with perquisites of about £50 from the sale of drippings and fats. There is also a head coachman, at £60 to £80, under whom are a second coachman, at £25, a stud groom, at £20, and grooms, stablemen and helpers, at from £10 to £20 each, and one or two "old men," who attend the servants' hall, carry baggage, clean boots, and are a sort of everybody's men to all below stairs.

Among all these house servants there are what might be called an upper and a lower house. Precedence is as severe a master and scourge here as with the nobility themselves. The hours for servants' meals are: Breakfast, 8; lunch, 11; dinner, 1; tea, 5, and supper from 9 to 10. The upper house includes the steward, butler, housekeeper, the head cook, the valets, and the ladies' maids. These usually take all their meals by themselves, in either the steward's or housekeeper's room, where they occasionally lounge and do their necessary correspondence. The lower house comprises all other servants, of whom the under butler or assistant cook takes precedence. In some houses all the servants dine together, the upper servants assembling in the housekeeper's room, from which they solemnly march to the servants' dining hall, the lower servants remaining standing until their betters are seated, the butler at the head of the table. No conversation whatever is permitted while the joint is being partaken of. The lugubrious silence and austerity of this gathering are inconceivably ludicrous. When the meat course is finished, the upper servants rise. The lower servants follow with military alacrity. The former, in their proper order of precedence, like automatic puppets, then march back into the steward's room, where, in the greatest punctilio, pudding and dessert are served. Meanwhile, the lower servants, relieved of the presence of these, their severest masters, fall to small talk, cheese and small beer to their heart's content. Other grotesque forms among those folk are noticeable. Guests' servants invariably take the rank of their visiting master or mistress. The valet of a lord is seated next the butler, and is often housed and "entertained" by the steward. The maid of a countess or duchess is "handed in to dinner" below stairs with all the ceremony which her titled mistress may receive one story higher. But an ordinary servant or footman must accept rigorous "pot luck" with members of the lower house. Again, the upper servants must always be addressed by the lower as "Mr.," "Mrs.," or "Miss." But among footmen and housemaids in general dignity often gives way to alacrity, which, in turn, imposes the highest honors. For instance, above the clamor of morning bells will be heard such startling exclamations as "Dunraven, there's yer man's bell!" "Marlborough, be lively now!" "Manchester, yer ol' boy's moving!" or "Tweedmouth, yer valley wants ter groom ye!"

Besides the thirty to forty servants employed about the household and stables, the larger establishments require an equal number out-of-doors in various capacities about the demesnes. First, there is the "agent," who has general charge of the estate, indeed often the entire control of the property. Frequently with him are a half dozen accountants and clerks. The next man below him is the bailiff. His province is to look after the home farm and cattle. This is no sinecure, for on some of the greatest estates farming and grazing are conducted on a large scale; and this entirely exclusive of the fancy farming and gardening, in which nearly every one of the nobility indulges. Then upon a demesne of several thousand acres there will be a head gamekeeper, who will be allowed a dozen men to assist him in breeding and caring for the game and in protecting it from the inroads of poachers.

Some of the finest forests in the world are upon these estates. Each requires a head forester with half a dozen men under him. New trees are being planted constantly. Too heavy growths are thinned out. The head gardener requires several assistants. And, if a guest, your coachman's call of "Gate!"—"Gate!" will, in a ride about an ordinary estate, bring to the lodge gates at different entrances fully a half dozen bronzed old lodge-keepers from out flower-embedded, ivy-covered



Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is today the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

lodges. Every one of these is an army "pensioner," heroes bold, at their British army pension and £10 a year, whose lives fade out here in these shadowy nooks among the hares and pheasants with perhaps one gate call and a pot of beer a day to keep their scattering, useless wits together.

In England servants are precisely what ten centuries of masters have wished them to be. English servants in America are miserable beings, giving the worst of service. They are outside of England; they have lost the pose and poise of their rock-rooted home regime, while they are bewildered by the eccentricities of many of our amateur nobility who import them, who will require some little time to accustom themselves to the attentions of any manner of servants.—Edgar L. Wakeman, in New York Sun.

Decorate the Graves.

All over the land the people have been gathering flowers for this Memorial Day. For weeks they have been watching the flowers in the garden grow, and the children have been off to the woods to see where grew the finest blossoms. And now they are getting them ready to strew over the graves of our heroes. For they are heroes, every one of them. But there will be many graves that no one will be able to find; nothing but the green grass grows above and around them. No headstone marks their lonely graves, and no friendly hand will lay flowers upon them. The "gray" and the "blue" may sleep near together, both unknown and unnamed.

"They sleep; what need to question now
If they were wrong or right?
They know ere this whose cause was just
In God, the Father's, sight."

It is many years since the smell of powder and the clouds of smoke have cleared away from the battlefields of Mission Ridge, Chickamauga and Altoona Pass, yet the hearts of the mothers, sisters and wives are just as sad to-day, and many a tear will be shed as they lay the blossoms on their graves.

Let the drums beat and the bugle blow, as you march to the city of the dead, for thus our soldiers marched to death. Night royally they went, our boys in blue; no holding back, but forward, march, and the steady tramp, tramp was heard day after day.

Will we ever know or realize the horrors of that war? The wretched prisons wherein they were confined, and yet they looked on the bright side and made the best of it. Oh, men, with hearts so brave and true, you could be brave while suffering agony.

The sun has set, and nothing is heard in that silent city but the rustling of the leaves as the wind blows through them. The air is heavy with the scent of flowers. And so we leave them, alone, but not forgotten.
BRAMBLEBUSH.

Syracuse, Kas.

The entering wedge of a complaint that may prove fatal is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commencement. It would be well, therefore, to keep the remedy within reach at all times.

Rheumatism
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AT DRUGGISTS
AND
DEALERS

The Young Folks.

To-day.

Be swift to love your own, dears,
Your own who need you so;
Say to the speeding hour dears,
"I will not let thee go
Except thou give a blessing;"
Force it to bide and stay,
Love has no sure to-morrow,
It only has to-day.

Oh, hasten to be kind, dears,
Before the time shall come
When you are left behind, dears,
In an all-lonely home;
Before in late contrition
Vainly you weep and pray,
Love has no sure to-morrow,
It only has to-day.

Swifter than sun and shade, dears,
Move the fleet wings of pain;
The chance we have to-day, dears,
May never come again.
Joy is a fickle rover,
He brooketh not delay,
Love has no sure to-morrow,
It only has to-day.

Too late to plead or grieve, dears,
Too late to kiss or sigh,
When death has laid his seal, dears,
On the cold lip and eye,
Too late our gifts to lavish
Upon the burial clay;
Love has no sure to-morrow,
It only has to-day.

—The Congregationalist.

The Boys We Need.

Here's to the boy who's not afraid
To do his share of work;
Who never is by toll dismayed,
Who never tries to shirk.

The boy whose heart is brave to meet
All lions in the way;
Who's not discouraged by defeat,
But tries another day.

The boy who always means to do
The very best he can;
Who always keeps the right in view
And aims to be a man.

Such boys as these will grow to be
The men whose hands will guide
The future of our land, and we
Shall speak their names with pride.

All honor to the boy who is
A man at heart, I say;
Whose legend on his shield is this:
"Right always wins the day."

UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS.

The United States army is small. It is painfully small. The constant demand for men to go into the cavalry and infantry often goes unheeded.

There is an office on Clark street, between Lake and Washington streets, where the stars and stripes almost flap in the faces of the passers-by. At the hall entrance are pictures of the country's defenders, dressed in the blue and brass, mounted on horses or on foot, fully armed. It is there that during the past three months one hundred and sixty-one men have gone, climbed up the stairs, filled with a hankering to become a Grant, a Hancock, or a Logan. But strange to say, during these later days, the private has to pass as strict an examination, physically and morally, as does the aspirant for a commission from West Point. As a consequence, the chances are about one in ten of his getting through.

