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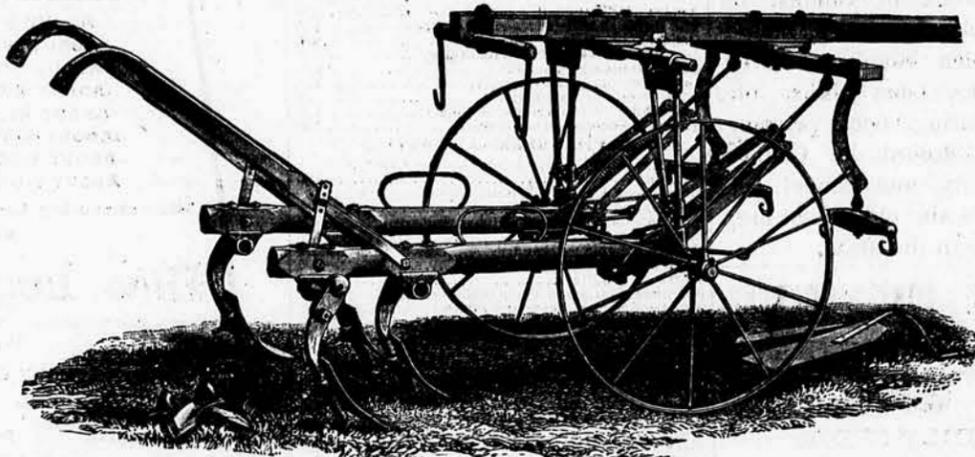
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KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

An Increased Acreage of Winter Wheat in Prime Condition.—About the Usual Acreage of Oats, Corn, Flax and Barley.

FRUIT PROSPECT BEST FOR YEARS.

March a Bad Month for Stock.—Farm Work Delayed by Heavy Rains and Snows.

Prospects for Farmers Very Promising for the Present Year.

The KANSAS FARMER this week presents carefully-prepared reports from its special correspondents in nearly every county in Kansas, regarding the condition of winter wheat, the probabilities and comparative acreage of spring wheat, oats, corn and other crops; condition of fruit trees and vineyards; the condition of work animals and other live stock, together with the supply of rough feed and grain. The wheat area is increased in most counties, in both the eastern and western portions of the State. Some eastern counties have doubled former acreage, and in several western counties it is quadrupled. The area in the State is increased about 35 per cent. The growing crop is exceptionally good everywhere, and damage by the fly of little consequence.

The acreage of spring wheat will be less than usual and confined mainly to a few of the northern tier of counties.

Sowing of oats and other spring crops is delayed by the heavy precipitation of rain and snow during March. The acreage of oats is increased in but few counties. Farmers need the crop for early feed, but the high price of seed and late season will reduce the area of 1890.

Some counties report increased acreage of flax and corn, and Ford and a few other counties will sow more barley than usual.

The winter has been quite favorable for fruit trees and vineyards, owing to lack of severe freezing weather. Budded peaches reported injured in Doniphan county, and rabbits damaged some fruit trees, generally during the snows; however, a large crop of fruit is predicted, including a general peach crop.

The unusually heavy snow storm of March 25 and 26 prevailed throughout the northern and western counties and was preceded by twenty-four hours rain. It was the worst storm for years, and snow on the level was from twelve to sixteen inches in depth. The loss of stock was light.

The past winter was peculiarly favorable for live stock, and but little feed except the range was required until after the snows in some portions of the State. Rough feed was generally plenty, and the rye and wheat fields afforded considerable pasturage, and less grain than usual was necessary. Work animals in most counties are thin in flesh, owing to high-priced grain, which was fed sparingly. Stock generally healthy but not fat. March has been a bad month for live stock, and the supply of rough feed and grain will generally be exhausted before the new crop is available.

Farmers seem quite hopeful over crop

prospects this year and believe the end of the live stock depression is at hand, and accordingly are putting forth extra efforts to make up for previous adverse seasons.

Allen county.—Wheat in good shape, much better than last spring, acreage about one-fourth larger. No oats sowed yet owing to continued wet weather, probabilities are that the acreage will be short of last year, caused by late spring and high price of seed. Flax acreage I think will exceed last year, which was the largest ever sowed in the county. Work animals are generally in fair condition. Stock not in very good condition, owing to much wet and mud and a scarcity of corn. Considerable loss among hogs by cholera; our firm report over 300 head died during the winter. Farmers generally will have feed to run to grass.

Anderson.—Wheat prospect good as could wish at the present time; some fly in early sowing; at least 100 per cent. more sown than for a number of years. Oats, about average amount will be sown if the weather will fair up so they can put it in time. Flax will be as large acreage sown, with favorable weather. There has not been any farming done yet; ground has been very wet for the last month, and is as full of water now as it can well be. Spring wheat, none sown here to speak of. Fruit trees and vineyards are all "O. K." Horses are in fair condition, but feed of all kinds is very scarce and high. Stock as a general thing fair; feed about all gone; grass must come soon or a great many will go to the bone-yard.

Atchison.—Winter wheat 90 per cent., no spring wheat will be sowed. Will be an average crop of oats and flax sowed. Corn the same as last year. Fruit buds all right, including peaches. Work animals in fair condition. Stock of all kinds in fair condition. Feed getting scarce, and all kinds in demand. Roads very muddy. No spring seeding done yet.

Barton.—Winter wheat gives a most flattering promise, condition the best for years, acreage increased by 20 per cent., or over. Oats are being sown at present, but will not be a large area sown. Barley the same, perhaps about an average for this county in acres. Spring wheat but little sown. No flax sown. Fruit of all kinds in fine condition. Work animals are in about average condition, but feed is rather scarce and will be consumed before grass; some stock short now, but up to the present are looking fairly well. Yesterday about noon rain and sleet set in and has not ceased yet, and is the hardest spell of the winter on unprotected and hungry stock; have heard of no loss as yet. Later.—Had twenty-six hours snow-fall, and very damp and drifted badly where favorable; about fourteen or sixteen inches on level; railroad blocked; snow thawing, but was a very severe storm.

Bourbon.—Winter wheat never looked better. Unless bad weather hinders there will be an increased acreage of oats and flax sown this spring. Fruit trees and vineyards have not been injured by the winter. Work animals only in fair condition, with some scarcity of feed in places. Stock of all kinds in fair condition, but if this bad weather continues much longer there will be a scarcity of feed, in any event there will be no surplus of feed or grain in this county this spring. Quite a number of our best farm horses have died this winter from pneumonia probably.

Brown.—Winter wheat is in excellent condition, acreage some larger than last year. Acreage of oats will be less, owing to lateness of season, and spring wheat will be still less for some cause and the additional cause of poor yield of late years. Scarcely any flax sown in these parts. Work animals in good condition generally. Most farmers have feed enough, some run short of rough feed. Stock came through winter in good shape; the cold, snowy, damp and muddy weather has been the hardest on it; there is grain enough and a little to spare. No spring work has been done yet. A big snow tell again last night which is now melting. Some peach buds are good yet, enough to make a crop.

(2) Winter wheat in exceptionally fine condition, an increase of at least 10 per cent. in acreage, plenty of moisture in ground. Fruit trees and vineyards all right and promise an abundant yield. Work animals in good condition, except that horses have been affected with sore eyes in some localities, some going entirely blind. Plenty of feed to get through with spring work. Stock of all kinds in fair condition. Hay and fodder getting scarce but we expect to get through to grass with loss.

Butler.—Winter wheat is in first-class condition, an increase of acreage of about 40 per cent. All kinds of fruit in good condition, prospect for a full crop at this date. Stock of all kinds have wintered in good condition. Plenty of food to carry them through till grass.

Chautauqua.—Winter wheat could not be better, in most cases, pastured some, but not to injure it. More than double the oats sown this that there was last year, and probably more flax than oats; no spring wheat sown. Fruit trees and vineyards have not suffered any from freezing, and we never had a better prospect for all kinds of fruit; peaches are coming out in bloom. Stock generally wintered well, but work animals will not be in quite as good condition as usual, owing to the scarcity of grain and its high price. There will be just about feed sufficient to take the stock through to grass; none to spare.

Clark.—Reports from all parts of county indicate more than an average wheat crop; the acreage is more than double that of any preceding year; plant is growing

rapidly and is still being pastured by all kinds of stock; the wheat fields serving an admirable purpose just now in carrying stock hogs and mch cows over a critical time, until grass comes. No evidence that vines or fruit trees have received any injury from the winter; orchards are yet too young in this county to bear. The range cattle have gone through the winter so far in good shape. Work stock is in fair condition. There is no corn nor oats for work stock excepting that shipped from the eastern counties; most of the spring work will be done with but little grain; this is possible here, since the wheat and rye furnish good pasture, and, taken in connection with good straw, fodder and hay, we will be able to put out a good crop of all kinds this spring.

Cloud.—Winter wheat in prime condition. No spring wheat sown to speak of. Think the lateness of spring will reduce the intended acreage of oats, which would otherwise have been large. Fruit all right so far. Work animals generally in fair condition, as also other stock, but feed will all be consumed, and in many cases short if the spring is late.

Coffey.—Winter wheat in splendid condition, never saw winter more favorable for it than this was. Some oats sown, will be a large acreage; also of flax—I think more of each than last year. Spring wheat, small acreage. Fruit trees all right, except a weak one once in a while broken by sleet; vineyards all right. Work animals in good condition and plenty of feed for spring work. Stock wintered as well as usual and feed enough to take them through.

Comanche.—Farmers were generally late sowing their wheat last fall, on account of dry weather, but the heavy snows and rains during the winter months and March has kept it growing, and to-day it bids fair for an excellent crop; the acreage is more than double any previous year. The ground is wetter and in better condition than it has been since the spring of 1885. There will be considerable corn, sorghum, milo maize and Kaffir corn planted, but little oats or spring wheat. Stock of all kinds in fair condition. The heavy rain and snow storm that commenced the 23d inst. and lasted until the evening of 26th, was telling on range cattle—many of them were chilled to death. Feed is scarce and very high.

Cowley.—Condition of winter wheat is fair to good, most of it has been pastured rather close during the winter and some of it even up to the present date, stand good. But a small per cent. of the oats crop sown yet, on account of cold and wet weather; will not near all be sown this month; a large acreage is contemplated. Fruit of all kinds has wintered in good shape and bids fair for an abundant crop. Work animals are generally in fair condition; plenty of corn and oats to feed the teams while putting out the crop, while some of the farmers will have to depend on grass while tending their corn. Stock as a rule wintered well as usual until this month, which has been hard on it; cattle have grown poor rapidly during March. Feed about all used up.

Crawford.—Wheat looks very well, better than usual at this season. Very little oats sown yet on account of backward spring, a larger acreage than last year will be sown. I think there will be more flax sown than usual. No spring wheat raised in this county. Fruit trees and vineyards not injured yet, prospect of a good crop with a favorable season. Work animals in good condition generally. Corn and oats plenty, hay scarce and high. Stock has come through the winter healthy but thin in flesh. Hay and fodder will be all used up by the time grass comes. We have had a cold rain for two days past, which is putting back spring work, ground in this vicinity will not be fit to work for another week.

Decatur.—Winter wheat is not looking very well, on account of the severe drouth last fall, but with a favorable season a fair crop may be expected. Few oats are being sown this spring, on account of scarcity of seed. Little flax is being sown. Acreage of spring wheat is much less than last season, on account of scarcity of seed. Work animals generally in poor condition, on account of scarcity of feed and being poorly wintered; but very few farmers have sufficient feed for their teams for spring work. Stock generally was poorly wintered and is now in bad condition, poor and weak. But few farmers have any feed left and are now and have been all winter herding their stock on the prairies on dry buffalo grass.

(2) Most of the winter wheat in fair condition; spring wheat being sown in large quantities; acreage for both will be larger than last year. Work animals are in poor condition; feed very scarce. Stock looking good, considering the amount of feed that has been fed. The worst blizzard of the season was 25th and 26th of March. Farmers are more hopeful than might have been expected, considering the many reverses they have had the past year.

Doniphan.—Condition of winter wheat is good. About the usual amount of oats will be put in next month. Not much flax or spring wheat raised in this county. Fruit all in good condition except peaches, the budded ones all winter-killed, most of the seedlings in good condition. Plenty of feed to last until grass comes.

Douglas.—Winter wheat looks well, none winter-killed, prospect could not be better for a large crop. Will be about the same amount of oats sown as last year if the ground gets dry enough. A forty-eight hour rain just ended. Not much flax sown. No spring wheat. Fruit trees not injured. Work animals in good condition; plenty of feed for spring work and to spare. Stock in splendid condition, owing to the mild winter and abundance of feed.

Edwards.—Prospect for full crop of winter wheat, the best in ten years. Acreage of oats as compared with last year will be about 133 per cent. No flax or spring wheat will be sown. Fruit uninjured up to the present. All work stock in good condition, but feed reported short. Stock came through the winter in fair condition, and in most cases a sufficiency of feed to carry through to grass.

Ellsworth.—Winter wheat, both up and lowland, is now in No. 1 condition; stand good and green; all over the county it is now fully 100. Some oats are sown. The ground is now too wet to plow. But little if any spring wheat will be sown, and no flax. It is now too early to predict with any certainty the condition of fruit trees or grapes. Feed in many localities is getting scarce, and some stock are getting thin. March has been the worst month on stock of any this winter.

Finney.—The acreage of winter wheat sown last fall is from four to six times the amount of 1890, and perhaps even greater; its condition is good and the prospect at this time is favorable for a bountiful harvest; the heavy snowfalls of the present week and that of two weeks ago, has put the ground in the very best of condition, and a crop will be insured with even light rainfall hereafter. Quite a large acreage of spring wheat and oats will be sown—much greater than last year; some has already been sown. The fruit prospect is good, the buds at this time being but very slightly injured by the winter. Stock as a rule came through the winter in very good condition, though owing to the large increase of the stock interest in this part of the State, and the great demand and good prices for hay, feed is at this time very scarce and high, hay selling at from \$6 to \$8 in the stack. The agricultural outlook for the present season is good. The ditches of the several irrigating systems have been put in first-class condition and every prospect is favorable for an abundant water supply. Finney county farmers are in good condition, the best they have ever been, and the prospects good for "reducing interest." Snow blockade from last Tuesday until this morning.

Ford.—Winter wheat is in good condition; there is twice the amount that was put in last year. Very little spring wheat or flax will be sown this season. Good prospect for oats; about the same amount as was in last year. Barley will be sown pretty extensively this season. Fruit trees and vineyards have not been injured. Work animals are in good condition; there is plenty of feed for spring work. Stock came through pretty well; they are in good condition; plenty of feed to last till grass grows. Quite a snow blizzard on March 24.

Garfield.—The late-sown wheat is coming on fine, some of the early died of the dry weather; I don't think there will be any flax or spring wheat. There will be probably about the usual amount of oats. I don't think fruit trees or vines are injured. Work horses are in about medium condition; oxen generally thin; there is a scarcity of feed for stock. Cattle have wintered pretty fair until the great storm this week—it killed quite a number of stock, and they can get but little to eat now, as the range is mostly covered about one foot deep with snow—the heaviest (or wettest) snow I ever saw here in thirteen winters, drifted fearfully.

Grant.—The dry fall and winter has been hard on wheat; early-sown nearly all died; not much of the late sowing up yet; prospects are far from good. Spring wheat and flax not raised to any extent. Fruit trees too young to bear. Work animals not in very good condition. Stock came through the winter without much loss in numbers, but are thin in flesh.

Gray.—There is more wheat sown this year than has been during the last four years all together; about 20 per cent. of it came up last fall, and the 80 per cent. is coming up now. Some spring wheat is being put in now. I do not know of any flax. Some are sowing oats. Trees have not been injured by the winter. Stock is in good condition and will pull through till grass comes. Horses are not strong, and will not be able to do hard work this spring. Grain of all kinds is very scarce and prices high—oats \$1.75 per hundred, corn \$1.25 per hundred, and people cannot purchase it, yet all are hopeful and expect a good crop of wheat.

(2) Winter wheat in good condition; considerable wheat which did not sprout in the fall is now sprouting; farmers predict a good crop, as the winter has been favorable; ten times the number of acres sown as compared to previous year. Very little oats sown. No flax. A small acreage of spring wheat sown, three times the number of acres as compared to last year. Fruit trees not injured, and though few orchards, there is good prospect for fruit. Work animals in fair condition, and sufficient feed for spring work.

Greeley.—Owing to a very dry fall, winter wheat and rye are tardy, being now only in the stage of germination. Hopes are entertained for a bountiful harvest, as we have been blessed with a large amount of snow this winter. There will be a large acreage of spring wheat and oats, also barley and flax. Trees are O. K. Work animals, with a few exceptions, are in fair condition, but feed is scarce and high. Stock are not at their best, having to subsist on the buffalo grass, with a little feeding in stormy weather.

Greenwood.—Winter wheat in excellent condition, in fact never looked better at this time of year. There will be a large acreage of flax sown this year; it is estimated that 10,000 acres will be sown to flax. The average acreage of oats will be sown, some farmers having already sown

(Continued on page 6.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 2—M. R. Platt, Galloways, Kansas City, Mo.
APRIL 8—J. H. Rea & Sons, R. B. Hudson & Sons and W. J. Turpin, Carrollton, Mo., Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
MAY 13—Inter State Short-horn Breeders, show and sale, at Kansas City.
MAY 14—A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill., Herefords.

The Foreign Embargo of American Meats and Live Stock.

The determined efforts of Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, to have foreign countries remove their restrictive embargoes against American meats and live stock, are meeting with success. Secretary Rusk has not been idle, and is terribly in earnest in the matter. He has enlisted the efforts of the Department of State and our foreign Ministers and Consuls to co-operate with him. Recent foreign dispatches from Berlin announce that Chancellor von Caprivi has removed the embargo placed upon American cattle landed at Hamburg, and it is likely that Mr. Phelps will be able to obtain the removal of the restrictions placed upon the importation of the American hog. Already 300 American hogs have been landed at Hamburg as an experiment. This landing of American cattle has been carried on for weeks, and has only been known to the imperial government, to Mr. Phelps and to the authorities of the port of Hamburg. All parties concerned are pleased with the success of the experiment.

Mr. Phelps, at a series of dinners which he has given at his residence here, has given his guests American beef, and has thus introduced its use in the families of many distinguished members of the fashionable circles of Berlin. In turn the Hamburg local officials are making costly permanent improvements in the landing facilities now at the disposal of the import houses of American cattle. The object of the Hamburg officials in making the improvements referred to is to encourage and develop the trade in American cattle.

The present course followed in landing cattle at Hamburg is as follows: After the cattle have been examined by the veterinary surgeons of the port they are, when pronounced healthy, landed from the steamship and driven to a large airy building, built of iron and stone, where they are immediately sold to the butchers. The custom, up to quite recently, has been to keep American cattle under a sort of surveillance or quarantine for four months previous to killing them. Model abattoirs (slaughter houses) are now being built at Hamburg. The cost of the building will be \$800,000. Then there is a separate house for hogs, which is already completed and ready for the trade which is expected will develop in American hogs so soon as the restrictions upon their importation are removed. The erection of this hog house shows the confidence which the officials of Hamburg place in the ability of Mr. Phelps to obtain the removal of the obnoxious restrictions.

