

KANSAS FARMER

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CATTLE AND SWINE.

J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., **SHORT-HORNS, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.**

L. LEMENT, Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE & POLAND-CHINA SWINE. M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kansas. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Stock as represented.

SWINE.

REG'D ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS Farmers' prices. Inspection solicited. Address E. I. Crowell, Iola, Kas., breeder and shipper.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD of Poland-China swine. George Lewis, proprietor, Neodesha, Kas. Herd second to none in the West. Write for what you want.

SWINE.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Fine weanling pigs, hoars ready for service, and young sows at reasonable prices. Write. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China PIGS. Jersey Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep. Fancy Poultry. Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. N. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

JOHN KEMP, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS, Breeder of Improved **CHESTER WHITE SWINE** Stock for sale.

ROME PARK HERDS.—T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of **POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS.** My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty.

CLEVELAND ELLER, Clay Center, Neb., breeder of Duroc-Jersey Red and Poland-China hogs of the very best blood. Pigs or sows bred for sale. [Mention this paper.]

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

MY IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLIONS will stand at my stables. Parties interested in breeding are cordially invited to call upon or address Henry Balliet, Tonganoxie, Kas. Also breeder of Holstein cattle. Thoroughbreds and grades for sale.

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PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—For sale, four registered, imported and six high-grade **CLYDESDALE** stallions and eight fillies. For sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

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GEO. M. KELLAM & SON, breeders of **GALLOWAY CATTLE.** Have for sale now eight thoroughbred bulls, from 6 to 16 months. Also bred Hambletonian and Morgan horses. Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle and **Chester White hogs.** Have bred them for eleven years in Kansas. Young stock for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Light Brahma chickens.



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The PRUYNE MANUFACTURING CO., of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., have just completed their new factory, which is completely equipped for the manufacture of these most successful machines. This digger is warranted to work satisfactorily in any reasonable place, and they claim that it digs cleaner than by hand. The draft is much lighter than any other machine calculated for the same purpose. In ordinary digging, two horses can draw it with ease, as it raises little earth and discharges it as soon as possible to get all the crop. There is no weight on the horse's neck, as it is evenly balanced. The machines weigh about 700 pounds, and are strong and substantially made. The great success achieved by this digger reflects the extraordinary energy, push and force of character of Henry S. Pruyne, the genial President of this concern.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

HOME FARM HERDS SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—With the Crulckshank bull Imp. Knight Templar 51503 at head of herd. Poland-Chinas, the farmer's hog; young stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; eggs \$1 and \$2 respectively. C. M. T. Hulett, Edgerton, Johnson Co., Kas.

HOGS Duroc-Jerseys. Best prize stock for sale. C. J. STUCKEY, ATLANTA, ILL.

PRINCETON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—H. Davidson & Son, proprietors, Princeton, Kas. Champion R. at head, assisted by Bradford's Perfection. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence promptly answered. Mention FARMER.

G. A. R. HERD.—Jas. Purcell, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Herd consists of 150 head. Can supply show pigs or sows bred, as desired. Correspondence invited.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs: \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 25.

SWINE.

A. K. SERCOMB, Paton, Iowa, breeder of **DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.** West Star at head of herd. Let me hear from you.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—James M. Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-China and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Mo., has some choice Poland-China pigs. Best blood. Choice young sows bred a specialty now. Two fine boars yet for sale. Write.

H. E. GOODELL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire swine. Stock for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices. Write for what you want.

F. E. COMMONS, breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred recorded Poland-China swine. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Quaker Ridge Farm, Paton, Greene Co., Iowa.

F. G. HOPKINS & SON, St. Joseph, Mo., breeders of choice Poland-China and Small Yorkshire swine. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeders all recorded. Stock for sale.

KAW VALLEY HERD OF FANCY POLAND-CHINAS.—Kaw Chief at head, assisted by Dorsey's Glory and 1 Dock's Choice. I will say, with modesty but with a degree of pleasure, it is hard to find three finer boars, East or West, owned by one man in same herd. Come and see and you will know whether my claims are just. One hundred pigs for season's trade. Call on or address M. F. TATMAN, Rossville, Kas.