The applicant is taken into the Sergeant's room, where he gives his name and place of residence. Trembling, he is led into a back room, where, divested of civilized covering, he is passed under the observation of the examiners. He is weighed, his height measured, his eyes tested, and his whole physical condition inquired into.

Should he pass the required standard in height, weight and soundness, he is given six days of grace in which to prove that he is worthy the shelter of Uncle Sam by producing letters of recommendation. This six days is also a period of probation, and a time in which he is at liberty to read the articles of war, the soldier's guide and various other literature tending to show him the vigorous laws governing the army, and what is expected of him should he take to the blue.

He lives well, quartered at the recruiting station and fed at the St. Charles Hotel. He proves to the satisfaction of the government that he is honest, faithful, of passable habits, unmarried and unincumbered, and he is put on the list for five years' service in the wild and unsettled parts of the American continent.

Very soon he finds that his home will not always be Chicago, for he and several others drawing thirteen dollars a month and rations are sent to Jefferson Barracks, just outside St. Louis. It is at these barracks that recruits are trained in the duties and exercises of a soldier. In about six months he is detached from St. Louis and put into his permanent regiment.

Should he desire to exercise in the trade

of which he is master he can draw 50 cents for each day's work in addition to his \$13. If he is a laborer he draws 35 cents for driving a wagon or handling a spade. But if he desires to be a true, bonny-blue soldier he will not stoop to such employment, but will put his standard high and apply himself to the noble art of war. He may consider that his salary will come regularly and that whatever other privations he may have to endure he may surely count upon his daily rations.

It is a lazy life, is a soldier's, one of subjection, which for days will have no other excitement than that incident to playing draw-poker, and then it will be days in the saddle, hard work for any man and wearing on the best.

He may purchase a discharge if he wishes and has the money, or he may serve his five years out and at the end of the time draw a nice little roll and an honorable discharge.—Chicago Globe.

Miss Amanda Anderson, of Georgia, is 60 years of age and has never traveled more than a mile and a half from the spot where she was born. Though there is a railroad within three miles of her house she has never seen it. She has never seen

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Estimates on the basis of the recent census show that the average amount asked from each man, woman and child in Kansas for the World's Fair fund is less than 5 cents.

The enrollment of the Kansas Agricultural college for the year has reached 592. This, says the college *Industrialist*, is seventy-eight greater than that of last year, while the upper classes show proportionate increase.

The twenty-fifth annual premium list of the Nebraska State Fair has been received at this office. The fair will be held at Lincoln, September 4th to 11th, 1891. The Secretary, Robt. W. Furnas, may be addressed at Brownville, Neb.

This begins to look like getting down to business: Judge Thayer, of the United States court, has rendered a decision to the effect that trusts have no legal rights under the laws of Missouri, and that contracts made by them cannot be enforced.

It is perfectly right and proper that the Weather Bureau is to be transferred from the War Department to the Agricultural Department of the government, and is to be made more serviceable, its scope broadened and its prognostications made more beneficial to agriculture. The transfer is to be made July 1.

The KANSAS FARMER is pleased to learn that the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations has selected Prof. Popenoe, of the Kansas Agricultural college, to devise and oversee arrangements for an exhibit of horticulture from experiment stations in the great Columbian Exposition of 1893. At present the principal work will be a consultation with the station horticulturists throughout the country.

The next semi-annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., June 2, 3 and 4. This session will be principally devoted to the discussion of small fruits and how to grow them, and instructions to beginners. We are pleased to learn that this experienced and well-informed society proposes to soon print a manual on fruit-growing, to save the new beginner from many mistakes, and furnish such suggestions as will lead him to success.

In our next issue we will present an illustration of three model Merino ewes owned by the President of the Kansas Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association, E. D. King, of Burlington, Kas. These breeding ewes are fine specimens of his Meadow Brook Merinos, and were sketched from life by the celebrated sheep artist, L. A. Webster, and are a perfect reproduction. In the same issue will be given the shearing record for 1891 of the breeding stock, which makes a significant and creditable showing of a Kansas breeding establishment which will interest fine stock breeders generally.

THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

One of the most remarkable assemblages of the time was that held on the 19th and 20th days of the present month in Cincinnati. It was composed of nearly 1,500 persons specially appointed to confer with one another in relation to political conditions, and to consider whether the time has not arrived when the common interests of the people require the organization of an independent political movement covering the whole country; and if there was one person among the entire number present whose mind was not made up upon this matter, the fact was not made known. The body was absolutely unanimous. Every one, man and woman, was without doubt concerning the necessity of some such combination among the people in order to bring out of existing troubles an orderly and fruitful condition. The only difference of opinion manifested during any part of the proceedings was upon the method of reaching the same conclusion. Some of the delegates preferred a plain statement of the common agreement favoring independent movement, with an equally plain statement of a few fundamental propositions upon which the delegates all agreed, and a recommendation that the people in all parts of the country appoint delegates to a convention to be held at some central place for the purpose of completing the organization of a national party. This was unquestionably the prevailing sentiment among the delegates. There were some who insisted upon making a complete organization now, naming the party, adopting a platform, and leaving nothing for the national conference in 1892 but to name the candidates. The work which was actually done practically accommodates all persons who were in attendance upon the convention as delegates. The resolutions of the committee start out, as the reader has seen, with the statement, "we believe that the time has arrived for a crystallization of the political reform forces of our country, and the formation of what shall be known as the People's party of the United States of America." That is the statement of belief, and it was the unanimous belief, of the delegates present. The time has arrived for that very thing to be done. The committee, after a long and arduous conference, gave it as the expression of the general opinion that the name of the new party ought to be the People's party. This was a compromise among those persons favoring different names; that, however, is not important. The first statement of the committee shows what was the unanimous agreement of the entire body without dissent, that there ought to be an independent political movement. Whether it should be wholly completed at that time, or whether a portion of the work should be left for another time, was the only point of difference; everything else was unanimous. There is no longer room for doubt about this movement; it is coming just as certain as the shining of the sun; it is growing out of existing conditions; it is inevitable; it must come. There are times in the history of people when changes are wrought by forces which the people themselves do not recognize. The change comes upon them in such a way as that the masses have taken no thought about it until it is present. Here we have one of the largest gatherings of a political character ever held in the country, representing twenty odd States, a large majority of the members being farmers direct from the fields, with their faces tanned and their hands hardened with actual labor of the farm, and there were mechanics and wage-workers from all of the great departments of labor. It was, indeed, a meeting of toilers, and these men, intelligent, well-informed, well-behaved, sober men, thoughtful men and women, representing a large constituency, fully one-half of the people of the country, give it as their deliberate opinion that nothing short of an independent political movement will cure the evils of which we complain.