Chancellor von Caprivi is now considering the point made by Minister Phelps, who asks that hogs be allowed to land in the same manner and under the same inspection as American cattle. There is no lack of power in the executive branch of the government to bring to an end the discriminations against the American hog. The general retaliation features of the meat inspection law passed the first session gives ample authority. The reciprocity provision of the McKinley tariff law also furnishes a basis of operation against Germany. The only question is whether such radical action is politic just now, or whether diplomacy may not yet do something. The feeling of impatience is great, and

Secretary Rusk, representing the Department of Agriculture, has been very energetic in his representations to the President and to Secretary Blaine that something ought to be done in the way of aggressive action by the United States. The European countries are not keeping their promises. France was willing to trade on the American hog as the basis for concessions toward lower duties on art and towards copyright legislation. It got the art duties reduced by one-half, and after July 1 its men of letters will have the benefit of American copyright. The irritation, however, is greatest just now against Germany. This is due to the hostile utterances of Van Boettcher and other members of the Reichstag. If this hostile feeling keeps up there is not much doubt that the United States will give Germany a dose of McKinley medicine that will be worse than high tariff duties. The reciprocity amendment is the means by which this can be done. Under the provision the President has power to retaliate against any sugar-exporting country, and restore the duties to one-half the former amount. The importance of this section to Germany consists in the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1890, there was imported into the United States over \$16,000,000 of German beet sugar. It may surprise many people to know that there is no other country except Cuba which supplies so large a part of the annual sugar consumption of the United States. Even the Hawaiian islands, under the inducement of a treaty giving them a free entry into San Francisco, only supply \$11,000,000 worth. The British West Indies (Jamaica, etc.) come next, with \$8,000,000, and British Honduras with \$4,000,000. Jamaica and Honduras will probably come in under the reciprocity wing of the McKinley bill, and it is probable that Cuba will also be authorized by Spain to fall in line. This is the mission upon which ex-Minister Foster is said to be engaged. With only a portion of these anticipations realized Germany would find itself shut out of a market of \$18,000,000 of its beet sugar in return for its exclusion of some \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 worth of American hog products. It is true the President cannot make a proclamation to this effect until next January, but the preliminary announcement of his intention to do so, which it is understood Minister Phelps has been instructed to communicate to the German government, will very likely call a halt on Herr von Boettcher's reckless misstatements or cause an unpleasant hitch in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

Regarding the sensationally large purchase of cattle in Canada during the latter part of March by American capitalists, a recent dispatch from Chicago brings to light the first complete public knowledge of the result of a masterly international campaign that has been quietly but effectively waged by Secretary of Agriculture Rusk. The object was to afford relief to American cattle-growers by opening markets abroad, and, according to the statements of one of the largest dealers in Chicago, success has already been attained, while a much greater widening of the foreign outlet is now close at hand.

The Canadian purchases, it appears, are simply in the nature of preliminary tactics to secure the unrestricted entry of American cattle into Great Britain. Canadian cattle, though inferior to the American product, are legally unfettered by British enactments, and the Americans who have just bought some immense Canadian herds, propose to utilize the Canadian animals to familiarize the people of rural England, Scotland and Wales with the beef from this side of the Atlantic. This Canadian venture is to result in a loss to the Americans interested, but they are confidently counting on recouping them-

selves when, under the plan laid down by Secretary Rusk, the American hogs are freely introduced and slaughtered at will throughout Great Britain. At present American live stock can only be landed or killed at three ports, and that, too, under harassing restrictions.

That the Rusk plan will accomplish its purpose in Queen Victoria's populous domain the results already reached through him in France, Germany and the Netherlands leave no doubt, to say nothing of the fact that the essential features of the plan have now just been formally embodied in the United States statutes as the Federal meat inspection law. Months ago, it is learned, Secretary Rusk put to work on an experimental scale exactly the inspection provided in the bill. His agents inspected certain shipments and certified the animals to be sound as an American dollar. Against the certificate the authorities at Paris, Antwerp and Hamburg have been unable to maintain the time-honored pretense that the cattle, being American, were, as a matter of course, diseased. Beginning December 2, six different shipments have been landed up to date at Hamburg, aggregating 1,307 head. The shipments to Paris, thirteen in number, commenced arriving August 1, and now have reached a total of 4,681 head. At Antwerp the shipments began still further back, May 5. That port also has received thirteen shipments, altogether 3,622 head. Great Britain is now the market stronghold, toward the capture of which is being bent all the surplus energy of the American cattle-growers, led by Secretary Rusk.

The Hog Trade.

In a review of the hog market for the week ending March 13, we find the following facts are especially worthy of notice:

Under ordinary conditions the packing of the West the last winter season would not have exceeded that of the previous season, and in all probability would not have equaled it. Short grain and feed crops, harvested in 1890, as we all know, is responsible for the larger receipts of hogs for the past six months. Tens of thousands of genus *sus*, that in ordinary seasons would have been kept on the farm and been producers, have been forced from the farm because they ate more than they could pay for. Fifty cent corn fed to a three and a half cent hog is a losing venture; hence producers have gotten, and are getting, rid of their hogs. They cost more than they come to. For the first time in some few years corn on the cob is worth more money than when transmogrified into pork.

There can be but one outcome of this indiscriminate slaughter of pigs so prominent during the last five or six months, and that is a reduced supply of hogs in the future. This fact will not exert itself at present, but it will be undoubtedly a marked factor hereafter. It is fair to assume that one thousand pigs matured on the farm would produce, in a few months, and under ordinary circumstances, at least three-fold. The production would again reproduce in a similar ratio. Being killed, they do not produce; therefore, the facilities of production have been very largely curtailed. These being apparent facts, it argues that as our sources of production have been largely curtailed our crop must necessarily be a diminished one. We must expect large receipts of hogs and pigs for some little time yet, for every hog now being marketed is a saving of money to the producer. Already eastern and southern sections are practically bare of hogs, and the great hog States are becoming depleted. The day is not far distant when we shall have positive evidence that we cannot kill off the producers and still produce. The next report of the government, on

January 1 next, will probably tell the story. We are apt, however, to experience the fact long before that time.

Experience With a Balky Horse.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A balky horse will cause more vexation of spirit, give greater cause to express an irreligious opinion than almost anything a man has to contend with on the farm.

It may be that I can be of some benefit to my brother farmers by giving them my experience with a balky mare. She is of Colorado stock, had been badly handled, and an old balker. As she had not been hitched up for some time, I anticipated considerable trouble when spring work commenced. I hitched her to the wagon beside a mule who would attend "strictly to business." I then took a half-inch rope, about eight feet long, and made a crupper at one end, and wrapped it with cloth. I then put it on in place of the harness crupper, placing the harness crupper behind to keep it in place, fastening the rope to the back-band by a piece of smaller rope just forward of the hips. I put the loose end of the rope through the mare's hame-ring, on the inside, and fastened it to the end of the wagon tongue, giving the mare a little space, after adjusting the stay-chain on the mule's side. When I gave the command to go the mule went, but the mare (according to the established custom of old balkers) refused to pull, turning partly around, with her head over the mule's back. By this time the rope had become taut, which brought the mare around to her place, and the steady pull of the mule brought her along with him. After a couple of hours she gave it up, and would pull a load. I then hitched them to the plow. I put the mare's breast-strap on the inside ring, snapped it to the same ring, passed the rope through so as to work on the iron, and fastened the end to the inside ring in the mule's hame. The mare commenced her tricks again, so I had to keep one eye on the mare and the other on the plow, and when she stopped I threw the plow out of the ground, so as to give the mule momentum. She soon found that when the mule went it was her place to keep him company. I did not use the whip at all, but let the mule do the work, which was done with more satisfaction than any other method I ever tried. I have given the method in detail, so that should any of your readers wish to try the plan they will have no trouble.

Bucklin, Kas. CHAS. S. CULVER.

Live Stock Notes.

The United States Department of Agriculture gives the estimated number of live stock for Kansas as follows: Horses, 748,108, value, \$43,583,517; mules, 89,987, value, \$6,539,343; sheep, 447,079, value, \$1,007,046; swine, 3,144,324, value, \$13,516,295; milch cows, 758,323, value, \$13,877,311; other cattle, 1,920,893, value, \$32,168,437.

S. E. Aldrich, of Albuquerque, N. M., a Navajo post trader, states that the Indians are making preparations for the largest and most extensive clip of wool ever known, and it is his opinion that their output will exceed that of last year several hundred thousand pounds. These Indians are very wealthy in stock of all kinds, especially sheep, of which they own over 1,000,000 head, and their clip averages several million pounds. Albuquerque buyers are now going to the reservation.

Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, and Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, are in New York studying details prior to putting into operation the new law providing for the inspection of meats bound for foreign markets. Secretary Rusk said he was nearly ready to start the machinery of the law which calls for inspection. He would make the rules as simple as possible. There would be no microscopic examinations of pork except of such as was bound for countries which had shown fear of trichina. He believed that the inspection law would satisfy France, Germany and England, and he anticipated a large

increase in the export of hog products to those countries.

Mr. W. David, Mulvane, Kas., seems to think that wool-growers have fair prospects, and although anticipating trouble with the tariff at the next Congress, he consoles himself with the hope that this year's wool clip will be disposed of before that time, and further says: "As we are producers of an article of which we produce only one-half of what we consume, I cannot but think the wool-growers, with right kind of stock in care, are living on the sunny side of life. It will be more difficult to replace the past increase of tariff on wool than it was to have it placed on the statute."

Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, live stock commission merchants, sold on Tuesday last, for J. R. Ralston, of Towanda, Butler county, Kas., twenty head of native Kansas steers (dehorned), averaging 1,510 pounds, at \$5.60 per cwt., the highest price paid since 1887 for such cattle. The feeding of these cattle is a great credit to Mr. Ralston, to the State of Kansas and to Butler county. With proper attention cattle-feeding in Kansas is as profitable as in any of the older States, and those who feed as well as Mr. Ralston need have no fear of hard times; for such cattle are the best security in the world.

Secretary Mohler, in the last biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture, gives the number of horses as 716,459, valued at \$53,734,425; mules and asses, 78,346, valued at \$6,659,410; milch cows, 674,705, valued at \$12,144,690; other cattle, 1,696,081, valued at \$27,137,296; sheep, 281,654, valued at \$704,135; swine, 2,192,231, valued at \$13,153,386. The report of mortality of live stock for 1889 that have died of disease are as follows: Horses, 16,200; mules, 1,266; milch cows, 9,900; other cattle, 29,912; sheep, 5,696; swine, 152,299. For 1890, horses, 15,698; mules, 1,266; milch cows, 15,588; other cattle, 49,081; sheep, 6,029; swine, 218,397. The number of dogs in the State of Kansas is placed at 147,381.

In the Dairy.

Cheese Dairying in Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The question is asked nearly every day: "What can be done with Western Kansas west of the 100th meridian?" and no one seems to be able to solve the problem. One says "irrigate it," and another, "give it back to the cowboys, coyotes and jack-rabbits," but I believe these vast plains can be utilized better than the old-fashioned cowboy style of cattle ranges. The grass that will pasture a steer will pasture a cow as well, and the milk from a good cow will yield from two to three times as much money as the growth of a steer per annum. The great objection raised to dairying is the amount of work it requires—as most persons are anxious to make fortunes off something other than their muscles, and desire to eat bread without the sweat of their face—notwithstanding the decree to the contrary. We admit that this country does not produce as much vegetation as the States blessed with an abundance of rainfall, and, therefore, is not capable of supporting as dense a population. By any means at present attainable, irrigation is impossible. But the home of the American buffalo and wild horse is capable of sustaining many flocks and herds, and the keepers thereof may eat of the milk if they will. At present what dairying is done here is a kind of "side-show" to stock-raising, after the following fashion: The ranchmen keep cows to raise calves, and have been induced to select their gentlest cows for milk, putting their calves onto other cows, making them raise two calves; while some feed their calves, and others let them suckle part of the milk, and milk the rest. So we cannot give any certain estimate of what could be done.

There were probably over 2,000 head of mixed cattle and horses kept within the radius from which we received our milk the past season, and not over half of the grass used. Not over 10 per cent. were milch cows, and yet we made over 26,000 pounds of cheese. One family, consisting of a man and wife and four children, the oldest of which was about 10 years old, milking sixteen cows, received for August milk \$37; for September, \$43; for October, \$23, at 50 to 60 cents per 100 pounds. Others did equally as well in proportion. The cheese made from the milk produced on the buffalo grass has no superior in qual-

ity, as is attested by judges and by the market; and I could show you dry cows to-day in good condition that have not had a feed of grain, or any other feed but the grass they have got on the range, and no shelter but the bluffs this winter—though it is a shame to treat so good a friend in so shameful a manner.

I will give you our ratio for the season, and see if any one can beat the buffalo grass record: In May we made 1 pound of cheese from 96-10 pounds of milk; in June 10 5-10; in July, 10 7-10; in August, 9 7-10; in September, 9 3-10; in October, 8 8-10; in November, 7 78-100; in December, 7 3-10. Not green cheese, but weighed at marketable age; some of it ninety days old, some sixty, and very little less than thirty.

Ravanna, Kas. B.

How to Build Up a Good Dairy Herd.

One of the most important factors in successful dairying is to produce good milk cheaply. In order to do this we must have good cows, and good, cheap feed. Upon the all-important subject, "How to build up a good dairy," that walking encyclopedia upon the dairy industry of the country, J. H. Monrad, says:

"In too many herds half the cows actually pay for feeding the other half. We must, therefore, build up a good dairy herd, and unless our means are unlimited, this can only be done by selecting of the best and breeding from them.

To select the best cows requires testing them for quantity and quality. In spite of all theories, in spite of all books written on the subject, and with due respect to the farmer who "knows a good cow when he sees it," I claim that it is only one in a thousand that can value a milch cow rightly by her looks. The pail, the scale and the churn are the best judges I know of. I shall tell your readers how I managed in New Zealand to build up a little herd with very limited means:

In the district where I lived the chief stress was laid on the beef quality of the cows, and nearly all the calves were allowed to suck their mothers until they were six, eight and even ten months old. The result was a free fight between the calf and the milker who should get the most and the best milk, and I need not say that, thanks to the cow's power of holding back her milk, the calf always got the best of me.

Having made up my mind to have a dairy, I soon saw this style would not pay. I also saw that it would not be possible to break the cows of the habit of having the calves help me at milking. My only resource was then to buy a lot of young heifers ready to calve. I used my own and an old farmer friend's judgment in picking out twelve heifers from a lot of 100, selecting first of all those whose mothers had proved to be good milkers. These were few, however, and we had to go by the looks.

I shall not trouble your readers with a description of the "breaking in" of these wild heifers; but I must emphasize that every time I lost my temper it took me weeks of patience and kindness to recover the ground I had won in their affection. I kept note of how much milk I got from the whole herd each day. My experience taught me that it was best to remove the calf at once from its mother, and I never had any trouble with raising them, giving their own mother's milk the first week.

I did not weigh each cow's milk every day, nor keep any elaborate accounts, such as are kept in most dairies in Denmark, but adopted the weekly milk-test, using the form A.

No.	Name.	MILK YIELD IN POUNDS.				Percentage of Cream.	Remarks.
		a. m. p. m.	Total in week.	Total in week.	Total in week.		
1	Bessie.	25	15	40	316	10	Rather restless owing to sore teats.
2	Brindle.	20	14	34	218	16	
3							
4							
5							

I kept a spring balance in the yard, and a slate or slip of paper close to the carrying-can into which I strained the milk; coming up with each cow's milk, I took the gross weight, deducted the weight of the bucket, and put down as first test for No. 1, "Bessie," in the a. m. column 25 pounds. In the evening I milked exactly

the same hour as on the previous evening, and put down 20 pounds for Bessie, making a total of 45 pounds; multiplying this with seven will make 315 pounds for her during the past week. A sample of the evening's milk was set in a glass tube and showed only 10 per cent. This was 2 per cent. less than the previous week, and was partly explained by the remark, "rather restless owing to sore teats" (see form A), and so on. It takes far less time to do it than to describe doing it.

Out of twelve heifers which I broke in the first year, I only kept Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 10. The latter I ought not to have kept, but she looked so very promising that I gave another trial, with the result as shown in the following extract from my second year's milk record:

EXTRACT OF MILK RECORD AT BUNNYTHORPE DAIRY 1881 to 1882.

No. 1,	5,150	pounds,	second	calf.
No. 2,	5,978	pounds,	second	calf.
No. 3,	4,008	pounds,	first	calf.
No. 4,	6,948	pounds,	second	calf.
No. 5,	1,665	pounds,	first	calf.*
No. 6,	3,669	pounds,	first	calf.
No. 7,	1,995	pounds,	first	calf.*
No. 8,	1,605	pounds,	first	calf.*
No. 9,	4,908	pounds,	first	calf.
No. 10,	2,114	pounds,	second	calf.*

* Of course these have no business on a dairy farm, and were sold off.

By this record it will be seen that I broke in six new heifers the second year. I only kept three of them, and of course threw out No. 10. My lowest standard was then 3,500 pounds, but I soon raised it to 5,000 pounds, and I can assure your readers that of all the pleasure I had on that farm the weekly test-milking ranked as the highest. If any one tries it for one month only he will find it to have a fascination of which he has no idea. Brindle beat Bessie this week! as her 203 pounds of milk, at 16 per cent. cream, has 3,248 cream-units, and Bessie's 315 pounds of milk, at 10 per cent. cream, has only 3,150. The cream-test of milk from same breed of cows, set under the same conditions will, as a rule, be a pretty near estimate; though I feel sure that the oil-test will be developed to be a better and more reliable test.

A neighbor of mine used always to say; "Why do you bother testing your cows; you won't get any more cheese or butter on that account?" Once I had to leave for a couple of weeks, and got this man to do my milking, asking him also to do my testing carefully. On my return the first remark he made was in rather an excited voice: "Snow gives eleven pounds more than when you left!" He was a convert from that date.

Proverbs From the "Dairy World."

"Never too late to learn." It is always the makers of 30 or 40 cent butter that use the above quotation. The maker of 10 cent butter "knows it all."

"The more haste the less speed." This proverb was specially devised for the impatient boy at the churn. Find out the speed best adapted for your churn, and then stick to it; don't be going furiously at it in your vindictiveness against the butter that won't come.

"The baby or the butter?" That is the question. If the baby is to be No. 1, sell your cream. "Time and tide wait for no man." When the cream is ripe it ought to be churned; let the baby cry, the bread burn and the "man" wait for his meal; if you won't do this, sell your cream.

Col. D. F. Curtis says: "Not only should skim-milk be warm when it is fed to calves, but it also should be warmed when fed to young pigs. The fact is that cold skim-milk is just about poison to the bowels of any young animal that it is fed to. Not only should it always be warm when it is fed, but it should invariably be sweet.

Fifteen contestants clad for the fray, Armed with good steel and in battle array,— Striving for lucre, as brave Knights of old Strove for their honors and medals of gold. Driving each shining pen over the paper,— Seeking to sound, as the most proper caper, The praises of remedies known the world over— From Paris to Calais, from Calais to Dover; But each Knight vainly strives—language fails in description Of the manifold virtues of "Favorite Prescription."

When ill or depressed with that "dragging-down" feeling, consequent upon weakness, suffering from headache, weak or lame back, and the many ills common to the weaker sex, take Dr. Pierce's Prescription, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or price (\$1.00) returned. See printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E.M. Crummer, Belleville, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Setting Hens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your readers should not make the mistake this spring of neglecting their sitting hens, and then complain that they "never did have any luck raising chickens," and wonder why it is that some of the neighboring women always have a "raft" of thrifty young chickens around them without any seeming trouble at all.