POULTRY.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—The egg machines. I have the finest yard of these fowls in the West. Eggs \$1 per 13. Also B. B. Game Bantams. Eggs \$1.25 per 13. Harvey Shull, 719 Tyler St., Topeka, Kas.

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EGGS.—Straight-comb White and Black Leghorns, Black Wyandottes. Address A. T. Kelly, Franklin, Indiana.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for sale from pure-bred S. C. Brown Leghorn, Houdan and Wyandotte fowls at \$1.25 per 13. Also a few choice cockerels for sale. W. J. Griffing, Manhattan, Kas.

WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLERS.—\$3 each. Plymouth Rock cockerels \$2, three for \$5. Eggs in season. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

MRS. A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder and shipper of choice high-scoring Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorns, Lt. Brahmas, B. Langshans, Imperial Pekin ducks and M. B. turkeys. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—The leading place for Leghorns in the West. 14 eggs \$2. A \$4 order gets a Poultry Monthly. Circular free. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sproul, Frankfort, Kas.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.—Jno. G. Hewitt, Troy, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, *Pigeons and Rabbits.* Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

E. E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas.—Nine first, 10 second, 3 third, 2 fourth premiums at S. K. Poultry show, December, 1890. Twenty-four birds scoring 90 to 98 1/2 points. C. A. Emory judge. Eggs from Barred P. Rocks, S. C. B. and White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, Light Brahmas, P. Cochins, B. Langshans and B. B. R. Game Bantams, per sitting \$2 per 13, \$3.50 per 25. M. B. Turkey eggs 20 cents each; Pekin Duck 10 cents each; Hong Kong Geese eggs all engaged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROSE-LAWN KENNELS AND POULTRY YARDS.—F. H. Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorn, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

LIVE STOCK AND CITY AUCTIONEER.—Capt. A. J. Hungate, corner Sixth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kas. Has forty years experience, and will make public sales anywhere in Kansas. Call at office or write.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER.—S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards Commission Co., Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridging castration and cattle spaying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

Agricultural Matters.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

By A. C. Shinn, of Ottawa, Kas., read before the twentieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

One of the first questions that is impressed on the minds of men settling in a new country is, what are this soil and climate naturally adapted to? What crops and what kind of animals? After these questions are settled, as they are to this eastern part of Kansas, viz., grain, fruit and grasses, and cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, then comes the question to each individual settler, what am I and my own family best adapted to, and what is this tract of land to which I am confined best adapted to grow, so that I can build me a home worthy of the name?

Having lived on one piece of land here in eastern Kansas since 1866, and having noticed with some care the methods of other farmers, as well as the teachings of our agricultural papers, I would say to the average citizen: "Diversify your crops and stock for success." A man who is a genuine master of his business may, under very favorable circumstances, concentrate his means and talents on some one line of crops or stock, but I am free to say that I do not remember one who made this effort who did not fail in a few years. But those in eastern Kansas who have widely and wisely diversified their crops and stock (under the natural limit of those adapted to the soil and climate) have succeeded, if they were content to go slow, and avoided debt as one would the plague, for it is certain that Kansas agriculture cannot year by year pay the current rate of interest and taxes and not go to the wall.

The way of the successful farmer is something like this: For his farm team or teams, half, at least, are brood mares, so that he can occasionally have a team for sale, and scarcely ever, or never a horse to buy. One of the unavoidable leaks of Kansas farming is on the account of the teams being idle so much of the time for lack of profitable employment, which leak may be partly stopped by breeding a part of the teams. His cattle are good for both butter and beef. By having stock of this kind, they are a constant source of revenue to him the year round. Three times a day milk and cream for the table, buttermilk for bread-making, and the waste milk and slops for the calves, chickens and pigs, with butter every week for the market to pay for the groceries, occasionally a heifer calf for the butcher, or a choice cow to some special city customer at a fancy price, and finally the fat steers for market, to get a "bit" of money together to make some needed improvement or lay away for some permanent investment. In this way it will be seen that cattle are the base of successful Kansas farming. He will have hogs to sell to pay the ever-present taxes, to get his boots and shoes, it may be to pay for part of his help, and still enough left for his year's meat. His good wife (and a farmer can scarcely succeed unless he has a good wife) will attend to raising the chickens and turkeys. The chickens to help out the table in all emergencies, and much of the remainder of the time with their flesh and eggs, and to give the good wife some "pin-money;" while the turkeys help wonderfully in buying the winter clothing along in November and December.