Then, it will be discovered upon reading the resolutions as passed that there was a unanimous agreement upon the fundamental principles upon which this movement is based, and they all cluster about one little word—labor. The rights of labor, that which belongs to the worker, includes every good thing, every sort of just claim upon society within the range of the entire field of human exertion. A proper care of the worker will give us the

best possible condition of society. But labor without auxiliary agencies is valueless. The first thing that the worker needs is land. The first man, as far as we know, was placed upon the earth and instructed to provide his living there. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" was the primal mandate. Without land there would be no use for labor; without land there could be no life; but with land all living things may be supplied. But even labor and land will bring to men and women no comforts beyond the bare necessities of living, unless there are some means of communication among the people; some means for conveying property as well as persons from place to place. As civilization advances men have need to exchange their property one with another. One man is a farmer and another one is a manufacturer; one produces wool and another produces cloth; they are both producers, but they are not both farmers; then it becomes necessary, if the farmer and the manufacturer do not perform their work on the same piece of ground, or in the same building, that some way provided for conveying the farmer's wool to the factory and the manufacturer's cloth to the farmer must be established. This means transportation, and the trading between them we call commerce. As further advances are made and population increases, settlements enlarge and more territory is occupied, merchants and traders become necessary—middlemen, as we call them—for the purpose of conveying forward and backward among the people necessary supplies; and in order that this trading may be properly conducted another instrument of commerce is brought into play. For the movement of property only, highways and vehicles are necessary; they may go slower or faster as conditions require or justify; and so long as it is a mere matter of barter between the farmer and the manufacturer, there is nothing beyond the vehicle and the open way required; but as soon as this work becomes so much extended and the area of settlement so much expanded that the merchant and the trader become necessary factors in the social state, then this new agency, this new instrument of commerce, becomes as much a necessity as the vehicle and the highway for the transportation of property. This new instrument of commerce is intended to measurably take the place of the transportation of property, so as to make the exchange easier and cheaper. It represents value; it represents the value of the farmer's wool; it represents equally well the value of the manufacturer's cloth; it represents the farmer's wheat, or his corn, or his cotton, or his cattle, or his meat, as well as it does the manufacturer's product of whatever character; it represents the value of all property and labor of every sort and description; and it has other functions as well—this new instrument of commerce—it is an order upon every member of society for anything that he may have to sell; it is an order which will always be promptly paid upon demand. It has still another function, this new instrument of commerce—that of paying debts and meeting pecuniary obligations of all sorts, whatever they may be; wherever it is presented it comes with the authority of the people in their organized capacity, with the authority of the government. This new instrument of commerce is called money. Then we have the four great ideas—labor, land, transportation, money. It will be seen that those four ideas underlie the resolutions adopted by the conference at Cincinnati. Here we have as the foundation of this new movement principles which are deep and broad as humanity itself. The whole field of human effort is included within the ideas embraced in these four fundamental principles.

It will bring the people into a discussion of new things. Old issues are dead; we have no more use for the husks of politics. We have come along a line followed by our fathers, believing the doctrines which they believed, acting upon lines which they adopted, the rich against the poor, one class having an abundance, the other little, poverty and wealth side by side, every year, and every day and hour of the year one class absorbing large measures of what belongs to the other class, so that upon one side of a city block are seen palatial homes of the rich, and upon the other side miserable hovels of the poor. This comes from a system which permits one class to absorb the profits upon the labor of the other class. Every generation

the wealth of the people passes into the hands of a few persons. The stream is so constant, the movement is so general, that we see it only after it is accomplished. It is an actual existing fact that in this Republic, where it is supposed we are equal and that every man and woman is accorded all rights belonging to them, that the rich are growing richer and the poor becoming poorer, and it is because we have permitted a system which has brought all this about. This independent movement of the people will change all that. The men and the women who perform all the hard manual labor of the country are entitled to a fair share of every dollar of the wealth that they create; and no person, whatever may be his condition among his fellows, who produces nothing is entitled to anything; yet we have many instances where men who never did and who do not expect to produce anything, or add a dollar to the wealth of the country or the comfort of the people, are immensely rich, simply by taking advantage of laws and customs which permit them to draw substance out of the people without their knowing it. This thing must be stopped; the rights of the poor man must be respected. It is not intended to destroy property, or wealth, or reputation; it is proposed, however, to create and to bring about better conditions whereby labor may be justly rewarded, whereby the farmer may receive a reasonable share of the profits upon the products of his farm, and that the mechanic, the wage-worker, the builder—every class of workers—shall have a just portion of the profits made out of their labor; and finally, that money shall be entitled to no greater consideration than any other instrument of commerce, that the interest paid for the use of money shall be no greater than the rate of profit upon the ordinary industries of the people.

And now, that there is no further doubt about what is coming, that arrangements are already made for putting into the field in 1892 a national ticket upon a platform such as is outlined in the resolutions adopted at Cincinnati, let all working forces of the country—farmers, mechanics, wage-workers of every sort and condition—men and women alike—unite their energies and make common cause in one great, grand, persistent effort for the emancipation of labor, for the dethronement of the money power and the establishment of a rule of the people.

THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE LAW SUSTAINED.

The United States Supreme court, in a decision rendered May 25, upheld the constitutionality of the original package law passed by Congress, and also held that it was not necessary for the State of Kansas to re-enact its prohibitory law after the passage of the Congressional act, in order to shut out liquors in original packages. The Supreme court reverses the decision of the lower court. Chief Justice Fuller rendered the decision, the entire court being with him.

This decision has an important and significant relation to Kansas and forever sets at rest litigation and consequent lawlessness regarding this phase of the liquor traffic. The case upon which the decision was rendered was that of John M. Wilkerson, Sheriff of Shawnee county, Kansas, appellant, vs. C. A. Rahrer, brought here on appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit court for the district of Kansas against the State. Rahrer was the original package agent at Topeka, Kas., of the firm of Maynard, Hopkins & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., and was arrested the day after the original package law went into effect. He claimed that the law was unconstitutional and also that it could not go into operation until the State had re-enacted its prohibitory law. The court says the power of the State to impose restraints and burdens upon persons and property in promotion of the public health, good order and prosperity, is a power always belonging to the States, not surrendered by them to the general government nor directly restrained by the constitution of the United States and essentially exclusive. The power of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States when the subjects are national in their nature, it says, is also exclusive. The constitution does not provide that inter-State commerce shall be free, but by the grant of this exclusive power to regulate it, it was left free, except as Congress might undertake to regu-

late it. Therefore it has been determined (Robbins vs. Shelby taxing district) that the failure of Congress to exercise this exclusive power in any case is an expression of its will that the subject shall be free from restrictions or impositions upon it by the several States, and if a State law comes in conflict with the will of Congress, the State and Congress cannot occupy the position of equal opposing sovereignties, because the constitution declares its supremacy and that of the laws passed in pursuance thereof. That which is not supreme must yield to that which is supreme. The court says that intoxicating liquors are undoubtedly subjects of commerce like other commodities and so recognized, but nevertheless, it has been often held that law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor within State limits does not necessarily infringe on any constitutional privilege or immunity, this right being rested, as in the *Mugler* case, upon the acknowledged rights of the States to control their purely internal affairs, and in so doing they protect the health, morals and safety of their people by regulations that do not interfere with the powers of the general government. The present case arises upon the theory of repugnancy between the State laws and the inter-State commerce clause of the constitution, and involves a distinction between the commercial power and the public power.

CROP CONDITIONS ENCOURAGING.

The KANSAS FARMER rejoices in being able to speak more encouragingly this week upon the condition of crops throughout the country, and especially in the great commonwealth of Kansas. The late rains have been far above the average in this State, ranging from an inch and a half to three inches. Undoubtedly most of the bugs and flies have been destroyed and an abundant wheat harvest insured. The following weather-crop bulletin, issued by Sergeant T. B. Jennings, of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending May 21, gives great reason for rejoicing "all along the line."

The rainfall this week has been more than ample; it is much above the average for the third week in May in all parts of the State. The heaviest rain for the week has fallen on the divide between the headwaters of Bluff, Cavalry and Medicine Lodge creeks on the south, and Kiowa and Rattlesnake creeks on the north, and extending from southeastern Ford through Kiowa and Pratt, and is over six inches. It is over three inches in a belt comprising the counties from Clark to and through Brown and Doniphan. This amount diminishes to an inch and a half in Cherokee on the southeast, and to two and one-half inches in the extreme northwest.

There has been a deficiency of both temperature and sunshine.

The rain has been of great benefit to all crops, while the cool, cloudy weather, though not injurious, has not been beneficial. The character of the conditions and effects are shown by the following reports selected from different parts of the State:

Allen.—Rains of past week quite general; some good dews previous to the rain. Corn planting not all done. All crops improving.

Brown.—Corn planting not done yet; early-planted corn shows good stand. Wheat is making a very large growth.