Be not deluded into any such a belief; and the sooner you entirely discountenance the word "luck" and begin to work and manage, the better for all concerned—the chickens, yourself and your pocket-book. Nothing comes to us without labor and good management.

Possibly you know nothing of the hours and days of work the successful neighbor has devoted to her poultry, nor the trouble and worry those same sitting hens have given her. And yet she felt an interest and took great pleasure in their welfare, and the nests of "tiny downy chicks" she expected soon to see, else she never could have gone to those poultry houses times innumerable, when almost too tired to live. One does not care to have all their time and labor ignored, and the results laid all to "luck."

One neighbor who is always admiring my flocks of poultry, says: "You are the luckiest woman I ever saw with chickens, I can't raise them. How do you do it?" I assure her that it is only by close attention and hard work that I am so successful. I once asked her how she managed her sitting hens, when she was complaining about "no hatch," and the eggs getting broken in the nest, etc. She told me she never bothered with them much; when a hen wanted to sit she gave her eggs, marking them first with ink, and let her sit just where she pleased. "Do you shut her in so that other hens cannot molest her?" I asked. "Oh, no! It is too much bother to fuss with a lot of old sitting hens like that," was the reply. And when, by chance, a few chicks did survive the quarreling of the hens over the nest, and escaped being mashed to death, they had no coop worthy of the name. A makeshift, such as a box turned upside-down on the bare ground, will not do, if you would be sure of saving your chickens through storms and the depredations of night prowlers. The right way is the only way to make a success in raising poultry; and like any other branch of industry, there is both a right and a wrong way.

Come what may, in the morning, some time before 9 o'clock, every day, my sitting hens shall be fed, watered and given their liberty for a run and to take their dust bath. Their nests are all carefully examined, and if fouled in any manner they are thoroughly cleaned, the eggs washed, and everything left in good order for them when they return. I am there when they come back also, to see that there are not two or three hens on one nest, and none on some of the others, and I see that they are safely shut in against the intrusion of their neighbors—the laying hens.

Should the nests all be clean and needing no attention, I can go back to my kitchen and accomplish ever so much in the twenty minutes or more they take to stretch their wings and legs and enjoy the fresh air and sunshine.

During the "sitting-hen season," and the season of "tiny chickendom," attention they shall have, if the kitchen floor is not scoured to the last degree of whiteness. I enjoy a clean kitchen floor, to be sure, and mean to have it whenever possible; but thankful I am that I have learned there are many things more profitable and more worthy of doing than to be eternally scrubbing kitchen floors and wood-work.

MRS. NELLIE HAWKS.

Bertrand, Neb.

Don't Feel Well,

And yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and friends—we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncomfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You've no idea how potent this peculiar medicine is in cases like yours.

Star Land-Roller. Best on earth. The Castree-Mallery Co., Flint, Mich.

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

(Continued from page 3.)

oats. There is a very flattering prospect for a large crop of fruit of all kinds, especially small; those who pretend to know say the prospect for a peach crop was never better. Work animals generally are in fairly good condition, and we believe the majority of the farmers have succeeded in saving enough feed on which to do spring work, although feed is very high now and has been all winter. Stock of all kinds came through the winter in exceptionally good condition, and but few losses have been suffered by prudent men. There will be plenty of feed to last till grass grows.

Harper.—Winter wheat is in the best condition. Most of the oats is sown; the acreage is considerably less than it was last year. But little if any flax or spring wheat sown in this county. Fruit trees and vineyards have come through the winter in splendid condition, with a prospect for a large crop of fruit of all kinds. Work animals are in fine condition, with plenty of feed. Stock of all kinds wintered well, and is in fine condition, with feed sufficient to last until grass comes; grass is green and up considerably. Commenced raining on the 23d, has rained continuously since and raining now (25th, at noon), and may continue for some time.

Harvey.—Winter wheat is in better condition than it has been for years at this time of year in this locality. We sow no flax or spring wheat, but I think there will be a large crop of oats sown for two reasons—the farmers are going to need early feed on account of the present scarcity of both corn and oats, and the opinion prevails here among farmers that an oat crop threshed out of the shock and gotten on market at that time will bring good prices. Stock of all kinds not in as good condition as is usual at this time of the year and feed of all kinds very scarce, farmers very anxious to see grass come; however, I think all will get their stock through without serious loss.

Jackson.—Good prospect for wheat. There will be as large if not larger amount of oats and flax sown this spring than last. Think fruit of all kinds is all right. Stock is in good condition, feed scarce.

(2) Winter wheat is in excellent condition, acreage is at least 50 per cent. greater than last year. Oats and flax will be about the same as last year. Fruit trees and vineyards came through the winter all right. Work animals are in good condition and plenty of feed to keep them so till the spring work is done. Stock came through the winter in fair condition, and though there is not much surplus feed, there is enough to last till grass comes.

Jewell.—Winter wheat is in splendid condition, and the acreage of spring wheat will be double that of last year. There will not be over half the average acreage of oats sown this spring, and very little flax. Stock is in poor condition and feed very scarce; many are almost without any feed whatever, and in some cases cattle are dying from starvation. Very few hogs in the county. Teams will generally be able to do the spring work.

Johnson.—Winter wheat in very good condition; sufficient moisture. Probabilities of a larger acreage of oats and flax than last year. Fruit trees and vines in good condition. Work animals in good condition; plenty of feed for spring work. Season much later than last.

Keamy.—Condition of winter wheat is good as far as reported from the farmers; acreage is larger than ever before. Oats are a good crop under the ditch, and there will be a big crop planted. No fruit in this county to speak of yet. Some spring wheat and barley will be sown—did until last year. Plenty of feed; stock in good condition; went through the storm with very little loss. The condition of our farmers is better than ever before. The big snow that has just fallen will almost make our wheat crop and first crop of alfalfa hay.

Kingman.—The prospect for winter wheat is as good or better than at this time two years ago; acreage about one-third more. The ground is in fine condition for seeding oats; about the usual number of acres will be sown. Flax and spring wheat, not much sown in this county. The cold weather has not hurt the trees or vineyards; the prospect is for a large crop of all kinds of fruit. Work horses generally in good condition; there is sufficient corn, but no roughness for the spring work. Most stock is in fair condition; almost everybody out of cattle feed; good prospect for early grass.

Kiowa.—Winter wheat in good condition. Have just had fully three inches of water from rain and snow. No small grain sown yet. Probabilities of barley and oats crops good. Ground in fine condition for seeding. Stock pulled through pretty well, considering scarcity of feed, until recent rain and snow; fully 1 per cent. of cattle have died. Work stock in fair condition with a shortage of roughness.

Labette.—Winter wheat is especially good, with a largely increased acreage. But little flax sown and no spring wheat. Work animals in fair condition, but farmers generally short of feed, both grain and roughness. Cattle and young stock generally poor, and not sufficient feed to properly keep same until grass comes, but about all will live through.

Leavenworth.—Winter wheat is in splendid condition, and there was a large acreage sown. But little flax or spring wheat will be sown in our county. Ninety-five per cent. of oats will be put in compared with last year. Ground is very wet; no spring plowing has been done yet. Fruit trees and vineyards are in fine condition, no injury done them by the winter. Work

animals are in good order, but feed is rather scarce. I think, however, it will reach through. Stock came through the winter in good order; has suffered more in March than any month in the year.

Linn.—Acreage of winter wheat double that of a year ago; condition the best for years, no winter-killing, little or no injury from fly. Seeding to oats will be somewhat limited, owing to lateness of season, scarcity of seed and high price for same. Flax acreage will be 25 per cent. greater than last year. Rye, ten to fifteen times as many acres as a year ago and condition good. No spring wheat. No injury to fruit or vines from winter. Work animals in general are in fair condition, a small per cent. are thin from lack of feed. Feed of all kinds will be short of the requirement, both for work and stock animals. Stock has come through to this date fairly well. Season is so late it is likely to result in some loss for lack of feed.

Logan.—Winter wheat in fine condition. A full crop of oats will be planted, but little flax. Large acreage of spring wheat. Work animals in fair condition. But little feed in county. Stock in fair condition.

Lyon.—Winter wheat is all right, except the strong probability of injury from the eggs deposited at the root last fall by what was thought to be the fly; the eggs are in good condition. We grow no spring wheat. The prospect for oats is poor, the ground being in no condition for seeding. The acreage of flax is steadily on the increase, although none has been sown yet this spring. Fruit trees and vineyards are in good condition, and our prospects were never better for a full crop, including peaches. Work animals are in good condition, and there is sufficient feed for spring work. Stock of all kinds is in fair condition, and in that condition they will go onto grass. More straw and less grain is being fed than for many years.

(2) Wheat prospect is the best I ever saw in Kansas at this season of the year; none injured that I know of. There will be fully as much oats sown this spring as usual. More people are talking of sowing flax than usual; those that sowed last year made it pay very well. No spring wheat. We have fully one-third more land in fall wheat in Lyon county than any previous year. Winter has been very mild; considerable wet weather for the last two months, creeks all full of water at present. No farming yet, but everybody ready. Fruit buds of all kinds in good condition. Horses and cattle healthy, and well wintered; sufficient feed for all purposes. A good many hogs died during the winter with cholera, not so bad now.

Marion.—There was a very large acreage of winter wheat sown last fall, which at present looks very promising. The probabilities are that a large acreage of oats will be sown, on account of feed being short. No fruit injured by the winter. Work animals and stock thinner than for a number of years, on account of feed being high and scarce.

McPherson.—Winter wheat is in prime condition. Scarcely any oats sown as yet; acreage will fall considerably below last year. No spring wheat sown; some flax, but not very much. Fruit trees have not been injured by winter, neither vineyards, owing to mild weather. Work animals in fair condition, with sufficient feed to do all the spring work. Other stock all came through the winter in very fair condition, with feed sufficient to last till grass comes, except some cattle that were sent here to winter; some of them are dying from insufficiency of feed. Quite a heavy snow fell 23th and 26th; lots of snow on ground yet, which will put spring work back very much.

Meade.—Winter wheat, that was not killed by the dry weather, is looking very well; early-sown suffered most. No oats sown yet. Trees not injured by the weather. Work animals in poor condition, and feed very scarce—not enough to put in spring crops with. Stock looking very poor this spring; feed scarce and poor quality. Many out of feed, and none to get. Had no train on this road since last Tuesday on account of snow drifting in cuts.

Miami.—The winter wheat area is more than double that of any recent years, and is looking very fine. The area of oats and flax will not be materially changed as compared with last year. Orchards and vineyards are not damaged by winter as far as the naked eye can discover. Feed will barely carry the stock to grass, and work animals are in good condition. Ground very wet.

Mitchell.—Wheat in splendid condition; largest acreage in our history. There will be a larger acreage of oats sown, but spring wheat will be small, and but little flax. Fruit trees and vines have passed through the winter uninjured, and promise a heavy crop, even peaches and apricots. Generally speaking work animals and stock are in fair condition, though there are perhaps 20 per cent. that have not been properly fed. Feed is getting scarce with nearly all of us, and some are entirely out.

(2) Winter wheat came through in good condition, not more than 5 per cent. winter killed. Very wet now, with twelve inches snow on ground. About same acreage of oats as last year. Not enough flax or spring wheat to make report. Work animals in fair condition; little shortage of feed for spring work. Stock came through in very moderate condition; feed short.

Montgomery.—Winter wheat looks fine; very little complaint of fly. A great deal of flax will be sown and considerable oats; most of the ground is plowed. Fruit trees are held back by cold weather, buds are swelling. Work animals in fair condition only, and feed scarce and high—corn 50 cents, hay \$5 to \$7 a ton. Grass is starting, and if no more bad weather comes we

will come through. More plowing was done last fall than usual.

Nemaha.—Wheat looks well. Oats acreage will probably be increased somewhat; very little of last year's crop will be held over. Fruit buds apparently healthy as yet, except peaches, which may be killed. Work animals came through the winter in fair condition, but many of them will receive short rations during spring work. Stock came through healthy, as a rule, but in a condition rather below the average. It will require very economical feeding to make the supply of roughness hold out until grass comes.

Osage.—Winter wheat never looked better this time of the year than it does now, and there is an unusually large acreage sown. There will be about the same acreage of oats sown as last year. There will be some flax sown, but not very extensively. There is no spring wheat raised. Fruit trees and vineyards have not been injured by the winter. Work animals are in better condition for spring work than I have ever seen them before. Stock came through the winter all right, and with a few exceptions, is in good condition. Unless we have a very late spring there will be plenty of feed till grass comes.

Osburne.—Winter wheat in fine condition, none winter killed. A large acreage of oats will be sown; but little flax or spring wheat. The winter has been favorable for fruit trees and vineyards. Work animals thin and feed scarce. Stock in fine condition where rough feed was provided, but those who had to depend on the range for feed have lost from 20 to 40 per cent. of their herds. Hay and straw about all fed up.

Ottawa.—Condition of wheat could not be better. Oats is being put in; will be about the same acreage as last year. I hear nothing of flax or spring wheat being sown. Fruit trees and vines are in perfect condition. Work animals are in good condition, with feed sufficient for the work. Stock came through in good shape so far, with feed sufficient by pasturing wheat and rye.

(2) Winter wheat is showing up well—never known better. Ground in fine shape for spring sowing. More wheat sown than last season as far as known. Fruit of all kinds is promising yet for full crop. Work animals as a rule are in fair flesh for spring work. Cattle are all prospering yet, but rough feed is getting scarce; some few small herds may suffer if pasture is late. Will hardly be enough straw left in this county after May 1 to make a good hen's nest.

Phillips.—The acreage of winter wheat is not quite as large in this county as it was last year, owing to the scarcity of seed, but what has been sown has come through the winter in excellent condition, and looks well. There will be more spring wheat sown here this year than usual, also more oats. Heavy snow fell here last week, which puts the ground in fine shape. Fruit trees and vineyards seem to have come through the winter all right. As to stock it has come through the winter better than expected, and, while feed is scarce, yet with rigid economy, I think the farmers will save their stock without serious loss. There is a much better feeling among farmers than could be expected after last year's failure, and a hopeful feeling seems to be prevalent.

(2) Wheat was looking well, but to-day it is under the heaviest snow we've had for many years; it has snowed for forty-eight hours, and the ground is well covered, and is melting slowly; so I would say the condition of fall rain is the best for many years. The usual amount of spring wheat will be sown, and same with oats. Very little flax will be put in unless some excitement more than there is at present. More wheat was put in last fall than for five years; also rye. A good many left the country last fall and winter, but all the land will be tilled, as renters are plenty. This has been a rather steady winter—not very cold, and no sudden changes so far. Fruit trees and vines are all right. Horses are in pretty fair order, but not quite as good as a year ago; they are not suffering from the lack of grain, but poor hay, which is not only poor but scarce. Cattle are looking much better than expected; much is due to the favorable winter. They had to hunt their feed most of the time, and were allowed to run at large, as they can live on buffalo grass when it don't storm. Feed rather scarce, but everybody expects to pull through much better than expected last fall, and better feeling prevails.

Pottawatomie.—The winter was rather mild, and stock of every description looked well until this month, when, on account of the repeated rain and snow storms, and the scarcity of feed, cattle are looking very thin, and a good many are dying for want of feed. Hay is worth from \$9 to \$12 per ton; and scarce at that; corn 50 cents per bushel. The prospect for fall wheat is good, and a large acreage sown. There cannot be any grain sown for several days, as the ground is very wet and covered with snow. There is enough corn in this county to feed everything and some to spare.

Reno.—Winter wheat and rye never better; none injured from any cause. A good deal of oats sowed; will be 125 per cent. of an average sown, as it is wanted for early feed. But little flax and no spring wheat put in, or to be. Fruit trees of all kinds in fine condition, and buds all alive; peach and plum much swollen. Vineyards and all small fruits are promising extra crops. Many work animals poor for want of sufficient feed. Feed grain and hay very scarce; many are out, and have nothing to buy with. Grass has not started enough to do any good. The spring is backward, and a bad rain and snow storm lasted from Monday noon to Thursday

morning, March 25. Nice this evening—warm, and the snow all melted off by noon. People plowing now at 6 o'clock p. m., March 27.

(2) Winter wheat in good condition. Ground in good order for oats. Acreage of winter wheat 40 per cent. greater than last year. Acreage of oats and corn will be reduced about 40 per cent. Fruit trees and vineyards have not been apparently injured by the winter. Work animals in fair condition, and sufficient feed for spring work. Stock came through the winter in good shape but rather thin. Feed is sufficient to last till grass comes.

Republic.—Winter wheat never looked better here at this season. I know of no spring wheat to be sown, no seed here to my knowledge. Some have been sowing oats, but a thirteen-inch fall of snow the 24th and 25th stopped the progress. I think acreage will be about same as last year. Fruit prospects good. I cannot speak as to flax. Work animals have generally gone through winter without much less grain than common, but are in as good flesh as usual. I think people will go through with their stock, but feed is being hunted close and many are buying. Grain, hay and straw are all scarce and money is also scarce to buy with. Nearly all of the grain has been shipped east, and to do justice to the stock they should have more grain than there is at this time in the country. Many hogs died last fall with disease; had such not been the case, many of them would have starved to death ere this date. Consequently stock hogs are quite scarce.

Rice.—Condition of wheat crop is fully 95 per cent. of a full crop. Farmers are now very busy sowing oats. The late spring has retarded the spring work. On account of the large acreage sown to winter wheat, there will be less ground planted to oats and corn than common. There is no flax or spring wheat grown in this county. Owing to the long winter, feed is getting scarce and high priced. Work animals, however, are in very good condition. The first part of the winter being open and mild, the stock, as a rule, are now in fair condition, although feed is scarce. The recent snows and rains have put the soil in fine shape for crops. We are now having a heavy fall of snow, following a thirty hours' continuous rain. It has already snowed for twenty-eight hours, and the prospect is that it will continue through the night. Fruit trees are in excellent condition and promise a full crop. The temperature at no time during the winter fell below zero, the lowest being 4° above, and hence peach buds are all sound. Even the more tender vines of grapes passed the winter safely without protection.

Roos.—Winter wheat in good condition; heavy snow 24th and 25th furnished moisture to start it off in good shape. Spring wheat and oats are being put in as fast as seed can be obtained and the weather will permit, though probably not as large an acreage as last year. Fruit trees and vines were injured by the drought, and the rabbits have tried to use up the rest. Horses are thin, but with care and feed will do plenty of work. Feed will be scarce. Cattle are generally thin and some herds have lost heavily. Last snow has been hard on range cattle.

(2) The condition of the wheat throughout the county never was better at this time of the year. Very little oats sown, and as for flax and spring wheat, there is very little raised here. Fruit has not been injured by the winter. Work animals are in fair condition, with sufficient feed for spring work. Stock of all kinds are looking fairly well, with an abundance of rough feed to last until grass comes. Ground is in good condition for spring crops, but the season is much later than usual.

Scott.—Wheat in fair condition. The dry fall and early winter retarded the growth. Late snows and rains have put the fields in excellent condition and farmers are cheerful over the crop prospect. More winter wheat growing than last year this time. Very little spring wheat sown. Flax has not been raised except in small plots and very few of them, not enough to give estimate of value for such a crop in this locality. Oats, where tried, have proven a fair success, though the dry early summer months last year prevented a fair trial. The few fruit trees which have been planted are yet too young to bear largely; the prospect for fruit-growing in this locality is encouraging, though not to say brilliant. Work animals in fair condition. Stock was wintered with very little loss. The late storm was bad for cattle, but enough feed had been saved to bring them through in good shape.