Comanche.—Warm general rains beneficial to all crops. Very heavy rain and hail storm on 15th; all wheat north of Coldwater for a distance of twelve miles, in ranges 18 and 19, was entirely destroyed, as well as all fruit; many calves killed by the hailstones; creeks rose rapidly, drowning many horses and cattle, washing out about a mile of railroad at Protection, and carrying away the railroad bridges at Wilmore, Coldwater and Protection.

Cherokee.—The last seven days have been cool. Strawberries are in market, but are not at their best yet.

Ford.—The recent rains have insured the wheat crop.

Greeley.—Minimum temperature 35° Thursday. Nothing has suffered from dry or cold weather.

Harvey.—Wheat is redeemed, late kinds just heading out; oats doing fine; corn backward but doing well; a few chinch bugs can be found.

Kearny.—The season promises to be a good one for all crops.

Kingman.—The fine rains of the past week have brought all crops well forward,

and everything is growing fast; wheat and corn especially look well.

Lane.—We have had rain almost every day since last report, and everything is in good shape. Wheat has a fine color and is doing well.

Norton.—The rains, though not greatly needed, are doing much good; yet more sunshine would be beneficial.

Ottawa.—The rains have greatly improved the appearance of wheat, but the outcome is only conjecture, as the fields are full of the fly in its various stages.

Rawlins.—Has rained almost continuously this week, and is timely. Vegetables, small fruits and small grains doing finely.

Riley.—The past week is remarkable for the great amount of cloudiness, precipitation and long-continued low temperature. The growth of all kinds of vegetation is much slower than ordinary at this season. Ground now thoroughly soaked; strawberries beginning to ripen; fruits of all kinds give excellent promise.

Rush.—Wheat somewhat improved, but fly has damaged a good deal, much of which is beyond redemption.

Stafford.—Prospects brightening fast; rain doing much good.

Wilson.—Rains of past week of inestimable value to crops; wheat much damaged by fly; apples not turning out so well; peaches abundant.

The weekly bulletin issued by the United States Signal Service office, says that the timely rains which occurred during the week over the central valleys have prevented the threatened drought over the principal wheat and corn States and will doubtless prove of great benefit to the growing crops.

Excessive rains have occurred from New England westward over the States of the Ohio valley and the southern portion of the lake region, and thence further westward to the Rocky mountain districts. Within the greater portion of this area the precipitation exceeded one inch, and in Kansas and portions of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado it exceeded two inches.

Reports from the spring wheat region of Minnesota and Dakota state that recent showers have greatly improved the crops in that section, especially late wheat, while warmer weather and more rain will be beneficial.

The crop conditions were also generally improved in the States of the Missouri valley, and in Illinois and Iowa wheat is heading in fine condition.

Severe hail destroyed much wheat in Missouri, in which State a destructive tornado occurred, causing injury to crops and loss of life.

In the States of the Ohio valley and in the lake region the crop prospects are greatly improved by recent rains.

Considerable injury resulted from hail in Texas, where these storms covered an area of 25,000 acres.

Some benefit resulted from showers in the northern portions of the Gulf States, but the drouth continues in the southern sections, in which the outlook is generally more unfavorable than during the previous week.

The weather conditions generally in the South Atlantic States were too cool for cotton. The stand of cotton and corn is poor, and in some sections cotton is being replanted.

Our Mr. Heath has been absent for nearly four weeks in Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas, diligently pushing his investigations as agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and, judging from the many complimentary press notes given him, has been royally received by the stockmen of the great Northwest. The *Montana Farmer and Stock Journal* says: "Elsewhere will be found a very interesting interview with Mr. Heath, of the KANSAS FARMER. He has been spending some time in Montana, as special agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, looking up data on the sheep industry in this State. His views as expressed in the interview with the editor of this paper, are very encouraging to Montanians in general and to sheepmen in particular, especially when it is understood that Mr. Heath is a thoroughly posted gentleman and that his opinions are based on experienced judgment. The result of his investigations in Montana will be issued in bulletins from time to time from the Department of Agriculture."

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The second annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture is practically ready for distribution. Indeed were it not for delay occasioned by some of the illustration work, the report would have been ready for distribution one month ago. Inquiry at the department elicits information that copies of this report should be available for distribution, at least to the press, within the present month. Special interest attaches to an inquiry addressed to the head of the department by the committee of the Senate and House, appointed to elicit suggestions as to what can be done to avoid the constantly increasing bulk of the annual reports. To this inquiry the reports of the Department of Agriculture, under Secretary Rusk, constitute in themselves fairly satisfactory replies. In the report of the department for 1888, the last report made prior to Secretary Rusk's assumption of his present office, there were ten divisions represented, and the report, aside from illustrations, covered 705 pages. The present Secretary's first report in 1889, covering the work of thirteen divisions, contains, aside from illustrations, only 360 pages, while his report for 1890, covering the work of sixteen divisions, is contained in 612 pages. To a considerable extent the Secretary of Agriculture has solved for himself the inquiry to which the Congressional committee seeks a reply.

One of the papers in the forthcoming report which undoubtedly will receive particular attention is that by the Assistant Secretary, Hon. Edwin Willits, which treats briefly, for it occupies only fifteen pages, the scientific work of the department in its relation to practical agriculture. The "practical" farmer who is disposed to criticize the scientific work of the department ought certainly to withhold further criticism until he has carefully read Mr. Willits' thoughtful and instructive report.

A great deal of interest will naturally attach to that portion of the report covering the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry; in view of the energetic and successful efforts made by the Secretary, with the assistance of the officers of the bureau, for the suppression of pleuropneumonia among cattle and the control generally of animal diseases; efforts, which combined by those made by Secretaries Rusk and Blaine, seem to give so much promise to American stock raisers of a wide extension of foreign markets for our animal products. The enormous increase in our exports of those products is a sufficient indication of the vast importance to stock raisers of the efforts being made in this direction.

In the report of the chemist of the Department, the subject which will undoubtedly engage the most attention is that of domestic sugar production. The two points of special importance in connection with this subject being the application of the alcohol process to the extraction of sugar from sorghum, and the recent efforts towards an extension of the sugar beet industry in this country. Speaking of the latter it is noticeable, not only from the report in question, but from the matter published by the chemist of the department on this subject, that the efforts of the department are directed to restrain the anticipation of the farmers as to the possibility of sugar beet culture within reasonable and conservative limits and also to discourage the idea that sugar can be manufactured with cheap plants in small local factories. At least this much seems to be certain, that small factories can never manufacture the products profitably in competition with large, thoroughly well equipped establishments.

The report contains much that is interesting, especially that of the division of forestry, the division of vegetable pathology and the report of the statistician, the latter being a most interesting review of the agricultural products of this country and of those countries which supply the most active competition to American agriculture. Some interesting colored maps or charts accompany the report, presenting in the most graphic manner the values and yields per acre of the two principal cereal crops, corn and wheat, based upon the average of ten year's production. A third map presents in a similar form the values and yields per acre of cotton, based on similar averages.

Speaking of the report of the statistician

brings me to a consideration of a very thoughtful and interesting article in the monthly report issued by the division for April, in which Mr. Dodge discusses at length the prominence of our agricultural productions and combats ably, and most people will think successfully, the position recently advanced by sundry writers that the United States is approaching the limits of its productive capacity, and that ere long this country will have to take its place in the ranks of those that import a portion of the food supply of their inhabitants. Mr. Dodge lays much stress upon the fact that in the European countries far more densely populated than ours, only a portion will apply to import foreign food supplies and in most cases this amount so imported is but a very small per cent. of the home production. He scouts the idea that American agriculture should remain so far behind that of Europe as to be unable to approach the productions of the latter. The fact is, it is a great mistake which many people will fall into to assume that all the land in farms in the United States is productive at the present time. Not only is this very far from being the case, but it must be admitted that the rate of yield of any of our crops is far below what it is in other countries and it is probably no exaggeration to say that the production of food products in this country could be increased 30 per cent. without adding one acre to the acres now under cultivation. Mr. Dodge points out that as population increases, the prices and methods of production justify the cultivation of more expensive lands. Millions upon millions of acres are capable of being, and will be reclaimed by either irrigation or drainage. Some papers, and agricultural papers at that, have criticised the article in question as being calculated to bear prices. A careful reading of it, however, fails to justify such criticism and on the other hand fully justifies the statistician's report that those who take that narrow, short-sighted view of his argument are endeavoring to concentrate upon the results of one harvest, considerations affecting the next hundred years.

SMITH D. FRY.

Book Notices.

"American Roadsters and Road Riders," by Charles Arnold McCully, with numerous illustrations of famous trotters and trotting masters, will form one of the attractive features of *Harper's Weekly* to be published May 27.

Some weeks since notice was published of the music edition of the "Alliance and Labor Songster." We have now received a specimen copy, and it is a "daisy" for sure. It contains eighty-six pieces (a larger number than the word edition) and it is the finest of work throughout. The prices are, paper cover, 20 cents; twelve copies, \$2; board cover, 25 cents; twelve copies, \$2.50. Address H. & L. Vincent, Winfield, Kas.

"A Northman South," or race problem in America, is a valuable little pamphlet of forty-four pages, by a Northern man who has spent many years in our Southern States. It gives the history of the colored brother, his present condition, and outlines, in a general way, the necessity of the colonization of the colored race, and the various ways and means suggested for the accomplishment of that object. The work is published by Joshua Hill, 25 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The *Forum* for June is especially good and contains among other articles "Immigration and the Tariff: the Degradation of Citizenship for the Protection of Manufactures," by Mr. William McAdoo, ex-Member of Congress from New Jersey; "Silver and the Need of More Money," by Senator W. M. Stewart. (Senator Stewart's article will be followed by an article on Silver Coinage by ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild). "The New Northwest: the Land Where Civilization Completes the Circuit of the Globe," by Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon. A Review of our Financial Condition, by Mr. Joel Cook, the financial editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and an article on Western Lands and Mortgages by Prof. J. Willis Gleed, of Kansas.

Dyspepsia has driven to an early and even suicidal grave many a man who, if he had tried the virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, would be alive to-day and in the enjoyment of health and competence. Sufferer, be warned in season, and don't allow the system to run down.

Horticulture.

HORTICULTURE AND POMOLOGY.

By J. E. McMahan, read before the Marshall County Farmers' Institute, January 22, 1891.

In view of the fact that for the last few years the growing of cereals by the agriculturists of this great and model State, blessed with so many natural advantages, its virgin soil responding so bounteously, when coaxed by the use of plow, spade and hoe, has been attended with rather unsatisfactory results, on account of the ruinously low prices generally received for such products, it is quite natural that all those who have participated in such experience meetings, as it were, should have a longing inclination to diversify to such an extent as will prove more remunerative. To all such, speaking from the standpoint of observation, we feel that we can conscientiously urge the importance of entering the arena of horticulture and pomology. Go pay your respects to Miss Pomona, court her acquaintance and favor, worship at her shrine, and learn of the great inducements which she offers to all those who enlist in her service. Act accordingly, and you will soon feel that it is well with your pocketbook, and no detriment to your soul, either.

Speaking of the profits accruing to the owners of apple orchards in northern Kansas, saying nothing about the pleasures, for it is generally understood that where there is profit there may also pleasure be found, I have observed that for several years here in Marshall county some of our farmers have been making more money from only a few acres of apple orchard than they have out of their entire grain product, besides having an ample supply of luscious, health-preserving fruit for nearly the year around. I have also observed that each successive year with successful orchardists—excepting an occasional off year, which seldom occurs with well-cared-for orchards—brings its increased profits. I am credibly informed that the commercial apple orchards of Brown and Doniphan counties yielded their owners, this last season, amounts ranging from \$50 to \$75 per acre, net.

Fruit-dealers from the cities visited the orchards and bought the fruit as exhibited by nature, while yet clinging to the parent branch, paying all cost of picking and transportation. The orchardists of Marshall county may expect similar visits from these large fruit-dealers just as soon as their surplus of fruit will justify such visits.

I find that crab apples are also proving themselves a great success and means of profit in the family orchard, inasmuch as they bear so much earlier than the standard apple; and some kinds being eminently a good dessert fruit, they should receive their due share of attention. Would recommend the Whitney No. 20, Hyslop and Martha varieties for general planting. Sylvian Sweet and Golden Beauty are promising varieties.

Cherries of the Morello family are conspicuous candidates for our favor, and are fast coming to occupy a front position in the front rank of hardy and profitable fruit. They are found to be one of the fruits that is affected the least by dry weather. Of the varieties most largely grown, we find early Richmond and English Morello, but the Ostheim will in all probability soon head the list and win the laurels. We find the plum sadly neglected, and for why, is a conundrum which we are unable to expound, without it be on account of the ravages of the curculio. For the information of some who may not know, we will say that the efforts of the little Turk to destroy the plum crop by stinging the fruit ere it is half grown, thereby causing it to fall off the tree or become worthless, may be made abortive by spraying the trees with a solution of one-half pound of London purple or Paris green in one barrel of water, beginning the operation as soon as the calyx falls from the fruit, and keeping it up for at least once a week until the fruit is half grown. The insect may also be destroyed by jarring the trees once or twice a week during this period. The tree should receive a sudden jar, when the curculio, either forgetting his business or wishing to play possum, will fall to the ground; and if sheets or something similar be spread under the tree to catch him, may be gathered up and destroyed. This work may be done on a dozen or more trees in less time

than it takes to write about it. Plant plum trees, take care of them, and you will be well paid for your effort. In a country like this, where wild plums grow so naturally, tame ones surely ought to be grown successfully. In planting do not make a mistake in the selection of your varieties.

Would recommend Wild Goose, Miner, Wolf, DeSoto, Lombard and Prunes Simona. Several varieties planted together seem to give the best results. Am sorry that I can say no good word for pears. The growing of them is attended with considerable difficulty, although we have known where there are a few trees in the country that are yielding good specimens of their respective varieties. Bartlett and Kieffer seem to be the favorites. Find that good varieties of early and late budded peaches pay well for the room that they occupy in the orchard, although they have a good many off years. When a crop is secured it is highly remunerative. All farmers should plant peach trees to the amount that will give them, in fruiting seasons, an abundance of fruit for their own use at least. In our opinion there is no more delicious fruit grown than the peach.

I observe that the Persian apricot is being quite largely planted all over the country, and as for hardiness and growth of tree, when worked on its own or plum stock, is all that could be asked. The trees in this community are yet too young to fruit.

As to the various kinds of small fruit, we find grapes, strawberries and raspberries grown almost to perfection, while currants, gooseberries and blackberries are grown with more difficulty, but where proper varieties are planted and judiciously cared for we believe that they are grown with good success.

In making selections of the various varieties of fruit to plant, we think it well to be governed, to a large extent at least, by the recommended list of this (northern) district, of our State Horticultural Society, and by all means patronize your home nurseries, and you will most assuredly make fruit-growing a success.

New Varieties of Seed.

By J. A. Durkin, of Weston, Mo., read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, at Kansas City, Mo., February 21, 1891.

It is not recorded in the past ages when man first began to improve the seeds used in their husbandry.

The desire for better production of the earth, by an agricultural people, would be but a natural outcome of his being as a civilized man.

The past century the work of introducing plants has been pursued with the greatest energy, while at the present day the seedsmen and plant collectors are penetrating every country of the globe for something new; while the experimenters at home, by cross fertilization, are enabled to produce improvement on the old. And thus, it is that the seedsmen's catalogues come to us this year with so many novelties in plants and seeds for flower beds or garden.