(2) Winter wheat is in excellent condition. On account of recent deep snow the outlook for a good crop of oats and spring wheat is unusually favorable. Acreage of wheat is estimated at 50 per cent. greater than last year and oats about 5 per cent. greater. Trees and vineyards have not been injured. Work animals are in good condition, but there is not sufficient feed for spring work. Stock came through the winter in good condition. Cattle graze here all winter except when there is snow on the ground. Feed is short.

Sherman.—Winter wheat in good condition. Very little spring wheat sown. Can't tell anything about fruit trees or vines yet—too early. Work animals in fair condition. Feed scarce. Stock are thin in flesh. No grain, only as it is shipped in from the eastern part of the State.

Stafford.—Wheat in fine condition; average at least 100 per cent. Average of wheat fully 30 per cent. more than last year. Oats, limited acreage to be sown; seed oats high. Spring wheat, not any

sown in this county. Flax, none sown. Fruit trees all right. Work animals thin in condition. Feed scarce, especially hay. Stock came through winter in very poor condition. Not enough feed to last till grass comes. Worst storm of the winter this week.

(2) Winter wheat is in splendid shape, a good stand and none killed and starting nicely; farmers will finish sowing this week; acreage will be small on account of large crop of wheat last fall. The fruit prospect is good. We have had very little cold weather the past winter. Work horses are rather thin on account of short corn crop, and feed will be short. Grain of all kinds will be very scarce, and we are clean out of hay of all kinds; at present there is some straw, but very poor quality. Hay is \$8 per ton and none to buy. Cattle are in good shape at present, but will have a hard time from now till grass, as we are having lots of rain and some snow, which keeps them wet and cold. Hogs are all gone, most of them sold for \$2.85 per hundred. There is a large number of stock hogs in this part; they are being run on wheat and rye.

Summer—Condition of wheat never better; acreage 50 per cent. more than last year. Very little oats will be sown, owing to the ground being nearly all sown to wheat. No flax or spring wheat. No injury to fruit trees or vineyards. Work animals in fair condition. Feed scarce. Stock has wintered fairly well, being pastured on the wheat all winter. Feed for stock cattle very scarce, and from now on until grass comes many of our cattle will be very hungry. The wettest March during eighteen years' residence.

Trego—Winter wheat never looked better in Trego county at this time of the year; acreage perhaps 25 per cent. above that of last year. There has been but little oats and spring wheat sown as yet, and the acreage will likely be small, as work animals are, as a rule, thin and weak from lack of grain, and owing to the light crop last year farmers are not able to buy feed and seed. Range stock are in very good condition and the losses nominal. It has been snowing for thirty-six hours (March 25) almost constantly and there must be equal to twelve inches of very wet snow on the level, though it is so badly drifted that it is difficult to estimate correctly—many drifts in the street five feet deep.

Wabaunsee—Wheat is in fine condition. The ground is in excellent condition for spring seeding. I think more oats will be sown than last year. Work horses are in good condition and there is plenty of feed for spring work. Stock in general came through the winter a little thin. Grass will be very late and feed is getting scarce. Prospect for all kinds of fruit is good.

Wallace—The winter wheat crop gives very favorable prospect, with an acreage double that of last season. Oats, only a few sown. Spring wheat is not sown to any great amount, the spring weather being backward, with snow now about eight inches on the level. Fruit trees or vineyards are in limited quantities as yet in this county. Work animals are generally in good condition, with a limited supply of feed for spring work. Other stock up to the present storm were in fair condition, but with a scarcity of feed will result in much loss before grass comes.

Washington—Wheat in excellent condition; the average is one-third more than last year. Apple trees have stood the winter well, in fact fruit of all kinds, but owing to the deep snow, which is now two feet on the level, the rabbits have done serious injury, even to heavy trees. Work animals are not in as good condition as usual, and the deep snow, with a scarcity of feed for rough weather, makes the farmers very anxious for grass. Many of our farmers are feeding stock from 1889 and 1890 corn crop. The outlook for a crop is very good, for the ground has more water in it than for three years previous.

Wichita—Winter wheat apparently has gone through the winter very well; though the top is generally frozen off the roots seem to be all right. A goodly acreage of oats, spring wheat and barley is being sown, greater than ever before, probably three times as much as last year. Work animals are not in very good condition, owing to the scarcity of feed, and consequently stock generally is rather poor. Feed will not last until grass comes, and many are now depending wholly on the range.

Wilson—Winter wheat never looked better; increase in acreage at least 50 per cent. No spring wheat sown. The acreage of oats is about the same as last year—mostly sown. Flax, the increase in acreage at least 50 per cent. Fruit trees and vineyards have not been injured; the prospect for fruit of all kinds is good. Stock has gone through the winter in good condition. There is plenty of feed to carry the stock through with a reasonably early spring.

(2) Winter wheat is in a condition far above the average, and a large acreage promises to make this, the banner wheat-growing township in Kansas, continue still in the lead. But few oats have been sown, as yet, because of the backwardness of spring. The same may be said of flax, although there will be a large acreage of the latter. Fruits are as yet uninjured. Work animals are in fairly good condition, hardly up to the average, as feed, while no scarcity existed, yet was so high that stock was fed more scantily than common. There is plenty of feed for spring work and to last until grass comes.

Woodson—Wheat looks fine; acreage not as large as last year. No spring wheat. Oats, very little has been sown; acreage will not be as large by one-third as last year, but prospects look bad for large acreage now. Fruit not hurt by

winter. Work animals in fair condition and feed plenty. It has rained three days and is snowing today, but melts as it comes.

(2) Wheat excellent, not much raised here. Some oats sown and about same acreage as last year. Flax, there will be a large acreage sown this spring. No spring wheat. No injury to fruit trees by winter. Work animals are in good condition; plenty of feed and to spare. Stock of all kinds wintered in good condition; plenty of feed and some for market. Very little farming work done this spring—too wet for farming up to this date, March 23.

Gossip About Stock.

The champion hog of America lives at Junction City, Kas. He is eight feet nine inches long and weighs 1,532 pounds.

Hugh Draper will sell at Washington, Ia., Wednesday, April 29 1891, fifty head Short-horn cattle selected with great care from his large herd. A part of these cattle are sired by his Scotch bull, Baron Lavender 96120. He will sell sixteen young bulls, ranging from 10 months to 2 years old. Write for his catalogue.

Mrs. Bell L. Sprout certainly has good reasons for rejoicing over her success in the poultry industry. The secret of her success is, no doubt, mostly on account of close study and application to the business. In her last letter she writes us that she would ship six settings of fine eggs on the next day, and more to follow, with orders pouring in faster than her ability to supply.

Reports from Dickinson county tell of serious damage from hog diseases, which have spread with alarming rapidity among the swine. Many farmers are losing heavily, and owing to the scarcity of proper feed and the late starting of the pastures the disease is proving destructive. The animals' throats swell up, causing death in a few hours. George Channon, living near Lost Spring, reports the death of fifty out of a herd of 100 in the past week.

One of the biggest cattle deals that was ever made at the Kansas City stock yards occurred a few days ago, and was the consummation of several days' work. The buyer is Dave Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., the heaviest cattle feeder in the world. The number of cattle purchased was 8,200, for which an average price of \$25 a head was paid, aggregating \$205,000. This sum has not been paid, but will be as soon as the stock is delivered at Mr. Rankin's farm of 20,000 acres near Tarkio.

Leonard Hessel, of Carbondale, Kas., importer and breeder of Clydesdale, Percheron and Royal Belgian horses, is coming to the front as a leading, careful and reliable horseman, and is enjoying a good trade. He has just shipped three fine imported stallions to parties at Chanute, Kas., and three or four other equally fine animals to other parties. Mr. Leonard Hessel's stock farm is located three miles west of Carbondale, and he will take pleasure in showing his noble creatures to all lovers of fine horses.

Upon remitting amount due the FARMER for advertising, the Empire Ranch, of Fairfield, Ia., Messrs. D. P. Stubbs & Sons., writes us that stock has done exceedingly fine the past winter; that they have fed no grain to their breeding mares and that they are in splendid condition. Many of them will weigh a ton each. All appear to be in foal and a fine lot of pure, full-blooded colts are expected. They speak of the KANSAS FARMER as one of the best advertising mediums that they have. Many of their best sales have been made in Kansas. That while they have sold more horses up to this time than any previous year, they still have some very fine young stallions of the French draft and Belgians on hand. They still have four of their very best Oldenburg coachers for sale. They are grand horses, and these men are trustworthy and reliable.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, March 28, 1891. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date	Thermometer	Rainfall
	Max. Min.	
March 22	65.8 28.0	..
" 23	52.8 33.5	..
" 24	42.8 34.0	.74
" 25	41.4 31.5	.55
" 26	36.4 31.8	.05
" 27	41.9 31.9	..
" 28	45.0 34.0	..

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

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

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 President..... L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.
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 Lecturer..... J. F. Willits, McLouth, Kas.
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NATIONAL GRANGE.
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 Vice President..... W. C. Barrett, Quenemo, Kas.
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 Treasurer..... G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
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 Master..... A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Kas.
 Lecturer..... A. F. Allen, Vinland, Kas.
 Treasurer..... Thomas White, Topeka, Kas.
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 Vice President..... Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kas.
 Secretary..... W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.
 Treasurer..... W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.
 Lecturer..... S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.
 Executive Committee.—First district, John Stoddard; Second district, B. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, A. Hanquonnet; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

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.

Funds Received and Distributed by the Alliance Relief Committee.

Cash received per report February 12, 1891	Dr.	Cr.
State Alliance	1,000.00	
Menoken F. A.	46.25	
Greenwood County F. A.	49.00	
Stony Point F. A. 1916	30.75	
Pleasant Hill F. A.	3.81	
Western Star F. A.	9.55	
Fountain F. A.	2.85	
Butler County F. A.	11.00	
Sedgwick County F. A.	43.65	
Friendship F. A. 67	1.42	
Walnut Creek F. A.	13.50	
Coal Creek F. A. 1980	17.00	
Ontaria F. A. 206	1.88	
Neuchatel F. A. 1979	3.90	
Oak Creek F. A. 2349	47.81	
Arrington F. A. 2782	6.25	
Greenwood County F. A.	9.00	
Cloud County F. A.	8.20	
Tennessee F. A. 1026	2.75	
Tranquil F. A. 1416	5.18	
W. A. Wheeler	1.00	
Trego County F. A.	\$ 22.14	
Cheyenne County F. A.	78.59	
Sherman County F. A.	157.18	
Wallace County F. A.	150.00	
Rawlins County F. A.	78.59	
Thomas County F. A.	235.77	
Logan County F. A.	78.60	
Grant County F. A.	61.42	
Stevens County F. A.	61.42	
Decatur County F. A.	235.77	
Sheridan County F. A.	58.95	
Smith County F. A.	39.20	
Norton County F. A.	235.77	
Scott County F. A.	58.95	
Phillips County F. A.	275.05	
Graham County F. A.	61.43	
Meade County F. A.	61.42	
Gove County F. A.	61.42	
Seward County F. A.	61.42	
	\$2,073.19	\$2,073.19

J. B. FRENCH, Secretary.

Mutual Protective Association.

The plans and objects of this association will be explained by prominent Alliance speakers at the following places during the week ending April 13:
 Fredonia, Wilson county, April 6.
 Yates Center, Woodson county, April 7.
 Burlington, Coffey county, April 8.
 Ottawa, Franklin county, April 9.
 Osage City, Osage county, April 10.
 Eskridge, Wabaunsee county, April 11.
 Riley, Riley county, April 13.
 For further particulars, see KANSAS FARMER of March 18.

"Gentle Spring" loses many of its terrors when the system is fortified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With multitudes, this wonderful tonic-alternative has long superseded all other spring medicines, being everywhere recommended by physicians.

To Alliances.

Send to Brother D. W. Cozad for special terms to Alliances on all classes of nursery stock. Address D. W. Cozad, LaCygne, Linn county, Kansas. (Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

The Hamilton Cultivators.

The Hamilton cultivators (see first page) are designed upon the principle that a cultivator should have enough and no more adjustments than necessary to enable a farmer to do any and all kinds of work and successfully meet the requirements in every condition and kind of soil. They are the original and only true adjustable cultivators, having a short independent axle, and the arch being made of a single straight bar of iron with independent uprights. This construction gives a quick and positive adjustment of the uprights on the arch-bar by the mere loosening and tightening of the thumb-screws.

Besides this adjustment of the arch, the uprights have a vibratory movement, and the hitch being attached directly to the end of the beam, compels each horse to draw his own load and prevents the wheels from getting out of the direction of the line of draft, so they do not have any inclination to cross the row. In addition to this important adjustment of the arch, the Hamilton is provided with adjustable standard castings, whose function is to set the standards at any distance apart required. This enables the plowman to place the standards closer together, if he uses bull-tongues, which are narrower than shovels, or spread them apart if the width of the shovel and nature of the soil requires that kind of adjustment.



Adjustable standard casting, showing construction used on No. 2 Hamilton Cultivator.

In addition to the adjustments mentioned, the present cultivator illustrated has an improved lifting spring that is also adjustable to accommodate the various loads carried on the beams. When heavy bar-shares and rolling coulters are used at the same time, and more strain is required on the spring than when shovels or bull-tongues only are used, the springs can be set to exactly meet the demands. While the Hamilton is made of the very best material and in the most substantial manner, owing to the peculiarities of its construction it is always an easy cultivator to handle and will do the very best work under any and all circumstances.

The Hamilton is also peculiarly adapted to the use of rolling coulters, which sometimes enables the farmers to cultivate a crop when it would be almost impossible to do so without them. When a hard crust has formed on the surface of the ground, preventing close plowing to the small plants, or there are weeds, vines or certain kinds of grass, the coulters will cut through these and will be found almost indispensable. When used with the bar-shares or turning plows, the weeds, vines, etc., are utterly annihilated. Where level culture is preferred, a shovel or bull-tongue on the rear standard accomplishes all that is desired in this direction.

The Hamilton tongueless cultivators are constructed on the same principle as the tongue cultivator, so far as adjustability and construction of the arch, etc., is concerned. In the spring slide cultivators (see advertisement in April 15 issue) an attachment is provided so that the same adjustable springs that are used on the tongue cultivator are attached to lighten the load of the beams in plowing. In the riding cultivator, a new and invaluable feature is claimed in that the arch is made adjustable forward and backward, and it can be instantly set to make the tongue balance the weight of a heavy man or small boy, either while the implement is in use plowing or the beams are hung up for transportation on the road. An examination of the three kinds of cultivators, riding, walking and tongueless, will convince every practical farmer of the advantages obtained in the construction of the Hamilton.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Cry of the Dreamer.

I am tired of planning and tolling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heart weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river,
Where I dreamed my youth away;
For a dreamer lives forever
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thoughts' endeavor
I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity
For the burdens the rich endure;
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
Oh, the little hands too skillful,
And the child mind choked with weeds!
The daughter's heart grown willful,
And the father's heart that bleeds!

No, no! From the street's rude bustle,
From trophies of mart and stage,
I would fly to the wood's low rustle
And the meadow's kindly page.
Let me dream as of old by the river,
And be loved for the dream' away;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

TEA ROSE CULTURE.

By Mrs. Nellie T. Butterfield, Topeka, Kas., and read before the State Horticultural Society at its late annual meeting in Topeka.

The tea rose is to-day attracting the attention of all experienced, as well as amateur florists. Much is said and a great deal written in regard to its habits, characteristics, and mode of cultivation. No other flower has attained such unbounded popularity with all ranks and classes of people. Men and women alike yield homage to its graceful beauty and delicate fragrance. But while we admire the product of to-day, very few have any idea of the antiquity of this plant. It is a fact, however, that forced roses, of the most refined and cultivated types, were extremely common in Rome during the time of the Caesars. History records that when the Egyptians, thinking to present a rare and costly birthday gift to Julius Caesar, sent him a collection of most exquisite roses, the gift was hardly appreciated on account of their abundance in Rome. It is possible that many hundreds of lovely varieties common in that day will remain forever unknown to us.

The origin of the tea rose is of comparatively recent date. Early in this century, a missionary, it is said, carried from China to England two tea-scented roses, bluish and yellow in color, of the class Indica, and from these all our large and ever-increasing class of beautiful teas have been produced, with their long buds, half-double blossoms, delicate colors and exquisite fragrance. The supply is never quite equal to the demand for these rare flowers, although near all our principal cities large greenhouses are devoted exclusively to their cultivation.

It may be very amusing, and perhaps a little tiresome, to experienced horticulturists to listen to minute descriptions in regard to the cultivation of that very common and seemingly easily-grown plant, the rose. And yet it requires as much brain, as much study and persistent labor on the part of the florist to produce a fine crop of Mermets, Perle des Jardins and Marechal Niel as to cultivate successfully any other class of plants, not excepting orchids. And then their market value is worth considering, as for decorative purposes there is no flower that quite takes the place of the tea rose. So I will proceed to give you a few pages from my experience in regard to their cultivation.

In planting tea roses there are four things to be considered: the kind of plants, the kind of soil, the depth of soil, and the drainage. Select strong, healthy, vigorous plants. This is very important, as it is impossible to produce beautiful flowers from sickly plants, no matter how careful the other preparations have been. The extra cost of good plants over poor ones is slight compared to the difference in the yield of bloom.

For summer blooming out-of-doors, the plants should be put in the ground after all danger of frost is past, in this climate usually during the middle and last of April and the first week in May. In planting,

the roots should be well covered, watered, and the soil pressed firmly around them.

The kind of soil to be used is another important consideration. The top sod of an old pasture is said to be the best of all for tea roses. But where this is not obtainable, other elements may be mixed with the original soil to make it suitable. If the soil is light and sandy, add a little clay; if heavy, mix in sand. Nothing is better than a little leaf mold, and some well-rotted stable manure. The soil cannot be too rich for roses.

If grown in the house, unless the plants are in pots, I would advise raised benches made somewhat after this fashion: raise the sides of the beds with plank, fill in with material to secure good drainage—coal cinders, coarse stones, etc.—to within four or five inches of the top, then cover this with the richest soil at command, and in it plant the roses. If treated in this way and kept well watered, with an even temperature, an abundant yield of bloom will be the result.

All beds and benches must be well drained, and in building the benches it is well to leave plenty of openings.

In regard to the depth of soil in the beds and benches, it has been my experience that the deeper the soil the better the roses. But some florists have used as little as two and a half and three inches of soil with excellent results.

If strong, vigorous plants are used, with good soil and perfect drainage, they can be kept blooming from June till January. At that time the water may be withheld, the temperature lowered, and the plants allowed to go to rest until April, when they should be pruned carefully, watered, and started into growth again in time to produce early flowers. I believe one reason that so many fail with their tea roses is simply because they try to keep them blooming all the year round, which is in direct opposition to nature's laws. All plants require a season of rest. The rose in its native clime only blooms a part of the year, and it is unreasonable to suppose that it can be kept growing and blooming all the time, and yet produce the best results.

If the roses are to remain in the open ground all winter, bend down the bush, cover completely with a good mulching of leaves and straw, and they will be all right in the spring. I have been very successful with my tea roses treated in this way.

Florists obtain new varieties of the tea rose by planting the seeds of the most perfect flowers. Sometimes if the rose is very double and the stamens have become obliterated, the pistil is fertilized with the pollen of another variety of rose, and so a new kind is the result. But when the varieties are once established, they are propagated by means of layers, cuttings, and by budding or grafting. In this country budding and the last mode is by no means as popular as it is in Europe, where the florists bud extensively on the Manetti stock. Our florists usually prefer roses on their own roots, however, and multiply their varieties by cuttings. The Dingee & Conard Co., of West Grove, Penn., have this plan of improving and propagating their stock: Very early in the spring they send the plants to South Carolina, where in that warm climate they make a wonderful growth, sending up numerous sturdy shoots, just what is wanted for cuttings. A visit to their establishment at that time is one of deep interest to the florist. In the making of cuttings, one man takes them from the plant, another trims them, and a third puts them in coarse sand. This work is done twice a year, during the month of July for summer cuttings, and in February or March for spring cuttings. The sand is used for but one crop of cuttings, then changed, and thoroughly cleaned for the next time. This changing of the sand prevents the growth of fungus, so destructive to the young plant, and which is so apt to be found in sand that has been used more than once. When the cutting has sent out five or six good roots, it is then ready to pot. In potting, only first soil is used, and but one cutting placed in a pot.

[To be finished in next week's issue.—EDITOR.]

Cultivating Disease.

The internal organs do not want to be thought about. A man's stomach is healthy when he does not know he has one. When we are conscious of the existence of any internal organ that organ is sick. The internal machinery was in-

tended to do its work unconsciously. When we begin to think about our stomachs, digestion is arrested. John Hunter said he got gout by thinking about his great toe. A man who sits at the table wondering if baked potatoes will agree with him, and whether fruits and vegetables are a good combination, is in a fair way to have trouble with the simplest food. Thinking about the internal organs gets them in a sort of stage fright, and they are powerless.—Good Health.

Instructive Amusement for Children.

I was reading, not long ago, in a paper called *The Comfort*, published in Maine, of how a mother amused and instructed her children at the same time.

During the week she has them write a story or a bit of history, or poetry that they have heard, or in fact anything they wish, and Saturday they hand them to her. Then she took a sheet of foolscap paper, drew a line through the middle so as to have two columns; then she printed a name at the head, calling it "The Home Journal." On Sunday she would read it to them:

I thought it a most excellent plan, so now we have a paper at home, and call it "The Children's Journal." The little ones that cannot write very well, tell me at night what they have seen or heard during the day. The other children hand their papers in Saturday morning. If there is not enough to fill out the paper, I put something in that I think will interest them. So far they are much pleased with it, and ask me a dozen times if it is not ready to read.

Of course it is some trouble to do it every week, but one is willing to take a little extra work for the sake of keeping them happy and contented at home. At the same time it teaches them to observe more what is going on, and strengthens their memory. I shall keep all of the papers, and when they are grown they will enjoy looking them over.

I think that mothers who live in the country have a better chance to make their children close companions than those who dwell in cities; they depend more upon mother for amusement.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Edison Listening to the Sun.

It has been observed by astronomers that the appearance of spots on the sun are coincident with meteorological phenomena, and that cyclones, tornadoes, water-spouts and earthquakes are more frequent or are entirely coincident with the solar disturbances. It is also ascertained that these spots are the result of bodies falling into the sun, and that the disturbance affects the telegraph wires on this planet. Mr. Edison, considering all these data, has conceived an idea of the most marvelous enterprise. It is the project of making it possible to hear the sounds which the falling bodies make on the sun. In New Jersey there is a hill containing many tons of magnetic ore. This he has encircled with many miles of wire, and he proposes, by means of electric currents, to register on this apparatus the disturbance, as the vibrations affect our atmosphere, and by connecting these wires with a gigantic phonograph, to listen to the sounds that occur in the sun's atmosphere.—*Electrical World*.

Women as Bee-Keepers.

Bee-keeping offers to women an agreeable, healthful and lucrative employment, says the *Ladies' Home Journal*. While there may be no fortunes in bee-keeping, except to the few, yet to all there is, usually, satisfactory reward for labor and money expended. Women ought to be better bee-keepers than men, for they have, usually, a gentler, finer touch than men. The qualifications of a bee-keeper are gentleness, patience, absence of fear and perfect command of self. Fear must be overcome or concealed. It may be present at first, but usually gives place to confidence after a little experience. The theory that bees instinctively select some persons as natural enemies, has no foundation in fact. In an ordinary season, a colony of bees, by the non-swarming, double-hive system, will produce not less than fifty pounds of honey, often seventy-five and a hundred pounds. This honey, if properly marketed, will bring the producer 20 cents a pound. One person, with occasional help, may attend to 100 colonies if comb honey be the product. If ex-

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

tracted honey be the object, assistance will be required in extracting the honey.

Though millions of pounds of honey are produced every year, yet honey is practically unknown to the great body of the people. There are abandoned farms north, east, south and west, and there are tons of honey on these farms running to waste; and at the same time there are thousands of women, pinched by want, wearied by toil, who could earn on these farms, with the help of the bees, more than they earn now, and be comfortable and contented.

Effect of Bad Positions.

An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than most people generally imagine. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious, whether in a sitting, standing or lying position, whether sleeping or waking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach or to one side, with the heels elevated on a level with the hands, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motion of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children become slightly hump-backed or severely round-shouldered by sleeping with the head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit or stand or sleep in a crooked position than a straight one, he may be sure his muscular system is deranged, and the more careful he should be to preserve an upright position.—*New York Ledger*.

If your cough keeps you awake and restless at night, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and obtain immediate relief. This remedy allays inflammation, heals the pulmonary organs, induces sleep, and restores health. The sooner you begin the better.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE BEST.

Rheumatism.

N. Ogden, Mich.,
May 17, 1890.

"A half bottle of your invaluable medicine, St. Jacobs Oil, cured me of rheumatism and rheumatic swelling of the knee. It is the best in the universe."
J. M. L. PORTER.

Neuralgia.

Hagerstown, Md.,
April 21, 1890.

"I, and others of my family, have used St. Jacobs Oil for neuralgia and found it a speedy, effective cure."
MRS. AGNES KELLEY.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

IF YOU HAVE MALARIA OR PILES,

SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, CONSTIPATION, SORE THROAT, AND BELCHING; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,

Tutt's Pills

will cure these troubles. Try them; you have nothing to lose, but will gain a vigorous body. Price, 25c. per box. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Allice B. Stockham, E. D.
The very best book for AGENTS. Sample pages free.
Prepaid 60c. A. B. Stockham & Co., 151 La Salle St., Chicago.

The Young Folks.

What of That?

Tired! Well, what of that? Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease, Fluttering the rose leaves scattered by the breeze, Come, rouse thee! work while it is called to-day! Coward, arise! go forth upon thy way!

Lonely! And what of that? Some must be lonely; 'tis not given to all To feel a heart responsive rise and fall, To blend another life into its own. Work may be done in loneliness. Work on.

Dark! Well, and what of that? Didst fondly dream the sun would never set? Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet. Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight; Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! Well, what of that? Didst fancy life one summer holiday, With lessons none to learn, and naught but play? Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die! It must be learned! Learn it, then, patiently.

How the Violets Come.

I know—blue, modest violets, Gleaming with dew at morn— I know the place you come from And the way that you are born! When God cuts holes in heaven, The holes the stars look through, He lets the scraps fall down to earth— The little scraps are you.

—Will S. Faris, in Ladies' Home Journal.

A LADY AMONG SAVAGES.

It is a queer sensation, to those not used to it, to be the center of attraction to hundreds of people, to be surrounded by a sea of faces, and all staring hard at you with different expressions of wonder, curiosity and amusement. But then I was the first white woman that the Duallas of the Cameroons river, West Africa, had ever seen, and so it was no wonder that they were astonished at my appearance in their village.

Everybody left off their different occupations and followed us wherever we went, shouting and laughing, and all struggling to get near me. Crowds of them ran on in front, and then, turning round to stare for a few seconds, would rush on again to keep up with us.

But my embarrassment at being the cause of such excitement soon wore off, for I, in my turn, had much to see and wonder at in a West African village. The people were about the same height as Europeans, their skin very dark and sometimes nearly black. Neither men nor women wore anything but a waist-cloth, which in the case of chiefs was of a rich material and bright color. Most of the people were tattooed, especially the young girls, whose cheeks, noses and foreheads were strongly marked, and thought very beautiful.

The most fashionable of these girls wore their hair (which was crisp and woolly) cut into the shape of circles culminating at the top of the head, and between each two of the rows were bright-colored beads and brass ornaments. Huge brass pins were stuck into the wool just behind the ears. They also wore very long and large brass ear-rings, and quantities of colored beads round the neck and wrists.

The streets were straight and spotlessly clean, and the little bamboo houses with palm-thatched roofs on either side the road were very neat and pretty; and here and there were lovely palm trees and huge cottonwoods.

"The families cook and eat under these trees," said Mr. A—, who acted as our guide, "for you see the houses have neither windows nor fireplaces. Just peep in here, and you will see the only furniture is the bamboo bed and these few stools and calabashes."

Just then a slim, good-looking girl broke through the crowd, and rushing up to Mr. A—, seized hold of his arm and began talking very fast and earnestly, as if begging some favor. Her great black eyes looked so sad and wistful that my heart went out to her, and I felt so glad to see Mr. A— smile, as if willing to do what she asked. She just gave him one look of thanks and then was gone.

"Who is that girl; and do tell me what she was wanting you to do?" I asked.

"She says her mother is very ill, and she wants me to make her well. You know I have studied medicine for some time, and the people here think I cure by magic. The Duallas have a horribly cruel custom with their sick: if the patient does not get well in a week or two, he or she is taken out into the bush about four or five miles from the town, placed upon a rude bamboo bedstead, and left utterly alone, a woman coming once a day to give the

patient food and water, and to light a fire. The poor wretch of course soon dies of fright at being left to the mercy of the wild beasts, whose growls and yells alone break the monotony of the long dreary night.

"But the Baptist missionaries have nearly got the people to do away with this wicked custom, and the more horrible one of beating to death the unfortunate person who is said by the *n'gambi* man (fortune-teller) to have bewitched the sick person. When we Europeans are kind and unselfish, it is wonderful how much influence we get over these people. But the Duallas have some sentiment in them, for they bury the dead under the houses which they occupied when alive, and they would think it most cruel and unfeeling to cast the deceased out of their homes."

A large, fat, important-looking man, with a striped waist-cloth, now came up to us, and asked us if we should like to see a dance. He possessed four European chairs (for he was a great chief), and we sat down under the shade of a beautiful cottonwood, and the dance began.

A ring was formed of boys of all sizes, who, with their elbows drawn close to their sides, walked slowly round, twitching every muscle of the body, while the women and girls, forming an outer ring, stood around clapping their hands to a sort of measure. This dance was curious, but neither beautiful nor inspiring.

We were next shown a big wooden drum, which Mr. A— called the Dualla telephone, and he explained to us how, by different ways of beating it, a conversation could be carried on by natives two miles apart.

Just as we were about to go (for the sun was setting, and we had to get down to the river where our boat was waiting for us), Mr. A— motioned to me to look at two girls standing close by, one of whom was doing something to the other's eye with what looked like a sort of bodkin.

"She is taking out an eyelash," laughed he. "Have you not noticed that none of the Duallas have eyelashes? They think they destroy the sight, so they pluck out the hairs as soon as they grow."

Crowds of people followed us to the river, and I found it very mortifying to my dignity to be snatched up and carried to the boat like a baby. Two other boatmen took Mr. Ker and Mr. A— on their backs and carried them also on board, for to say nothing of the crocodiles, a chill in West Africa means fever, and we had had too much of that.

The natives, however, came wading out by dozens, struggling to get the last shake of my hand, with the flattering compliment: "Now that we have seen the white woman we can die contented." — Mrs. David Ker, in Harper's Bazar.

The Care of Books.

Children should early be taught care of a book. A very little child can understand that a book must not be thrown on the floor, or torn, or bent backward, or maltreated in the fifty small ways in which children are permitted to abuse books. Such habits in children are due quite as much to ignorance as carelessness on the part of parents. Those who have no interest or affection for books themselves are not likely to expect it from their children. A reverence for books is part of the love one bears them, and people who have been brought up in an atmosphere of books, and who spend much time in reading or study, will naturally handle a book respectfully themselves, and insist that their children shall do likewise.

There is much negligence shown in the matter of returning borrowed books, and this often by persons of whom one would expect better things. For months after a book is read it is allowed to lie about the house, and no especial effort is made to return it to its owner. That a book should be returned as soon as read, just as particularly as one would return a tool after using it, or a garment after wearing it, would appear to go without saying. Yet it is not always the case.

And it is right to insist that our children shall be as exact in this respect. That they shall, after borrowing a book, cover it neatly—if it be a nicely bound one—treat it carefully while in their possession, and return it promptly when finished. This is not only simple justice to the owner, but such teaching will go far toward making a child particular about the property of others.—Harper's Bazar.

For a Disordered Liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

A GOOD APPETITE

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

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1.50 a bottle. Worth \$5 a bottle.

BEECHAM'S PAINLESS PILLS EFFECTUAL

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, 365 & 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.



GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

Free Sugar!

We have bought ten Carloads, to be delivered to us April 1. We are now taking orders to be shipped that date. GRANULATED, 340 pounds in barrel, at 4¢ cents per pound. ANTI-RUST, light colored, in 100-pound bags, at 4 cents per pound. This latter is the one we have been selling with such success for the past year, and was the first stab given the Trust. Both are Standard quality and prices named are for full packages only; if in smaller quantities prices are ½ cent per pound more. Money to be sent with order in all cases. "THE MONEY SAVERS OF THE PEOPLE." H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch). Special reading notices, 25 cents per line. Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

According to the census bureau reports the proportion of population along the Atlantic is steadily decreasing, while the great South and West are growing with astonishing rapidity.

The KANSAS FARMER, old grandmother Peffer's paper, advertises "Alliance horses" for sale. We presume this is a new breed of horses—better than those owned by Democrats and Republicans.

We are pleased to know the brother reads the KANSAS FARMER so carefully. It will do him good.

We are pleased to learn that a great number of the farmers of Decatur county are building reservoirs in lakes by damming the draws for irrigation. Those who have given the plan a trial express themselves as convinced that they can irrigate from five to one hundred acres.

If you have not already planted your home garden for the coming season, set about it without further delay. Resolve to have a better garden than you ever had before. Properly managed it will make the most profitable part of the farm.

Our esteemed friend, Judge Bailey, of Garden City, makes a strong plea for Jerusalem corn, and in a recent article in the Kansas City Star he cites a number of instances of its successful culture in various portions of the State.

The la grippe is spreading and becoming so fatal in Chicago that the people there are greatly alarmed. Officials of the department of health say that the death rate for the week ending March 28 is unprecedented.

Table with 4 columns: First, Second, Third, Fourth. Rows for 1890 and 1891.

WORLD'S FAIR DISPLAY.

Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, has sent letters to the various agricultural societies, boards of trade, county fair associations and other organizations which have been invited to participate in the convention called for April 23, urging them to appoint delegates at once.

Mr. Mohler says he is confident that the State will have a better display, for the money expended, than if an appropriation

had been made and a board of managers appointed.

The plan outlined by the board is undoubtedly the wisest that could be adopted under the circumstances, as it is well calculated to guard against all possible jealousies.

Several schemes have been suggested, but the one proposed by ex-Governor Glick we consider the most feasible of any that we have yet learned of. Mr. Glick's idea is to have each of the fifty counties in the eastern part of the State advance \$1,000 to go ahead with the display.

THE MORTGAGE QUESTION.

There is so much interest manifested now upon the matter of mortgages, that the editor of the KANSAS FARMER has taken it upon himself to look into the subject for the information of his readers. He went in person to the Census Bureau, made his business known to Mr. Superintendent Porter, whom he found to be a very courteous gentleman indeed, and there discovered that the work of the Census Bureau is one of great magnitude; and so far as this mortgage question is concerned, that the figures and the amount of work is appalling.

Abstracts of these are now on file in the Census Bureau. It appears, further, that several of the States have already been attended to. In the South, Alabama, and in the Northwest, Iowa, have been taken as sample States. The next two States will be, in the South, Tennessee, and in the West, Kansas. They are now under way, but on account of the immense mass of business before the Bureau, and the shortness of help, it has been found necessary to abandon this part of the work for the present, and take it up again as soon as some other pressing work is disposed of.

The work is classified so as to show a great many very interesting facts concerning the mortgage indebtedness of the people. The first classification is between farms and homes, those farms which are occupied by their owners; those which are occupied by renters are not considered in this classification at all. It appears, on a general average, that there are about one-half as many city lots under mortgage as there are of farms.

Our readers perhaps will remember that when the subject was being discussed in the last Congress, more than a year ago, the KANSAS FARMER, among other papers representing the agricultural interests of the people, took strong grounds in favor of collecting this very information, and the investigations which are now being made show the importance of it. The people are not aware of the extent of the indebtedness upon their homes. It is understood in a general way that there is a great deal of indebtedness in the country, and individual owners of farms and homes know just what the amount of their individual indebtedness is; but when we come to look upon the subject as one of general importance, one in which the people as a mass are interested, and for general information, we discover that individual men and women know but very little about it.

ted and indefinite provision in the law providing for the collection of these mortgage statistics, and the people, largely through the influence of the labor and the agricultural press, insisted upon an amendatory or supplementary act, giving instructions to the Superintendent of the Census to collect statistics all over the country, so as to make it not only of general interest, but satisfactory in its collection of matter and in its conclusions. Now we are getting it, and it is surprising to see what the result is. We hope that our friends in Kansas and all over the country will regard this matter as one of personal interest to themselves, and one of general interest to the public, answering all the questions just as they are asked touching their indebtedness. And further, we wish to state, as the people will see from the circular letters which they are receiving, that every officer of the Census Bureau is sworn to secrecy in this matter, so that it is a violation of the law, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to disclose any of the information which he receives from the people in their private capacity through answers to these questions, and then, when the answers are received, the figures which they give are massed along with other figures, so that when the report is published to the world nothing whatever will be known of the individuals who gave the information. It will be massed in one general lump, giving the totals for counties, the totals for States, the totals for the entire country, leaving the names of individual persons altogether out. We wish to say in conclusion that the census officers, all of them, from the first to the last, were particularly affable, pleasant and accommodating to the editor in giving him such information as he desired.

THE MCKINLEY BILL AND THE FARMERS.