Too much praise is often conferred upon the supposed merits of these new plants—exaggerated pictures given that often lead to very bad results. The desire of the day among the people is for new and rare things; and some seedsmen have permitted themselves to pander to this taste by so extolling highly-colored illustrations and glowing words of their "novelties" as to impose upon many an enthusiastic amateur. Disappointment too often follows, and in disgust they turn to other fields of labor. This has been severely denounced, and justly so, by many well-meaning journals.

All the catalogues of our nurseries, plant and seed firms can be made to become the means of much good from the instruction contained in them. The description of trees, plants, flowers, seeds or shrubs in the simplest form is a study. Coming, too, at the season when all are naturally inclined to study the subject of seeds and planting, they receive more attention than all the best works of gardening on our shelves will for a year. From this we can see what important factors these catalogues become in the annual distribution of all manner of seeds to different classes of cultivators, and a vast range of locality. And by this wide dissemination the fairest test is made of their adaptation to place and changes of conditions.

The various stations, with their expert-mental grounds and scholarly men, de-

voted to the work, are doing much towards a proper trial of every seed or plant that is brought out or deemed worthy.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is doing a great and good work. The results of the distribution of seeds, plants, etc., since the first appropriation in 1839 has been immense; while the instruction from the books, pamphlets, etc., that have been scattered among the people have been of great good and value.

We are told that the introduction of the Washington navel orange into California is worth more to that State than all the Bureau of Agriculture ever cost the country.

So, too, if Mr. Budd finds only one variety of apple, cherry or pear in the collection brought from Russia that will prove perfectly hardy and productive in the Northwest, it will be of the greatest value to those people for generations to come.

And so it is, as tillers of the soil, our utmost endeavor is to better the qualities of our vegetables and fruits. Every new berry that comes forward, we hope to find something in it better than we ever had before. Vegetables, flowers, plants and bulbs, all are on the list for this work for improvement. Even the old are brought forward as possessing worth, neglected these many years, but in the educated light of the present new beauty and excellence is seen.

In the sending out of seeds, many firms have deemed it good policy to give them a thorough test, so that the fear of getting mixed seeds or old ones that will not germinate, from a good, reliable house need not trouble us.

Horticultural societies are the means of sending many articles of great value, not only among its members, but their immediate surrounding neighbors, who have gained much confidence in the society work and the practical experience of the members.

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For Coughs & Colds.

John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best.

B. W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure.

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In the Dairy.

THE CARE OF DAIRY COWS.

By James Graham, read before the last annual session of the Illinois Dairy Association.

To begin with, the cow before coming in needs attention. She ought to be in a thriving condition, by being fed oat or oil meal, but no corn, as that is too heating. It will not hurt some cows to be fed corn before coming in, but they are worthless for the dairy. The sooner you get rid of them the better it will be for you. In the next place, do not leave her out nights, too late, in the fall of the year, nor turn her out too early in the spring time, because it takes too much time to take care of the stable. It will not take much more time to take care of the stable than to turn them out and put them in again. Besides, you are sure then that they will not shrink their milk more than will pay for the extra care, and which you can never bring back until fresh again. There are some farmers who think the cow needs only to be sheltered when the weather becomes cold; but she ought not to be so exposed. Her milk machinery is very delicate, and requires constant watching to keep everything in good running order. There is no animal on the farm that requires so much care as the milk cow. She is very sensitive and delicate, and any change in the weather affects her very much, so that you lose money every time you needlessly expose her. A good many dairymen do not succeed because they do not use good judgment in taking care of their cows. A cow that is turned out in the field in the morning, no matter what the weather is, to travel over a weather-beaten stalk field until night, will not give her owner good returns at the milk pail. I remember turning a herd of twenty-five cows into a sixty-acre stalk field in the fall of the year; the result was a shrinkage in their milk of fifty pounds per day. I only left them out two days. I never thought there was very much nourishment in a weather-beaten corn stalk for any stock, and especially for a milk cow. Some people think they ought to be out most of the day for exercise, to keep them healthy, but it is a very wrong idea. They are altogether different from the horse. The horse was made to travel, and he needs exercise to keep him healthy, but the cow ought to be kept quiet and comfortable, if you expect her to give you good returns. At the price of butter and milk for the last two or three years we must attend to the details of the dairy, and put all the skill in it possible, if we expect any profit out of it. The cow ought not to have ice water to drink, and then be left out in the cold wind to shiver. Any dairymen that will treat his cows in that manner has certainly mistaken his calling, and the sooner he retires from the business the better it will be, at least, for the cows. It is ten years since I commenced warming water for cows, and it has always paid me well. My cows are kept in the barn most of the time in the winter, unless the weather is so that a person can stand outside and be comfortable without an overcoat on. When it is colder than that, or a cool wind blowing, they are left out only long enough to drink, and then put back in the barn. We use plenty of straw for bedding; in fact that is the only use we make of the straw. Our aim is to make them as comfortable as we can. If your barn is so cold that it will freeze in it you can make it warmer by putting tarred paper on the inside, with lath to hold it in place, or better still, double-board with paper between. As to the way of fastening the cows, there is a great difference of opinion. I like the stanchion made out of 2x4 scantling, allowing eight inches for the neck. That gives them plenty of room, so that they are comfortable when lying down. With 2x4 stanchions they can see you better when behind them and are not so liable to kick.

The cow ought to be treated with gentleness at all times. She ought not to be afraid of the person who takes care of her, so that when in the yard, instead of the cow moving out of the way he would have to go around her. There is a good deal of annoyance caused by trying to put cows in the barn without any feed in the manger. There ought to be something in the manger to attract the cow, then it will not require a dog and two men with clubs to get her into the barn. The manger ought not to be more than twenty inches wide in the bottom, from the stanchion, and three feet



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from the top. If made wider than twenty inches at the bottom, the cow, when reaching to get the feed, will be liable to slip into the drop, and in so doing may be injured. The manger needs to be three feet wide at the top so that when the cow holds her head up to eat, the food will not drop outside the manger.

Cows kept in the stable most of the time ought to be carded some every day, for cleanliness of the cow. All the carding most of the cows get is done with the milking stool. I think it would be a good plan to have the milk stools all padded. The milkers would like them better, and it would add comfort to the cow. Their feed in winter ought to be sweet ensilage, ground feed, oil meal and early-cut clover hay. Some dairymen like to feed cottonseed meal. I have tried it several times, but the cows did not like it so I concluded to let them have their choice. I feed old process oil meal, which is an excellent food for any of our animals. Cows ought to have either roots or ensilage in winter. Before putting in a silo I grew the sugar beet, but find that ensilage can be put up with less work and better results. If you build a silo build it large enough so that you can have ensilage to feed in summer. It will save grain and you will get a better flow of milk cheaper than by any other way.

Now, in conclusion, weed out your poor cows, as they are eating up the profits, and take care of your good ones. Then you will be better satisfied with the business, and will get paid for your labor.

Chicks in the Garden.

It is a very good plan to place all newly-hatched broods in an inclosed garden in which the older fowls cannot enter. The mother hen should be confined in a coop, under the shade of some tree or bush, and the chicks at first given soft, suitable food. In speaking of the value of little chickens in the garden, the London Gardeners' Chronicle says they run about doing no harm; their little bodies and feet leave no impression on the soil; they do not scratch, seem never dissatisfied, but find pleasure only in the pursuit of food or in basking in a warm corner in the sun's rays. While in this stage of infantile innocence the little creature can in the garden perform a vast amount of good. Their little eyes spy out and little bills gather myriads of insects that are not easily visible to the human eye. Perhaps owing to the very minute nature of the food they gather, arising from their characteristic voracity, they are always roaming about and doing useful work. Meanwhile the clucking and anxious mother may be kept secure in a bottomed coop, which, removed here and there in the garden, will allow the chickens to enjoy fresh feeding each day.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale of any medicine before the public. Any honest druggist will confirm this statement.