The course of our new Senator from Kansas is attracting a good deal of attention among the Eastern people, more especially the manufacturers and their friends on the newspapers are particularly anxious lest the Senator make some mistake. We have before us now several comments made by conspicuous members of the press representing the protection interests of the country, in which they criticize Senator Peffer's remarks bitterly, charging that he is either ignorant, or he is willfully misrepresenting the facts in the case. The Senator's position is not at all obscure upon this subject. His views were made known frequently in the KANSAS FARMER and upon the platform; during the canvass last year he stated them very clearly through both channels, and in his public addresses now, wherever he has occasion to call attention to this subject or to discuss it, his views are precisely the same. What he insists upon is this: that so far as the McKinley bill is concerned, it is of no sort of benefit to the farmer in any portion of the country, except possibly it be along the Canadian border—say in New York, in New England, and along the northwestern region of Pennsylvania. The idea of putting 5 cents a bushel upon the small quantity of wheat which is imported into this country, and a like amount upon oats and upon corn, is a silly subterfuge made, we suppose, to impose upon the farmers whose votes are expected in the campaign of '92. It is a fact that while we imported into the United States about 130,000 bushels of wheat during the year 1889, during the same time we produced in this country ourselves nearly 500,000,000 bushels; and while we imported about 2,400 bushels of corn, during the same time we produced on our own farms nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels; and while we imported about 222,000 bushels of oats, we at the same time produced on our farms 756,000,000 bushels. So, too, it appears in the matter of animals, and the products of animals. It is shown by the reports that during the last ten years the amount of our importation of live animals and of meat of different kinds was equal to \$60,000,000—that, remember, during ten years. It appears, further, that during the year ending June 30, 1889, the amount of our exports of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and meat of different kinds—pork, hams, bacon, etc., with lard and with tallow, amounted in the aggregate to \$125,000,000. It will thus be seen that in one year we exported more than twice as much of these articles as we imported in the course of ten years. And in addition to that we find that we had left about 12,000,000 head of horses, 2,500,000 head of mules, 16,000,000

head of milch cows, 36,000,000 head of other cattle, 44,000,000 sheep, and 52,000,000 hogs.

Now, we are not objecting, and the KANSAS FARMER has never objected, to the imposition of duties upon foreign animals and the products of foreign animals imported into the country; nor has this paper ever objected to the imposition of duties upon the importation of foreign grains of any sort. What we do object to is, that public men, statesmen, and writers for the public press, insist that the imposition of these trifling duties upon the comparatively trifling amount of importations will to any extent or in any degree relieve the farmers of their present financial embarrassments. There is some little revenue derived from these sources, but it is a very small amount, and so far as its being any perceptible assistance to the farmers, it is practically no better than if there were no duties imposed upon the articles at all. That has been our position all along, and it is our position now.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

The seventh biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has been received at this office. It is greatly reduced in size, containing 542 pages—299 pages less than the report for the years 1887-88. The county maps, so long an attractive feature of these reports, are left out, and cheaper diagrams are used, costing less than half the former biennial reports, as per order of the Legislature of 1889. However, all the important agricultural and other statistics are retained, and the former general plan of arrangement has been followed. Scientific papers, contributed by appointive members of the board, rank equally high as formerly; besides, several addresses of a more popular character are added. On the whole, the report for all practical purposes has lost comparatively but little value.

The two years covered by this report were remarkable extremes—1889 being a year of plenty, with overflowing granaries, while 1890 is noted for being the driest and hottest season in twenty years.

For the information and benefit of our readers, we compile from the report the following summary of agricultural statistics for the biennial period:

Table with columns for 1889 and 1890, listing various crops like Winter wheat, Spring wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Fish potatoes, Sweet potatoes, Canebrake beans, Cotton, and Broomcorn, with sub-columns for Acres, Bushels, and Value.

Sorghum.—1889—Acres planted, 324,693; acres manufactured into sirup, 68,391; gallons of sirup, 5,331,589; value of sirup, \$2,132,635; acres of forage, 249,230; value of forage, \$2,085,122; total value of crop, \$4,217,757. In 1890—Acres planted, 216,714; acres manufactured into sirup, 56,393; gallons of sirup, 3,431,100; value of sirup, \$1,461,125; acres of forage, 160,321; value of forage, \$894,729; total value of crop, \$2,355,854.

Number of fruit trees in bearing during the year 1890 were: Apple, 5,111,501; pear, 124,170; peach, 4,562,716; plum, 616,702; cherry, 1,172,143. The number of trees not in bearing during the same year were: Apple, 5,318,545; pear, 222,383; peach, 1,470,285; plum, 448,090; cherry, 581,789. Acres in nurseries, 13,935; in raspberries, 3,420; blackberries, 4,852; strawberries, 2,364; vineyards, 8,672. Value of horticultural products marketed, \$682,825. Value of garden products marketed, \$743,979.

The total combined value of all farm products of 1889 and 1890 was \$283,740,491.

"LORD" SOULLY.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a list of questions from an old friend in Marion county, with request that they be answered. The questions are given herewith as propounded by Mr. Browne Oldrieve, and the answers following are numbered to correspond with the questions:

FLORENCE, MARION CO., March 21, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—Kindly answer a few questions:

1. Who is "Lord Scully," and what is he "lord" of?
2. Is he the same man as one William Scully—said to be the owner of a considerable number of farms in this county?
3. But is it not a fact that William Scully became naturalized some fifteen or twenty years ago?
4. If this naturalization be so, how is his land to be "appropriated" or "brought into the market," as you style it?
5. Will not a forced sale of land tend to lower the price of all land in the State?
6. If a foreigner will give me \$5 per acre more for my land than a citizen, am I not "protected" *alias* robbed to that extent by this new alien act?
7. Will not aliens contemplating settling here regard this alien act as illiberal, and in fact an impertinence, and so decide to go where greater liberty is a fact and not a profession?
8. Will not the money to be paid for these aliens' farms "appropriated" have to be furnished by this State and be removed, so lowering our capital?

Yours truly, J. BROWNE OLDRIVE.

1. Our book of "heraldry" fails to disclose the title.
2. As there is no "Lord" Scully, we do not think it can be the "same man." There is a William Scully who owns a large body of land in Marion county, Kansas.
3. We understand that such is a fact, and that he thus became entitled to all the rights of a naturalized citizen.
4. He may have thrown off his allegiance to the United States as easily as he discarded his birthright of British citizenship. If he has again placed the foot of England's sovereign upon his neck the United States cannot claim him, nor he demand protection from this government. We do not know that he has done this.
5. It is doubtful that there will be enough land sold in Kansas under this law to affect prices of real estate.
6. No. Better take the extra five dollars per acre, and let the alien arrange the matter of holding the title. Besides there is nothing in the "act" which hinders, in any manner, any alien from becoming naturalized—the cost is insignificant—and thus put himself right before the law, and hold title the same as any native-born citizen. The foreigner who doesn't wish to become naturalized is not apt to care about buying land except for speculation, and such buy only the cheap lands and "hold for a rise."
7. The foreigner who wishes to partake of our "liberty" will be perfectly willing to become naturalized.
8. Very little worry need be indulged in concerning the amount of money required by the State to buy out these aliens. Where one dollar is required for such a purpose there will be two dollars come to make their permanent home in this commonwealth.

MANGEL WURZEL BEETS.

A. H. Shetter, of New Basel, Dickinson county, Kas., desires to hear from some of our readers their experience with the cultivation of the mangel-wurzel beet. How and when to prepare the ground, manner of planting the seed, variety, cultivation, etc.

We are glad that Mr. Shetter has brought forward the cultivation of this most valuable variety of feed. In this country the mangel-wurzel produces heavily and is a sure crop, yielding many tons per acre, ranging according to richness of soil and cultivation.

In writing upon this subject, J. R. Cotton, of Emporia, Kas., says: "Plow the ground deep to insure a good yield; pulverize the soil well to have a mellow bed for the seed; plant as soon as you do other beets. If you drop the seed by hand the ground will have to be marked off. For a small patch I would mark the rows off two feet apart; but for a patch of large size plant them the same width you do corn, so they can be cultivated; plant the seed ten or twelve inches apart in the row and cover them lightly. As there are several seed enclosed in each kernel they will require thinning out to one plant in a place in order to have them grow to a good size. Cultivate them with your two-horse cultivator, and use the hoe freely and often. As to the variety, pick out the one

that suits your fancy in the catalogue; the mammoth long red is as good as any. On good rich soil they grow to an enormous size, and the yield will surprise you. They will continue to grow late in the fall, and an ordinary frost will not hurt them. The best method for storing them for winter is by putting them in piles of one hundred bushels or over in a pile, cover them with straw and dirt to keep from freezing; place a four-inch tile or box about the center of the pile so that the end of it will be a little above the ground; this is to let out the heated air while the beets undergo a heating or sweating process. Place something loosely over the top to keep out the rain. If placed in a cellar they will have to be covered slightly with dirt to keep them from wilting or losing their feeding qualities."

HOME INSPECTION OF MEATS.

Secretary Rusk has truly won the appreciation of the farmers of this country by his sensible business policy in overcoming the prejudices of Great Britain and Europe against meats from the United States.

The secretary adopted the theory that these foreigners were sincere in their objections, and proceeded to remove the cause of the prejudice by such a thorough system of home inspection as to restore their confidence in meats from this country. The rules provide for an inspector at each slaughter house, canning, salting, packing or rendering establishment, the product of which are to become products of interstate or foreign commerce, provided such establishment makes proper application to the Agricultural Department. The inspector will view and examine all carcasses and products, and will furnish a certificate for all healthy product, which certificate may be attached to all shipments. All unhealthy and diseased carcasses and products are to be disposed of under direction of the inspector according to the laws of the various States.

SUGAR BEETS.

State Sugar Inspector Geo. F. Kellogg's report to the State Board of Agriculture is full of encouragement to the farmers of Kansas. Never in the history of our country has there been such interest manifested in the manufacture of sugar as within the last few months. The *per capita* of sugar eaten in the United States is greater than anywhere else on the globe; and we have annually been paying foreign countries \$150,000,000 for it, notwithstanding the fact that we are blessed with condition of soil and climate equal, if not superior, to any known part of the earth for the growth of sugar. About 70 per cent. of the sugar of the world is from the beet, and it has been proven that a considerable portion of this country will produce beets richer in saccharine elements than any grown in Europe; and our lands will yield a larger tonnage, requiring no fertilizers, while the lands of Europe require great expenditures for this purpose.

As Professor Kellogg says, the sugar-beet industry is a great one. It has come to this country to stay; and it is decidedly to the advantage of the farmer as well as the manufacturer, to give it the closest attention. Because the experiment of beet culture has proven satisfactory at one point is no reason that the crop can be successfully raised in every township, or possibly in every county; therefore it is worth while for farmers to test the value of different sections for producing sugar-beets. Wherever there is a farmers' organization of any kind, this question should be discussed, and if it seems at all feasible, seed should be secured and as many as possible raise a few beets, the value of which for sugar can be determined by the chemical department at the State experiment station at Manhattan, Kas., where an analysis will be made for the citizens of the State, and the results tabulated and published for the benefit of the public. There will be no loss to the farmer in any case, as but a half dozen from each variety will be needed for analysis, and the beets are most excellent food for stock.

When this has been done new factories will seek the most favorable locations first. It is to be hoped that the farmers of Kansas will act upon these suggestions, in order that we may know how extensively the industry can be carried on in this state.

In preparing the land for planting well

drained soil is necessary; then plow to a depth of at least nine inches. The plow in each furrow should be followed by a subsoiler, which will loosen the soil to the depth of five or six inches or more. The soil should be thoroughly worked the day before planting, until it is reduced to perfect tilth. Hand planting is preferred for small lots; but where several acres are to be seeded the garden drill is the best. Hand planting should be in hills consisting of several seed, requiring from ten to fifteen pounds per acre. In planting in drills it is necessary to plant from fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre. If the soil be moist and in excellent condition the seed should not be covered more than half an inch, but if very dry one and one-half inches is not too much. Plant early—not later than the middle of May.

Thorough cultivation is necessary. When the beets show four leaves thinning should take place, leaving a vigorous plant every eight or ten inches. Where the beets rise above the ground they should be hilled up at each cultivation, as the part that ripens above ground is of no value for sugar-making. Cultivation should stop as soon as the leaves cover the ground, and the plants given time to ripen and develop saccharine matter. Prolonged cultivation stimulates the growth too much, thereby reducing the production of sugar.

In regard to procuring the best variety of seed, we will refer our readers to either Sugar Inspector Geo. F. Kellogg, of Sterling, Kas., or Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kas.

Since writing the above word comes from Salina, Kas., that a mass meeting of farmers was held at that place Saturday, March 28, to consider the sugar-beet industry. They were addressed by Dr. Scheitwiler, from Germany, and others. About 100 farmers agreed to plant beets this season. The seed will be furnished them from Germany. If the industry succeeds a German syndicate will put in a \$500,000 sugar factory there.

An Open Letter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of March 4 you publish a letter from a Chicago commission firm that, to my mind, has the right ring; and if heeded by Kansas farmers, will fruit thirty, sixty and one hundred fold, and greatly mitigate the now Macedonia cry for help. It has long been the opinion of the writer that there are too many farmers in Kansas possessed with braggadocious souls, and who, like pharisees, delight to make broad their phylacteries, when in reality they possess nothing that would commend them to a grateful public above that of their neighbors. Neary in every instance you will find the above-described pharisee the one that will take the pains to furnish his county papers and whomsoever with exaggerated reports of the condition of his growing grain yield per acre, and number of acres harvested; and so well pleased is he with Kansas and his immediate surroundings that a very little flattery on the part of the second party will bring on his hypocritical hysterics, and to the half of his kingdom he is ready and willing, over his own signature, to have anything published that the party of the second part may suggest. I have now in mind farmers who reported their wheat averaging forty bushels per acre, when I know that they only paid the thrasher for fifteen bushels per acre. Their corn was going to yield sixty bushels per acre, and it was so published in the county paper; when husked, however, it lacked forty-five bushels per acre of giving the yield as published. But then it is to be remembered that the corn crop was nearly a failure, and the old crop of corn still on hand was quite large, and it was quite necessary for obvious reasons, that such reports precede the crop to market, otherwise the poor fellow who perchance had a few bushels to sell might get a fair price for same.

I do not wish to be understood as being averse to giving crop reports, etc., but I do wish to be put on record assaying that there are entirely too many exaggerated reports pertaining to crops published broadcast throughout the country, emanating from parties in Kansas. Let them be friends or enemies to the farmers—I care not which—they are, nevertheless, working great hardships on the farmers, and, as this firm says: "Year after year, about this time, they begin making statements, and keep it up month after month,

until the world begins to believe they are to be deluged with wheat, and we find it almost impossible to get a fair price," etc., when the reverse should be the case, and would be were it not for the reasons above named.

In the spring of 1890, and up to June of same year, the press of Kansas, in giving reports pertaining to the wheat crop, variously estimated the crop at from 40,000,000 to 48,000,000 bushels, but when the crop was harvested and threshed and a more accurate report given, we find that it fell short nearly one-half. Of course by this time the crop of 1889, on hand in the spring of same year, was disposed of, and that in the face of the prospect for the crop of 1890, as above given. To say that said reports had no effect on the market would be simply telling what George Washington did not tell.

I am satisfied in my mind that the farmers of Kansas lost at least \$100,000 on their wheat crop of 1889; and I charge the major part thereof to the press of Kansas, if the letter from the Chicago firm published in the KANSAS FARMER of March 4th can be taken as true—and no reasons exist to discredit the same—but judging the present by the past, we have good grounds for believing it. Kansas farmers will again be called on to donate at least the sum aforesaid, if not much more, as the fallacious reports have reached our foreign market; and as stated by the firm afore-mentioned, have caused a decline of 2 cents per bushel, with more to follow, should the elements to the farmers continue to misrepresent matters.

I think it would be far better for the people of Kansas, and the farmers more particular to keep their mouths shut.

The old cry that the resources of this great State need more advertising is all "bosh." I prefer one man coming here on his own motion to nine coming on the strength of glittering advertisements; as the first party will be an addition to the State, whereas the latter will, after being sorely disappointed, go back to their "wife's relations," and sure enough will advertise Kansas in person and mouth, too.

Some seem to think it necessary, in order to keep up the credit of the State and to induce immigration; that such reports be sent to every hamlet and city in the United States. That being the case, why is it that a retrograde movement has existed in Kansas for the last three years just passed. The corn crop for the year 1889 was estimated at 256,000,000 bushels; both wheat and oats an average crop, but when and where did the immigrant alight? Echo answers, where?

I hope, as suggested by the Chicago letter, our legislature will pass a resolution condemning the *modus operandi* in toto in matter above referred to. C. MYERS.
Windom, Kas., March 10, 1891.

We find upon examining the market reports from Chicago on the dates mentioned in the letter referred to by Mr. Myers, that on February 25, when the report of a brilliant wheat prospect for Kansas was sent out, the price of wheat was quoted: No. 2 spring, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ @94c; No. 3 spring, 87@91c; No. 2 red, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ @96 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with Kansas City prices much lower.

On March 4, a week later, Chicago market quoted No. 2 spring, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ @94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3 red, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ @87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with corresponding increase in Kansas City market.

On March 18, two weeks later, Chicago market quoted No. 2 spring, 99@99 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3 spring, 94@94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2 red, \$1.01@1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$, with corresponding increase in Kansas City and St. Louis.

On March 25 Chicago quoted No. 2 spring \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 spring, 94c; No. 2 red, \$1.04@1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$, with Kansas City prices following.

By referring to our market reports today can be seen the present prices.

Perhaps Brother Myers was a little too fearful of the good words which were spoken for Kansas. Good words seldom kill. In this case they did no harm. Perhaps the Chicago firm had a purpose of their own in sending out their sympathetic letter. Reports of crop prospects undoubtedly have effect upon the market, but while the report from Kansas has been and is good, yet from other parts of this country and Europe comes the information that the wheat crop will probably be very light.

Use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer and your thin gray locks will thicken up and be restored to their youthful color, vigor, and beauty.

Horticulture.

KANSAS FRUIT MANUAL.

As Prepared and Published by the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

THE BLACKBERRY.

This delicious fruit is highly prized by the people, in all sections of the State where grown, being about the last to ripen in the small-fruit season. It is a native of our forest lands, and its twin sister, the dewberry, thrives in some sections along the heads and skirts of ravines. A few varieties are successfully and profitably grown in nearly every county in Kansas, where it has been planted and given ordinary culture.

Site.—This fruit thrives quite well on any location not liable to be visited with late frost in spring-time.

Elevation.—A comparative elevation is as important as with all other classes, and for the reasons heretofore given.

Slope.—Avoid a southwestern slope, or exposure. Any other is preferred.

Soil.—A light, warm soil, having a porous clay subsoil (red or yellow preferred), is best suited to its culture.

Drainage.—Either natural or artificial, is essential to success.

Wind-breaks.—These are valuable when constructed on the south and southwest, as a protection during the growing and fruiting season.

Time for Planting.—The best results have followed spring planting.

Distance Apart.—Most experienced growers prefer the rows to be eight feet apart, and plants two and a half feet in the row, for the large-growing varieties. For those of a dwarf habit, the rows may be only six feet apart.

Preparing and Laying Off the Ground.—Plow as deeply as practicable, and if the subsoil is not naturally porous, follow with a subsoil plow late in the fall, and the following spring harrow it well and level down with a platform drag. Stake off places for the rows, and along these open deep furrows with a two-horse plow, if strong-rooted plants are to be used; but if root cuttings, then with a one-horse plow.

Selecting Plants.—Strong-grown and well-rooted suckers are the best. These may be dug in the fall and "heeled in" during the winter, or taken from an old plantation in early spring and set out at once. In either practice care should be given to protect their roots from drying winds and the sun. Root-cuttings should be made in the fall—using none less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, and from four to six inches in length, and packed in moist soil or sand, and stored in a cool damp cellar. In early spring set them in the permanent plantation, or in nursery rows. Cultivate one season, and the following spring transplant into rows the same as recommended for rooted plants.

Planting.—When the land is in good working condition, take the plants from the "heeling in" trenches, or from a plantation, dip their roots in a thin mud, and set in furrows in the following manner, viz.: One man with a bundle of plants places one in an upright position in the furrow every two or three feet apart; holding it in place while with his foot he draws around it sufficient earth to cover the roots, and then firmly tramp the earth down. This will hold it in position until another man following fills up around the plant until the furrow is full. As soon as the planting is completed, turn the ground with a plow to the row, filling the furrow opened for the plants. Dewberry plants, the same as Blackcap raspberry. (See "Kansas Fruit Manual" in KANSAS FARMER next week, April 8, 1891.)

Cultivation.—This work may be given similar to the recommendations for raspberry plantations. (See "Kansas Fruit Manual" in KANSAS FARMER next week, April 8, 1891.) During the first year garden vegetables may be grown between the rows, or even a plantation of strawberries may be profitably grown without injury to the plants.

Pruning.—It is not best to summer trim the plants the first season after planted, but "shorten-in" their tips the following spring, and each year thereafter, as soon as the new canes reach a height of one and a half or two feet "pinch off" the ends, which will encourage lateral growth and strengthen the main stems. Each spring the laterals should be shortened to within a foot of the stem. There is an advantage in not removing the old and

dead canes until the winter is past, as they will collect the snows and afford shelter to stalk and roots during cold weather. Only four to six canes should be allowed to form from any one plant in any season.

Gathering and Marketing the Fruit.—About the same methods recommended for the strawberry should be adopted in the handling of this fruit. (See "The Strawberry," in "Kansas Fruit Manual," in KANSAS FARMER, April 15, 1891.) Like all soft fruits, it should never be handled when wet, or be exposed to the sun or winds after picked.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

Northern District.—Early—(1) Kittatinny, (2) Early Harvest, (3) Taylor, (4) Early Cluster, (5) Brunton's Early. Late—(1) Snyder, (2) Lawton, (3) Stone's Early.

Central District.—Early—(1) Kittatinny, (2) Early Harvest, (3) Wilson Jr., (4) Brunton's Early. Late—(1) Snyder, (2) Lawton, (3) Kittatinny, (4) Western Triumph, (5) Taylor.

Southern District.—Early—(1) Kittatinny, (2) Early Harvest, (3) Willson's Early, (4) Taylor (Prolific). Late—(1) Snyder, (2) Lawton, (3) McCracken.

NOTE.—For the southern tier of counties the Kittatinny and Lawton generally succeed, but have proven too tender generally in the northern and in some portions of the central district; while the Snyder and Taylor have not been injured seriously by either in any large portion of the State.

THE CURRANT.

This healthful fruit has been annually increasing in successful culture, until at the present time its culture can be safely undertaken in a large portion of the State. From the time at which the plant enters its dormant state (which is generally by the middle of August) until it commences its growth the following spring, is the period of its trials, owing to the debilitating effect of extremely hot and dry weather commonly occurring during the after part of the summer, and which is followed by the extreme cold of winter.

Location.—The borders and corners of a garden, or any place which will afford shade and shelter from the midday sun and hot winds, is preferred, and will furnish the best results, but in some portions of the State it has become successful even in open-field culture.

Elevation and Slope.—Neither of these requires attention in its culture.

Soil.—A clay loam that retains moisture and coolness is preferred. Light sandy or friable soils are not desirable.

Drainage.—Such as will prevent a stagnant condition during heavy rainfalls, is essential.

Wind-breaks.—Shelters which will protect the plants from hot south winds should be constructed. These may be made of low-growing trees, or even a common board fence or stone wall on the south will form all needed shelter for several rows which run east and west.

Time for Planting.—It can be safely done in autumn, and the sooner after the leaves have dropped the better. If deferred until spring it should be done as soon as the frost leaves the ground and a proper preparation can be secured.

Preparation of the Land.—It should be deeply stirred and thoroughly pulverized, and made rich with well-rotted manure.

Selecting Plants.—Strong, healthy and well-rooted one-year-old plants are preferable.

Distance to Plant.—Set in rows five feet apart and three feet in the row.

Planting.—Before setting, the long, straggling roots should be "shortened-in," and bruised portions cut off, and remaining ones dipped into a thin mud. The top should be reduced by cutting back all of the last year's growth to within four or five inches of the crown. Set in holes or in a furrow, sufficiently deep and large to admit of the roots spread out in natural position. Fill in with surface soil, working it well in among the roots with the hand, then close up around the plant so that when the earth is firmly settled the roots will be well covered. As with plants of all classes, their roots should be kept moist and protected from the time they are taken from the ground until reset.

Cultivation.—The land should be kept in good tith at all times during the growing season, and especially during the latter part of summer, unless mulching is used, which performs a good service in keeping the ground cool and moist through the heated season. These conditions secure a strong, healthy fruit bud for the next year's crop, to which its abundance, full

Bruised, Sprained, Cut
and USED UP
H O R S E S
REPAIRED WITH
PHENOL SODIQUÉ
No Stable, Farm or Stock-owner
should be without a bottle.
HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia. For sale by Druggists.

THE ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1, Farm Harness, For 18 Years have dealt direct with consumers, No. 3, \$40
\$24.50 at wholesale prices, saving them the dealer's profit.
We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for two years. Any one who can write can order a Buggy or Harness from us, as well as pay \$10 to \$50 to some middle-man to order for them. We give no credit, and have

ONE PRICE ONLY
Platforms, 3-Spring or Combination Wagons, \$60; same as others sell at \$85.
Top Buggies \$65; good as sold at \$90.
Carts at \$100, same as sell for \$135.
Platform, \$110; same as sell at \$150.
Fine Road Cart—with dash—\$15.
We take all risk of damage in shipping. Boxing free.

OUR HARNESS
Are all No. 1 Oak Leather.
Single, \$9 to \$25.
Light Double, \$20 to \$40.
64-page Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address **W. B. PRATT, Secretary, ELKHART, IND.**



clusters and excellence of character are largely indebted.

Picking.—The recommendations given for the strawberry (see "Kansas Fruit Manual" in KANSAS FARMER, April 15, 1891,) are to be observed in reference to this fruit. It must be picked by the stem, and not stripped off, and all defective and unripe berries removed from the clusters. When the box is being filled, a few gentle raps should be given to settle the clusters into place. All the conveniences and same character of boxes and crates used in the handling of other small fruits are equally adapted to this.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

Northern District.—(1) Red Dutch, (2) Cherry, (3) White Grape, (4) White Dutch, (5) Fay's Prolific.

Central District.—(1) Red Dutch, (2) White Grape, (3) Cherry, (4) White Dutch, (5) Fay's Prolific.

Southern District.—(1) Red Dutch, (2) White, (3) Cherry, (4) White Grape, (5) Fay's Prolific, (6) Black Naples, (7) Versailles, (8) Lee's Prolific.

Douglas County Fruit Growers.

At the regular meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, Saturday, March 21, many interesting subjects were under discussion. The condition of the fruit trees and berry stock were more than satisfactory, except where raspberry vines had been affected by the continued hot weather and lack of moisture last fall. The prospect for a full crop of fruit in Douglas county is reported as probably brighter than the growers anticipated two weeks ago. There was little frost in the ground at any time during the winter, and the recent warm rains not only drew out what there was, but soaked deep into the subsoil. The snow following the rain further aided in moistening the subsoil, until now there is little to be feared of drought, and unless there are visitations of late frosts or hail, there is every reason to believe the fruit crop will be large.

So far there has been no planting this season, owing to the continued moisture and cold weather, but the soil is in excellent condition, and later planting under these circumstances will bring good results. Unless late frosts or severe hail catch the now swelling buds on the fruit trees and vines, Douglas county will surpass her usual excellent yield. There were many improvements suggested in the handling of fruit and care of orchards, suggestions which, if carried out, will prove of much benefit.

Mr. D. G. Watt, who had just returned from an extended trip to Colorado and western Kansas, discussed the fruit culture and markets of those sections. He was not greatly impressed with Colorado's importance as a fruit-growing State, although his observations were confined to the eastern slope. Irrigated fruit, he contended, was not equal in flavor or quality to that grown where nature furnished moisture. Regarding the nature of fruit in western Kansas, Mr. Watt gave his observations of that growing in the Arkan-

sas valley, and especially at Garden City, speaking in glowing terms of the young orchards in that locality. The peaches, pears, apples and cherries were in excellent condition there.

Apple Twig Borer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your favor of the 19th inst., enclosing postal card from Mr. Henry White, with accompanying specimen of beetle and injured twigs, duly received. The insect is the apple twig borer (*amphicerus bicaudatus*, Say), which is common in the whole Mississippi valley, and has been noted east of the Alleghenies. It is found as far south as Texas. Riley mentions it as very common in Missouri.

This beetle differs from the majority of other injurious beetles, in that it does its injury in the orchard during the adult state rather than in the larval stage. The adult males and females bore in twigs of the apple, pear, peach, sumach and grape, entering just at a bud and working down one and one-half or two inches through the center of the twig. The beetles remain in these holes through the fall and winter, flying out in the early spring and "depositing eggs in unhealthy or dead wood in the vineyard and elsewhere, at least two shrubs being known as its food-plants." (Popenoe.) The larvae come to maturity late in the summer, and flying into our orchards, the beetles bore into our trees during the fall. They are especially partial to apple trees and grape canes. The bored-into twigs are usually broken off by the wind; or, if not broken off, the leaves get withered and brown.

The only remedy is to prune off the infected twigs and burn them with the beetles inside. This should be done early in the spring, before the beetles begin flying. Professor Popenoe suggests that, as the beetle is found on the vines pairing in warm, bright weather, the grape-grower may then find it profitable to collect and destroy the insects, knowing that the destruction of a single parent at this time means the reduction of the brood by many.

The greatest damage done by these beetles is to nursery stock, as they are not usually sufficiently numerous to injure the large trees of the orchard.

The males may be told from the females by having two small projections or horny points upon the tips of the wing-covers.

F. H. SNOW.

State University, Lawrence, Kas.

Planting An Orchard.

Mr. Durkes, of Weston, Mo., and member of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, reports orchards in good condition. In regard to planting an orchard he recommends: Thorough preparation of the soil. Where there is no lack of room for an orchard, apples should be placed thirty feet apart. When a small orchard is to be planted the trees can be set closer, but the ground must be thoroughly cultivated. Standard pears should be planted from sixteen to eighteen feet apart. After planting it is well to cultivate the ground

between the trees by planting such crops as corn, potatoes, etc., until the trees are large enough to require all the space for themselves. Close to the trees the ground should be undisturbed. "Constant cultivation is the life of an orchard." On a small place the space between trees can be filled in with small fruit, as the constant cultivation and fertilizing which these require will also benefit the trees. Apples should be headed three feet high; on prairies rather lower than higher.

For a commercial orchard Mr. Durkes recommends "Ben Davis," planted in much larger proportion than any other. Next, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Willow Twig.

Condition of Missouri Fruit.

L. A. Goodman, Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, reports to the KANSAS FARMER the following condition of the fruit crop of that State on March 12, 1891:

Apples.—From all parts of the State come flattering reports, and only where the orchards held a very full crop last year is there any doubt about the prospect.

Pears.—We find some injury in the northern part of the State, and in very many portions damage is done to the Le Conte.

Peaches.—In the northwestern part of the State they are killed, and very badly injured all along the northern portion, until you come to the eastern portion, where the prospects are 50 per cent.

The injury seems to drop down below the Missouri river in the western portion into Jackson, Cass and Johnson counties, where it ranges from 50 per cent. to 70 per cent.

The injury seems to be lighter as you go east, and the line of injury recrosses the river below Boone county, and the counties near St. Charles seem to be all right again.

The southern part of the State seems to be free from injury and the prospects bright.

I fear that the cold of March 1 has done more injury than has been reported, and that we will find other places injured when closer examination is made.

But when we take into account that there are ten times as many buds as we want peaches on the trees, and we can easily lose that many and then have a good crop of peaches of better size and quality than ever, we see that we must not get frightened to soon.

Plums.—The wild goose varieties are also badly injured, as well as the Kelsey and Prunes Simon.

Cherries.—Seem to be very little injured yet, and prospects good.

Grapes.—Prospects never better.

Raspberries, Blackberries and Strawberries.—Are all right, except in the northwestern part of the State, where they were injured by the dry weather of last summer, but as this is only local it does not injure the prospects to any great extent.

While these reports still seem very favorable, we cannot hide our anxiety as to the coming two weeks or so, for we are anxious to see a full crop of fruit this year. Another report will be sent out April 1, and we can then count on the prospects more surely.

A Mammoth Establishment.

E. H. Fay, manager of the Chautauqua (New York) Grape-Growers' Association, writes as follows to the Chautauqua Farmer:

"To any one interested in the grape industry it will be a pleasure to visit the immense concern of Geo. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y. His cellars in capacity are by far the largest, most complete and convenient in the United States, and contain to-day doubtless the most grape vines ever stored by one firm in this country, or in the world. These vines are the largest, strongest, healthiest and best-grown lot of vines I have ever seen. Labor-saving conveniences, large sorting, cutting and store-rooms, with a place for everything, and everything in its place, lessen confusion, prevent mistakes, and reduce the cost of growing and shipping grape vines much below what they can be grown in small quantities. A perfectly competent, experienced and efficient force of employes makes business move like machinery. The item of labor here is not small, some on hundred and twenty-five hands and twenty to thirty horses being employed in planting, etc., and thirty to forty men for cellar work in winter. Where do all these



Successful Farmers
— ALL PUT ON —
"Neponset" Waterproof Fabrics.

WHERE? On the ROOFS and SIDES of BARNs, SHEDS, POULTRY HOUSES, etc.

LOW COST.

It is WATER PROOF, AIR TIGHT. Clean to handle. Easy to put on. As durable as shingles.

WRITE us and we will send you FREE, samples and full particulars.

S. E. BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

F. W. BIRD & SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

EAST WALPOLE, MASS. For Sale by Dealers.

grape vines go to? From Maine to Florida, and to Pacific coast, and almost innumerable points intermediate. This year nearly every vineyard region in this Union is having now the same grape boom as our Lake Erie belt. Some idea as to the extent of the business of this firm can be formed when the fact is considered that two hundred and seventy-three (two-horse) wagon loads of vines and plants (aggregating millions of grape vines alone) are now stored in Mr. Josselyn's cellars for the coming spring trade, and Mr. Josselyn thinks this amount not half enough to supply his customers.

Major Holsinger, entomologist of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, predicts trouble with the codling moth and curculio next season, on account of the large fruit crop during the past year, and suggests that too much reliance should not be placed in spraying alone.

One Mighty Truth,

Far more immutable than the laws of the Medes and Persians is this, Health is the blessing, priceless, above all others. Without it who shall succeed? Small ailments, temporary indigestion, constriction of the bowels, a chill, inactivity of the kidneys may, aye, do culminate disastrously. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters checkmate these in short order.

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA AND PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 18, 1890.

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

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

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

SEEDS CURRIE BROTHERS Milwaukee, Wis.

Plants, Apple Trees, and a large General Nursery Stock. Price lists free. KELSEY & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

CECIL'S NURSERY AND FRUIT FARM. Get my prices on WARFIELD and MOORE'S EARLY Strawberry Plants. Also general assortment of Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, etc. Address: J. F. CECIL, North Topeka, Kas.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (80 varieties) AND ROSES (40 varieties) EXCLUSIVELY, at the very lowest prices. Send for price list, giving culture directions, to W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kas.

ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.

All kinds of small fruit plants. Strawberries our specialty. Prices low. Write for Descriptive Price List. DIXON & SON, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.

DAKOTA SEEDS
EARLY VEGETABLES AND BIG PRICES. The result of using seeds grown in our short seasons and cold climate. This is the testimony of our Southern and Eastern customers. Send for our free Catalogue. F. J. MATTS & CO., Huron, South Dakota.

FAY CURRANT HEADQUARTERS. GRAPES
BEST & CHEAPEST
NEW GRAPES
Gather, Rockwood, Eaton, Meyer and all others New and Old. Small Fruits. Catalogue Free. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N.Y.

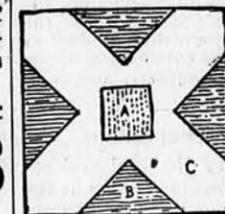
FRESH KANSAS SEEDS.

OUR NOVELTIES:—Jerusalem and Kansas White King Corn, Denver Market Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon.
OUR SPECIALTIES:—Alfalfa, Espersette and all other Grass Seeds, Kamr Corn, Milo Maize, Seed Corn, Millet and all other Field Seeds. Tree seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. In fact everything in the Seed line. Our Beautiful Catalogue mailed FREE on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kans.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE.

Send 4c. in stamps and we will send a packet of the great novelty, THE PERSIAN MONARCH MUSKMELON, the finest flavored melon grown. Box B. BOUK & HUPERT, Greenwood, Neb.



AN ELEGANT FLOWER BED FOR 25 Cts.

We will furnish 20 designs for beds of flowering plants, with full instructions showing names of varieties and number of plants required to fill the show beds at a cost of from 15 cents to \$1 each. It requires knowledge and taste, not wealth, to possess elegant beds of flowers. Think of a fine bed all summer for a few cents! These designs mailed, with Vick's Floral Guide, for 1891, on receipt of 10 cents. Now is the time to plan. Send at once.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

20 Greenhouse Plants \$1

Six Hardy Shrubs or Climbers \$1, assorted. Haverland, Jesse and Bubach Strawberry \$4 1,000. Snyder and Taylor Blackberry \$3 per 1,000. Hopkins and Gregg Raspberry \$5 per 1,000. Asparagus Roots, 2-year, \$6 per 1,000. Rhubarb Roots, 2-year, \$5 per 1,000. Large stock Summer Flowering Bulbs. Plants by mail or express. Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kas.

Alfalfa Seed

For sale. Car lots or less.

Also JERUSALEM CORN for sale. R.J. Mefford, Seedsman, Garden City, Kas. Grower and Dealer.

Garden Seeds.

THE HARNDEN SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Catalogue and Price List on application. Michigan-grown Seed Potatoes a specialty.

Forest Tree Seedlings!

Red Cedars, Fruit Trees and Plants. Largest stock, lowest prices. Mammoth Dewberry, luscious to the core—best berry for the prairies. Black Locust, Russian Mulberry, Tulip Tree, Box Elder, Ash, Elm, Walnut, Cottonwood, etc. I retail at wholesale prices. Save 80 per cent. and write for my Price Lists. GEO. C. HANFORD, Address: Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

\$25 PAID IN PRIZES!

to the growers of the largest specimens of the best Mangel Wurzel yet introduced.

THE GOLDEN KING.

This is undoubtedly the finest and most profitable food that can be grown for hogs and cattle, and especially milk cows. Yields from forty to sixty tons per acre. Sure crop in dry seasons. Send 25 cents for package of seed and conditions. LEAMING CORN—Ninety-day Yellow, at \$1.10 per bushel, sacked. A full stock of seeds constantly on hand. Address: H. B. BASSLER, Manhattan, Kas.

379 FRUIT TREES

Varieties VINES, PLANTS, Etc. Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Send for catalogue. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

Forest Trees

And EVERGREENS. One hundred varieties. Small Seedlings for Tree Claims and Groves. Large Trees for Streets and Parks. I will not be undersold. Catalogue free. Geo. Finney, Evergreen, Wis.