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick

Headache, Biliousness

And all diseases arising from a

Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Shipping Horses.

Always have something to put on wounds. Phenol Sodique arrests inflammation immediately. Natural healing follows. Equally good for all flesh.

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

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmac Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

THE ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

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No. 9, Full Nickel Harness, \$10
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No. 53, \$110

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Carts at \$100 and as sell for \$135.
Phaetons, \$110; same as sell at \$150.
Fine Road Cart—with dash—\$15.
We take all risk of damage in shipping. Boxing free.

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Light Double, \$20 to \$40.
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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For **BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS** SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc., ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the rosebud of health The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 cents per Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helena, Lancashire, England.
B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States, 368 & 367 Canal St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Mention this paper.)

Dr. Cookerly.

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The following are some of the troubles especially treated: Convulsions and the long-standing Diseases and Injuries of Children, Female Diseases, Ovariotomy or the removal of the Ovary, Subincision of the womb—that is where the womb does not regain its normal size after childbirth, and the many evils attending it. Impotence and the barriers to marriage, Solitary Rheumatism, Inflammatory and Rheumatoid Arthritis, Private Diseases and the ill consequences upon them, as diseased bone, old sores, swelling, strictures, gleet, incontinence of urine. Dropsy—Laparotomy for the radical cure of dropsy and the diseases and wounds of the Abdominal organs, Chills, Winter Cough. Lock-jaw absolutely cured by surgical aid when due to disease or wounds of the face. Chronic constipation, indigestion, rectile disease, and the nervous troubles generally. Consultation free. See or send for circular. Inclose 2-cent stamp for answer.

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The Veterinarian.

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

RING-BONE.—I have a horse that has ring-bone on both hind fetlock joints. They have been there for four years and are growing all the time. I have used corrosive sublimate and lard, but it did no good. If there is any remedy please publish it.
L. W.
Easton, Kas.

Answer.—The best remedy for ring-bone is the firing iron in the hands of one who understands its use. But in your case we doubt if anything will give satisfaction. If your animal is not lame, let it alone; if lame, have your veterinarian to fire it. Fire one, and wait two weeks, then fire the other.

STOMATIS.—My pigs commenced dying about a week ago. They swell in the lower jaw and get sores between the jaw and cheek, and appear to choke, and breathe fast, before they die. They are about four weeks old.
S. S. H.
Wesley, Kas.

Answer.—The trouble comes from some impurity in the diet which causes indigestion and derangement of the stomach. Try to give each pig a tablespoonful of castor oil and 15 grains of bicarbonate of potassium, and if it does not open the bowels repeat it next day. It is best given in sweet milk, by allowing them to drink it. Do not give sow or pigs any sour milk or swill, but feed both on sweet milk and bran slop and turn out on grass.

LAME HORSE.—I have a twelve-year-old horse that has been lame in the left fore foot for several months, but I have been unable until recently to locate the trouble. The frog is dry and feverish; the part of the sole around the frog is dry and wasting away, leaving the shell of the hoof. When the ground is soft he walks with ease, but when hard and rough he shows pain. What can I do?
W. B.
Hays City, Kas.

Answer.—Have the foot well pared down and then shod with a shoe thicker at the heel than at the toe, leaving out the two inside heel nails. Now apply a warm linseed meal poultice every day for two weeks, after which apply a blister of cerate of cantharides around the coronet and turn him out to grass for a month. Have the shoe reset every three weeks. If he does not improve, give symptoms fully and let us locate the trouble and we will prescribe again.

SWOLLEN LEG.—A four-year-old mare has right hind leg swollen from fetlock to hock joint and is so lame that she cannot stand on it. The swelling began a month ago at the fetlock and came on gradually, and two weeks ago a small sore broke out. Sometimes it runs a bloody matter, and around the sore it is more enlarged and soft. I have used liniment and linseed poultice. Please advise through the KANSAS FARMER.
G. N.
Scandia, Kas.

Answer.—Give a drench composed of aloes 6 drachms, nitrate of potash 3 drachms, and warm water 1 pint. After twenty-four hours give three times a day in bran mash a heaping tablespoonful of the following powder: Hyposulphite of soda, 12 ounces; nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; powdered fenugreek, 4 ounces; mix. Apply to the sore a linseed meal poultice dusted over with powdered charcoal. Apply as hot as it can be borne, and change it twice a day for four days, and then once a day until the discharge ceases. If the sore shows proud flesh at any time, rub it over with powdered sulphate of copper. When the discharge has stopped,

discontinue the poultice and apply, three times a day, a little of the following: Acetate of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; soft water, 1 quart. Wash the sore with lukewarm water twice a day, but do not rub it to make it bleed. Turn the mare out on grass, but do not let her get wet. Feed moderately on oats and bran, but no corn. Write again if necessary.

SWEENEY.—What is the best remedy for sweeny? I have a seven-year-old horse that is affected with it. I have only noticed it for a few days. Will it be safe to work him this summer? Some men tell me I will have to turn him out if I wish to cure him. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.

Answer.—Rub well in around the shoulder joint a small quantity of the cerate of cantharides. Tie the horse's nose from it for twenty-four hours, then rub on a little grease. If the horse is still lame at the end of three weeks, repeat the blister. Turn the horse out to grass until all lameness is gone, and then light work will not hurt him. This is the proper treatment for sweeny; but, as you have given no symptoms, we do not know what you have. If this fails, write again, giving all the symptoms, sign your name in full, and we will try to give you satisfaction.

KNUCKLING.—A two-year-old half Norman colt knuckles forward in the front fetlocks, and the front of the hoof is so near perpendicular that paring the heel does no good, as the cords seem to be contracted. Would you advise shoeing with a long-toed shoe without calks.
J. H. R.
Groveland, Kas.

Answer.—Knuckling is only a symptom of some other trouble, as sore heels, sore back-tendons, thrushy frog, etc., and the application of a long-toed shoe might only aggravate the disease. Make a careful examination of all the parts named, and if you find thrush, clean away all filth and apply a strong solution of sulphate of copper. If you find sore heels, apply a warm poultice of linseed meal. If you find the back tendons sore, then shoe with three-quarter inch heel calks and no toes. Remove all inflammation from the tendons with cold water, and then blister with cerate of cantharides and turn out to grass. Do not try to work him until he is entirely well and a year older.

[Continued from issue of May 13.]

I beg pardon for not properly representing my case. I take the "streak of bulge" on myself. The mare has a hard bone formation on each side of her face, tapering from the corner of the eye toward the center of the nose. It is about one inch wide, three-quarters of an inch high, and four or five inches long. The skin is smooth. This is why I asked if it could be cured without a scar. There is no discharge and no trouble in eating. I will be glad if you can tell me how to cure it.
Lyndon, Kas.
F. W.

Answer.—As the enlargement does not seem to cause the slightest inconvenience, we do not advise any treatment. The probability is that it is congenital and will never be any worse than it is now. At any rate, to remove it would require an operation and would surely leave a scar. If you have a qualified veterinarian near you, get his opinion from a personal examination. If it gets to troubling her, write us again.

RHEUMATISM.—I have a ten-year-old horse that became lame in the right fore foot about two weeks ago. About a week ago he appeared to be stiff in his hind quarters. He gradually grew worse and I quit working him. The last few days he can scarcely walk, and when standing he will frequently hold one or the other of his hind feet up as high as he can. Sometimes he will go quite well for a few steps and then break down as though caught with a sudden pain. I cannot back him, and he can only with difficulty step over anything six inches high. He seems to want to walk on his toes. I cannot locate the lameness.
G. R. P.
Hiawatha, Kas.

Answer.—Your horse has an attack of rheumatism. Give, in a ball or drench, 7 drachms of Barbadoes aloes and 2 drachms

powdered Jamaica ginger, after having first given two feeds of bran mash with very little hay. In twenty-four hours begin to give in feed three times a day one of the following powders: Powdered bicarbonate of potassium, 6 ounces; powdered colchicum seed, 2 ounces; powdered anise seed, 3 ounces; mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. Feed bran and oats but no corn. Do not feed any more millet hay. If swellings appear about any of his joints, rub them two or three times a day with the following liniment: Alcohol, 12 ounces; camphor gum, 1 ounce; tincture of arnica, 2 ounces; tincture of aconite (U. S. P.), 1 ounce; mix. Keep the horse dry and warm.

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From J. Virgin, St. Jacob, Illinois: "Your Dry Bitters did me lots of good for catarrh of the stomach."

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 25, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 2,628. Shipping steers, \$4 35a5 75; cows, \$2 00a3 25; bulls, \$2 50a3 55; heifers, \$2 50a3 55; Texas cows, \$2 15a3 50; Texas steers, \$2 75a3 85; stockers and feeders, \$2 75a 3 45.

HOGS—Receipts 3,780. Range of packers' hogs, \$4 10a4 37½; bulk of sales, \$4 20a4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,707. Market slow and dull. Muttons, \$4 00a4 55; bucks, \$2 50.

Chicago.

May 25, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 12,000. Market steady. Export beefs, \$5 90a6 20; shippers, \$5 00a5 80; Texans, \$2 80a5 25; cows, \$1 25a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 30,000. Market active. Prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4 45a4 55; mixed and packers, \$4 30a4 45; light, \$4 25a5 25; skips and rough, \$3 60a4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000. Market steady. Prime natives, \$5 25a5 40; Westerns, \$5 12a5 25; good to common natives and Westerns, \$4 25a5 10; Texans, \$3 25a5 10; lambs, \$6 50a7 00.

St. Louis.

May 25, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 4,000. Market steady. Good to fancy native steers, \$5 00a6 10; fair to good natives, \$4 00a5 00; Texas and Indian steers, \$2 90a5 00.

HOGS—Receipts 3,000. Market lower. Fair to choice heavy, \$4 45a4 55; mixed grades, \$4 00a4 40; light, fair to best, \$4 20a4 35.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,100. Market steady. Good to choice clipped, \$3 50a5 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

May 25, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts for past 48 hours 28,000 bushels. No. 2 hard, 94c; No. 3 hard, 93c; No. 2 red, 95c; and No. 3 red, 92c.

CORN—Receipts for past 48 hours 23,500 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 47½c; No. 3 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white mixed, 50½c; No. 3 white mixed, 49½c.

OATS—Receipts for past 48 hours 17,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 41½c; No. 3 mixed, 41c; No. 2 red, 41½c; No. 3 white mixed, 48c.

FLAXSEED—We quote crushing at \$1 00 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 30 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

HAY—Receipts for past 48 hours 50 tons. Steady but slow sale. We quote: Prairie fancy, \$8 50; good to choice, \$7 00a7 50; prime, \$4 50a

5 50; common, \$3 50a3 50. Timothy, good to choice, \$10 00.

Chicago.

May 25, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 29,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1 04; No. 3 spring, 98c; No. 2 red, \$1 05a1 08.

CORN—Receipts 407,000 bushels. No. 2, 57½c. OATS—Receipts 220,000 bushels. No. 2, 46½c; No. 2 white, 46½a47c; No. 3 white, 45a46c.

RYE—Receipts 6,000 bushels. No. 2, 84c.

St. Louis.

May 25, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 17,000 bushels. No. 2 red, \$1 02.

CORN—Receipts 108,000 bushels. No. 2, 53a 53½c.

OATS—Receipts 66,000 bushels. No. 2, 43½c.

HAY—Dull. Choice to fancy prairie, \$11 00; choice to fancy timothy, \$14 00a17 00.

FLAXSEED—Lower. Western, \$1 11; North-western, \$1 16.

WOOL—Receipts 324,829 pounds. Market higher. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a23½c; coarse braid, 14a21c; low sandy, 11a17c; fine light, 19a21½c; fine heavy, 13a19c. Tubwashed—Choice, 33½c; inferior, 29a32c.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1891.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by John L. Calvert, in Center tp., P. O. Dorrance, April 7, 1891, one light bay horse colt, 12 hands high, star in forehead, both front feet white and right hind leg white about half way to knee; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 20, 1891.

Stevens county—W. E. Davis, clerk.
BULL—Taken up by R. H. Chism, in Dermot tp., March 30, 1891, one 5-year-old Hereford bull, white face, branded—on left hip.
BULL—By same, one red and white roan bull, 5 years old, branded—on left hip, crop off right ear, under and upper-bit in left ear.
BULL—By same, one red muley bull, 2 years old, branded A. L. on left side, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, 3 years old, branded A. L. on left side, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left ear.
HEIFER—By same, one black and white roan heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
STEER—By same, one black steer, 2 years old, branded A. L. on left side, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
HEIFER—By same, one red and white roan heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
STEER—By same, one red and white spotted steer, branded A. L. on left side, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
HEIFER—By same, one pale red heifer, 1 year old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
HEIFER—By same, one deep red heifer, 1 year old, crop off right ear, under and upper-bit in left ear.
COW—By same, one dark red or brown cow, 5 years old, branded N on right hip, crop and under-bit in right ear and under and upper-bit in left; above animals valued at \$75.

Comanche county—J. B. Curry, clerk.
HORSES—Taken up by Jasper McCool, P. O. Coldwater, April 25, 1891, one mare and seven geldings, 15, 14½, 15, 14, 14 hands high, one is roan, one black, one bay, one brown, one iron-gray, two sorrel, one bay; the roan, brown, two sorrels and bay are branded 77 on right hip; valued at \$205.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. D. Loper, in Gore tp., April 21, 1891, one bay horse pony, 14 years old, white feet, strip in forehead, harness marks; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by S. D. Bradshaw, in Spring Valley tp., April 18, 1891, one roan pony mare, weight about 650 pounds, white spot in forehead and white right hind foot, 10 years old; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING, MAY 27, 1891.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Olson, in Fairview tp., April 19, 1891, one bay mare, weight about 900 pounds, white star in forehead, white stripe on nose, right hind foot white, black mane and tail; valued at \$35.

Phillips county—J. E. Barnes, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jacob Putnam, P. O. Phillipsburg, April 29, 1891, one light bay or sorrel mare, weight 650 or 700 pounds, blaze face, glass eyes, wire mark on left knee; valued at \$10.

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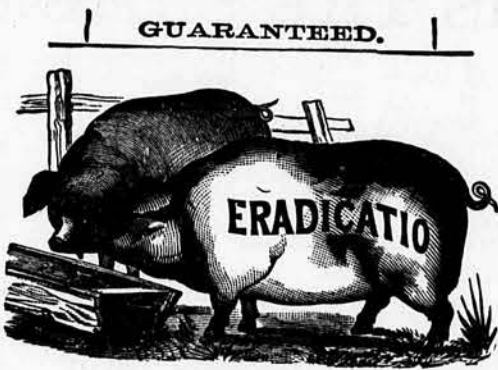
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Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

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WANTED.—A horse and carriage for a black walnut chamber set and a few colonies of bees. Elme, 1618 W. Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

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

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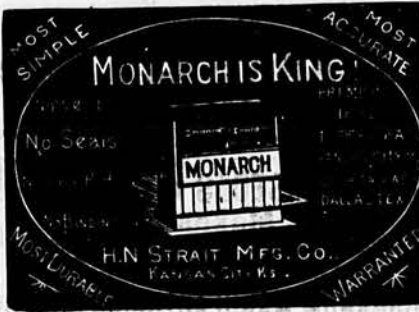
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Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
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