100 TREES FREE BY MAIL

To every yearly subscriber to Ornamental and Forest Tree Grower, a live, enterprising, and independent Monthly devoted to Tree and Plant culture. Subscription price 50 cts. per yr., including premium of 100 fine little evergreens, your choice of 3 varieties. Sample copy of the paper and samples of the 3 varieties of premium trees sent FREE to any address. Send postal. O. AND F. TREE GROWER, Evergreen, Wis.

SEEDS ESTAB. 1838 CINCINNATI. J. M. McCULLOUGH'S SONS PLANTS 124 and 126 Walnut Street Every-thing for Farm and Garden. Catalogues free. BULBS

EVERGREENS

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES 50,000,000 trees for spring trade. No agents employed. All trees sold direct from the Nurseries. Send for our catalogue, mention this paper, and you will receive by return mail a valuable work, (How to Grow EVERGREENS), and a coupon good for 50 cents worth of Trees FREE. Our Evergreen and Forest Trees are all grown from seed on our own grounds. Prices lower than the lowest. We send them by Mail and Express, prepaid. Address: THE E. H. RICKER CO. Established 1854. Incorporated 1893. 7th year. Elgin Nurseries, Elgin, Ill.

The Wellhouse Orchard.

In response to an inquiry as to the value of lime for fruit trees, Hon. F. Wellhouse, the famous apple orchard king, replied:

"Lime is a very necessary ingredient in all soil used in the production of fruit or grain. We have in Leavenworth county 227 acres, and in Miami county 160 acres in orchard, making the largest orchard in the United States. This is the eleventh crop that has been harvested in these orchards."

The land is owned by L. B. Wheat, of Leavenworth, and Wellhouse & Son receive half the proceeds for their care and attention. The extent of their business is shown by the fact that last year's crop gave a yield of 79,170 bushels—more than double any of the previous yields, the next largest having been gathered in 1886, making 34,900 bushels. The gross receipts of last year's crop were \$50,000. For several months 160 men were employed gathering the fruit, and \$7,000 were paid in wages and getting the crop to market. Thus it will be seen that about \$100 were cleared off every acre.

On the 437 acres grew six varieties of apples—Ben Davis, 225 acres; Missouri Pippin, 70 acres; Winesap, 70 acres; Jonathan, 40 acres; Cooper's Early, 16 acres; and Maiden Blush, 16 acres. Mr. Wellhouse considers the Cooper's Early variety not worth planting; the Winesap does not pay; and the Maiden Blush variety is not much better. He considers the Missouri Pippin the best paying apple in his orchard, the Ben Davis next, and the Jonathan third.

Is the Mole the Gardener's Friend?

Read by Major Frank Holsinger, of Rosedale, Kansas, before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society:

It does seem that something should be done to preserve the lawns from the unsightliness in which the mole leaves them. All around we see evidences of their existence. But let me call your attention to the conditions of such lawns. Were I to cut a section of the sod, I could show you the cause in quantities of white grubs. The presence of the mole is to feed on this larva, and could you but count the numbers of this enemy (the grub) to horticulture, you would learn to estimate the value of the mole.

I think the time is coming when the mole will be preserved and encouraged. They are never killed on my grounds. I think the mole traps should be relegated to the eighteenth century. Every investigation goes to show that they live on insects, and that they starve on cereals and vegetables. When confined (as they may be in a tight box) they have been known to consume as many as 700 grubs in twenty-four hours. I placed in a tight box in a peck of soil, fifty-six white grubs, two cut-worms and a mole. Next day I emptied and carefully examined the contents, and found five grubs with no cut-worms. I then took twenty-four grains of corn, soaked so as to be soft and tender, and put them in the same box. Two days later I emptied and counted the contents. Result, twenty-four grains of corn and a badly shriveled mole, showing signs of hunger.

It was a Mr. Landis, I think, who first came to the assistance of the mole. On his ground at Vineland, N. J., he paid 25 cents for all the moles that were sent to him. He was ridiculed, but all knew that his enterprise was a great success. To attack a popular idea is unpopular, and it takes a long time to make reform; the mole trap will be sold. Cultivate the moles, and as soon as the larvae are eradicated, the mole will leave the lawn for other pastures. Depend upon it, that whenever evidences of the mole are found, there you will find the white grub.

Healthy Poultry.

Above every other point, our efforts should be to have our poultry healthy and to keep them so; but to do this requires a great deal of foresight and care on the part of the owner. At this season of the year there is nothing that more enjoys the warm sun than the poultry, and its effects upon them are very beneficial. While, on the other hand, if they are exposed to the hot sun in the summer, and have no place to retreat to get out of it into the shade, disease and loss are sure to follow; not temporary disease or loss, but a permanent loss. Just so long as you keep a lot of poultry that has once been so exposed, you are laboring under difficulties, from

the fact that such will never give as good satisfaction, and are more liable to be attacked by disease than poultry that have been properly cared for. The same rule will hold good with poultry that have once been stunted by improper or insufficient feeding; they will never come up to the "high-water mark." No matter what treatment they receive, they have been injured, and will never fully recover therefrom; so that if we wish to have good, healthy, strong and paying poultry, we should concentrate our every effort in keeping them from being injured or broken down before their time of usefulness arrives.

If a fruit tree gets injured the loss to the tree is not much, but when we go to gather in the fruit is the time that tells the story.

First of all, good, sound, healthy stock; then with proper care and foresight, when egg harvest time arrives we will not be disappointed, but we may expect to be rewarded for our care and trouble. The successful poultryman must appoint himself general in command, and look all around, or the enemy may get in on his rear or flanks.

Forty Years Ago To-Day.

The Pioneer Newspaper Advertising Agency of S. H. Parvin's Sons was established in Cincinnati on the 27th of March, 1851, forty years ago. It has kept pace with the advancement of civilization and the demands of the times. From a small beginning the business has gradually grown into one of immense proportions, having unlimited credit with the entire newspaper press of the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

One noticeable feature is the fact that during all these years having maintained a high standard of integrity, the Parvin Agency have, through fair dealing, gained the confidence and good will alike of both advertisers and publishers, thus enabling them to secure for their many patrons the most favorable considerations at the hands of publishers.

The success of such a reliable firm is chronicled with pleasure. The Parvin Agency, infused with the spirit of progressive men of experience, and a thorough knowledge of the advertising field, has gained for them a world-wide reputation and produced fortunes for many of their customers.

After forty years of creditable business experience in the field of advertising, the firm of S. H. Parvin's Sons deserve the hearty and cordial recognition, as well as congratulations, of the entire press of the country.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, March 27, 1891.*

Shawnee County Fruit-Raisers.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will meet in regular session at the Board of Trade rooms, Knox building, Saturday, April 4, at 1 p. m. Topics: "Strawberries—Their Culture and Marketing," led by B. F. Smith, of Lawrence; "Small Fruits—What to Raise for Profit," led by H. A. Heath. These topics will be open for general discussion.

W. F. File, Secretary.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

At Endora, Douglas county, the Union Iron Works has just built and fitted out with their excellent machinery a grain elevator. It is owned by parties in the city of Endora, and is doing excellent work. Write the Union Iron Works, Kansas City, Mo., for prices, plans, and all information regarding the construction of grain elevators. Plans free.

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.

How Much is the Freight?

Send 10 cents for the horse book. It tells you all about our celebrated buggies, and gives the freight charge to your place. Pioneer Buggy Co. Columbus, O.

On receipt of 2-cent stamp to pay postage, the beautiful Wabash calendar will be mailed to you.

H. N. GARLAND, W. P. A., N. W. Cor. Ninth and Delaware streets, Kansas City, Mo.

Cheap Ride to California.

If it costs \$35 to buy a ticket to southern California via Santa Fe Route (quickest and shortest line), and in California you regain lost health or wealth, it's a cheap trip, isn't it? The mascot in this case is the Santa Fe route.

Special Offer.

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

Easy as a Cradle.

Each vestibule sleeper on the Santa Fe Route "Cannonball" train between Denver and Chicago is as easy as a cradle. Chair cars, library cars and day coaches are arranged with conveniences that satisfy the most fastidious traveler. No prettier, swifter or more comfortable train has ever cut a hole in the night.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. March 30, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 2,108. Beef steers 15a25c higher since Friday, at \$4 90a8 00; cows, \$1 75a 4 25; bulls, \$2 00a3 30; heifers, \$1 90a4 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 35a4 10. HOGS—Receipts 2,348. Light run and 10a15c higher. Bulk of sales, \$4 25a4 45; pigs, \$3 10a 4 25. SHEEP—Receipts 473, with market strong at \$4 60a5 10.

Chicago. March 30, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 11,000. Best beefs, \$5 60a 6 35; good, \$4 90a5 50; medium, \$4 35a4 85; common, \$4 00a4 35; stockers, \$2 40a2 80; feeders, \$2 75a3 65; bulls, \$1 25a3 65; cows, \$1 40a3 75. HOGS—Receipts 25,000. Mixed, \$4 35a4 90; heavy, \$4 40a5 10; light weights, \$4 25a4 85. SHEEP—Receipts 11,000. Natives, \$3 25a5 55; Western corn-fed, \$4 50a5 40; lambs, per cwt., \$5 25a6 40.

St. Louis. March 30, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 2,100. No good grades among offerings. Native steers, common to best, \$4 00a5 85; Texans, common to good, \$3 70 a4 15. HOGS—Receipts 2,900. Bulk of sales, \$4 35a 4 60; range, \$3 90a4 80. SHEEP—Receipts 2,500. Natives, \$4 00a5 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. March 30, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts for 48 hours 16,000 bushels. There was not only good demand, but higher prices all round. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 95c; No. 3 hard, 90c; No. 2 red, 90c; No. 3 red, 85c. CORN—Receipts 19,000 bushels. Market bullish. No. 2 mixed, 62a6 3/4c. OATS—Receipts 16,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 51 1/2c. RYE—Receipts light. No. 2, 85c. No. 3, 80c. BRAN—Firm and in good demand. We quote car lots, bulk, \$2c per cwt., and sacked at \$2c per cwt. FLAXSEED—Steady and in good demand. We quote crushing at \$1 12a1 15 per bushel upon the basis of pure; sowing, \$1 50; sack, 10a20c. CASTOR SEEDS—None coming in; prices nominal. We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 30 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less; sowing, \$2 00 per bushel.

HAY—Receipts for the past 48 hours 140 tons, and shipments 15 tons. Demand good and prices firm, owing to the absence of stocks. We quote new prairie fancy, \$15 00; good to choice, \$14 00a14 50; prime, \$12 00a12 50; common, \$9 50a 10 50. Timothy, good to choice, \$15 00.

Chicago. March 30, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 27,000 bushels, shipments 33,000 bushels. No 2 spring, \$1 02a1 02 1/2; No. 3 spring, 95c; No. 2 red, \$1 03a1 04. CORN—Receipts 35,000 bushels, shipments 94,000 bushels. No. 2, 67 1/2c. OATS—Receipts 170,000 bushels, shipments 130,000 bushels. No. 2, 53c; No. 2 white, 54 1/2a 55 1/2c; No. 3 white, 53a54 1/2c. RYE—Receipts 4,000 bushels, shipments 18,000 bushels. No. 2, 85 1/2a86c. BARLEY—Receipts 22,000 bushels, shipments 17,000 bushels. No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 70a73c; No. 4, 67a72c. SEEDS—Flaxseed, No. 1, \$1 20 1/4; prime timothy seed, \$1 27a1 28.

St. Louis. March 30, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 52,000 bushels, shipments 13,000 bushels. Market opened firm and closed higher. No. 2 red, cash, \$1 03a1 03 1/2. CORN—Receipts 62,000 bushels, shipments 115,000 bushels. Market opened higher and closed firm. No. 2 cash, 64a64 1/2c. OATS—Receipts 31,000 bushels, shipments 15,000 bushels. Market firm and higher. No. 2, 53 1/2c. BARLEY—Receipts 6,000 bushels, no shipments. Market firm. Minnesota, 72a75c. HAY—Firm. Choice to fancy prairie, \$10 00a 12 00; choice to fancy timothy, \$12 00a13 50. BRAN—Steady. Sacked, f. o. b., this side, \$1. FLAXSEED—Quiet. Western, \$1 17 1/2; North-western, \$1 20.

WOOL—Quiet. Unwashed—Bright medium, 20a25c; coarse braid, 14a22c; low sandy, 12a17c; fine light, 17a23c; fine heavy, 11a19c. Tub-washed—Choice, 35c; inferior, 20a33c. Receipts light.

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In order that we may save our regular subscribers some money, and at the same time supply the very best newspapers and magazines, we have selected a few representative journals, such as are most in demand, which we offer at a very low combination rate, exclusively for subscribers of the KANSAS FARMER. If more than one paper or magazine is desired, in each case subtract one dollar from the combination rate, the remainder representing the amount to remit for that particular one. We can only supply sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER.

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In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, the noted writer, says:

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1891.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Lee H. Webster, in Erie tp., P. O. Annex, one strawberry-roan mare pony, left fore foot white, black face, 12 years old; valued at \$15.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. A. Bailey, in Elwood tp., February 11, 1891, one red and white steer with brindle stripes, under-bit in right ear, crop and under-bit in left ear, branded with two perpendicular lines with over top ends on left hip and B4 on left side; valued at \$25.

Comanche county—J. B. Curry, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Dunn, in Logan tp., P. O. Poppleton, January 21, 1891, one red and white spotted steer, crop (H) both ears.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted steer, crop off both ears, branded Z E on left side; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1891.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John McClintock, in California tp., one red steer, 1 year old, at spring small star in forehead drooped horns, small amount of white on brisket; valued at \$12.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John T. Six, in Williamsport tp., March 4, 1891, P. O. Wakarusa, one white steer coming 2 years old, red on tips of ears, also red strip on left fore leg; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1891.

Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by Chas. A. Clift, in Stohrville tp., P. O. Bluff City, February 24, 1891, two steers, 3 years old, one roan and one dun, both branded on left side—roan similar to NH and dun 2T.

COW—By same, one black and white spotted cow, 2 years old, indistinguishable brand on left side; three animals valued at \$40.

Marshall county—James Montgomery, clk.

MARE—Taken up by J. D. Griffin, in Cleveland tp., one brown mare, 2 years old, black mane and tail; valued at \$25.

Comanche county—J. B. Curry, clerk.

3 STEERS—Taken up by C. N. Daugherty, in Powell tp., February 27, 1891, three steers, one red, two red and white, one weighs about 800 pounds, two small size, dehorned, no marks or brands visible; three animals valued at \$30.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

NINETY-NINE TO 95% POINT BIRDS.—B. P. U. Rock, 89 to 91%, ckl. 90; A. Wyandotte, 89 to 92%, ckl. 90; B. Lang., 93% to 95%, ckl. 94; W. F. B. Span., 93% to 94%, ckl. 95. W. H. Turkeys, Tou. G. Span., F. Guinea, markings first class. Eggs \$2 per setting, two for \$3.50. B. Leg., S. S. Ham., P. China hogs, stock for sale. W. D. Kerns, Baldwin, Kas.

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 I have on hand for the spring sales, a fine lot of imported draft horses of the above breeds to select from. These horses were selected by myself from the best breeding districts in Europe. I will sell cheaper and on more liberal terms than any importer in the West. I have on hand all of my best horses yet. I have Comble Davis (6571), that won first prize in his class as a 3-year-old at the State fair at Topeka, in 1889 and 1890; he is a fine large horse, weighs 2,000 pounds, 4 years old in May. Prince of Towhead, a 2-year-old, that was bred by me, out of imported Prince of Times (4550) and out of Flow of Scotland (2348), is a noted prize-winner; won first prize every year in his class since he has been shown—three first prizes; he is going to make a wonderful show horse. Imported Emperor (2542), a Belgian stallion, won first prize at the State fair in 1890 and won three firsts in Brussels, Belgium; this is a grand draft horse, good dark bay. Farmers and horsemen are cordially invited to come and see my stock. I will pay all expenses to buyers if they come and buy of me. I have sold more good horses than any other one firm in Kansas. Write for prices. Address as above.

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 THE COOLEY SYSTEM and its product have been awarded more gold and silver medals than all other methods put together. It produces more and better cream from a given quantity of milk than any other mode of setting. Where there are no agents, will sell at wholesale price. Cooley cans, sold separate, with the right to use the patented process of submerging, to those desiring to make their own tanks.
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 Reduces BUTTER MAKING to a simple science. It solves for the first time the perfect ripening of cream, and produces uniformly fine butter every day in the year. It also insures the largest yield of butter obtainable from cream. Although but recently introduced, the system is already in successful operation in 17 States, of widely varying climates. Send for circulars to **JOHN BOYD, Patentee and Mfr., 199 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.** (Please mention this paper.)

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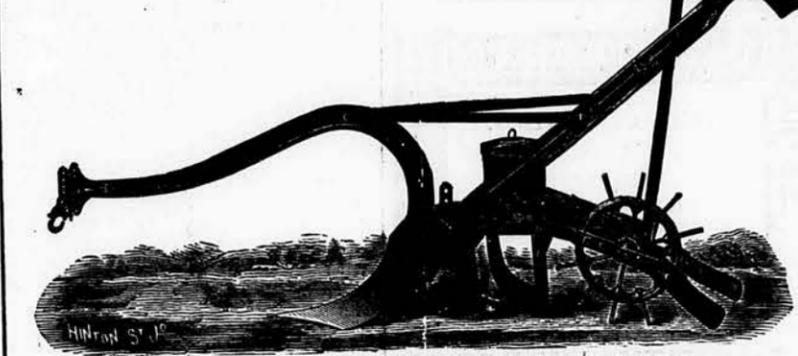
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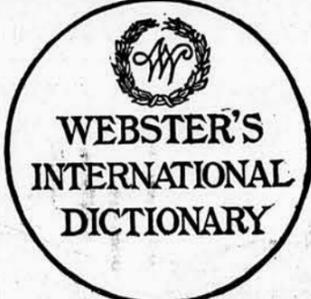
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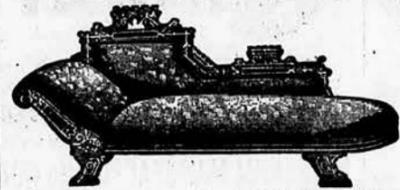
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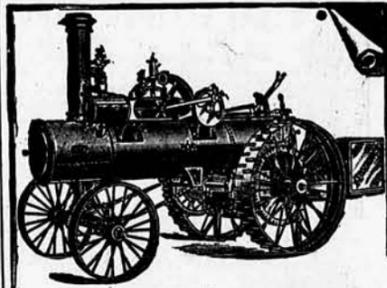
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LIBERALITY.

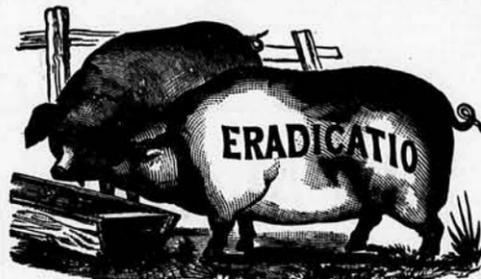
The policy issued by the Equitable Society contains the following incontestable clause: "After two years from the date of issue, the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of this policy are that he shall pay the premiums and observe the regulations of the Society as to age and service in war. In all other respects, if the policy matures after the expiration of two years, the policy shall be indisputable." The latest form of contract issued by the Equitable is unrestricted as to residence, travel and occupation after the first year. It is non-forfeitable after the third year, and is simple, clear and liberal in all its provisions; nor can any other company point to a record, for the prompt payment of claims, to compare with that of the Equitable.

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