It will readily be perceived that diversified stock implies diversified crops; so much of the land is pastured and mown; with corn, the main cultivated crop, assisted by oats, both to sell and to use, and by wheat to keep down the expenses of the table (for bread is the main thing), and occasionally to have a few bushels to sell; but let no man, unless he has land especially adapted to

wheat, think that he will ever get out of debt growing wheat. He will aim to grow enough potatoes and all kinds of vegetables for his own use, and if there is any to spare he will sell and not waste. And now from this you will see that the first thing necessary for successful Kansas farming, is the farmer who will see that all he has is taken care of 365 days in the year; and the second is the farmer's wife, who must be ready at all times to assist to the best of her ability the "good man," and be a stay and adviser to him. And now, after having done all this, although of all men the most conservative, there yet remains for the farmer in this free land to watch well that undue charges and burdens are not placed on the tillers of the soil by middlemen, and carriers, and interest, and tax-eaters. The successful farmer will be ready, when patience and partisanship cease to be a virtue, to join with his fellow laborers and producers to equalize the burdens and privileges, so we may truly be a land of "equal rights and just laws," with an honest, upright, industrious and patriotic body of citizens.

Replanting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The objection to replanting is that in many cases the late planted is so far behind the rest that, with corn, very little grain is secured. The replant makes good fodder, however. Some grain will of course be secured, depending somewhat upon the season. It is best, of course, as fully as possible to secure good seed, and to apply such conditions as will insure a good germination. Yet in some cases, even with the best of care, the conditions will be such that more or less of the seed will fail to germinate. As a rule, when there is any missed, it is always best to replant. It costs no more to cultivate a field with a plant in every hill than with more or less missing, and whatever per cent. is missing is just that amount taken out of the crop, that if growing would add only the cost of seed and of planting to the crop. This applies to corn, cane, or such forage crops as milo maize, rice corn, and this class of crops. Occasionally it will be best to replant potatoes; but in many cases, if there are vacant places, it will pay to plant cucumbers, squashes or melons. In a majority of cases any of these will do better than to replant potatoes.

With the cultivated fields, so far as possible, it is always an item to secure as large yields as possible, and a good even stand is one essential item in doing this, and when there is more or less hills or places missing something should be planted to take the place, as there is no additional cost in cultivating. After the crops are up well, it is a good plan to go over the rows and fill up any vacant places with something, rather than to allow them to remain vacant. The cost of replanting is comparatively a small item, and, by a little planning, the work can be done without interfering particularly with the other farm work.

Eldon, Mo. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Level Culture for Corn.

No doubt but most practical farmers are agreed by this time that level cultivation is much the best for the corn crop. Piling earth around the hills does no good whatever to the stalks, and there are many reasons why it is injurious. If the roots were at the base of the stalk, says the *American Cultivator*, it might be urged that the earth drawn over them would supply them with more moisture and plant food. Practically the feeding roots are in the middle of the rows, and the large, sinewy braces which the stock throws out at its base are for protection against winds, not to supply the plant with food or moisture. Piling much dirt over these braces rots them off, and the stalk

is then defenceless against wind storms. If nature wanted earth over these braces she could have started them under ground. A level surface holds the water better from evaporation, and late in the season there is rarely any moisture to spare in the soil. Besides all this, the light surface cultivation, which is alone tolerable with level culture, does not cut off corn roots as does the deeper tillage between the rows required in leaving a furrow between the hills and all the earth thrown up towards them. Corn thus treated has many ears not filled out to the end, as corn ears should be.

What Crop Will Pay.

One of the greatest mistakes of the farmers of western Kansas has been to try to raise crops not adapted to the climate. They have mostly come from corn, oats and wheat-growing States, having plenty of rain necessary for their production. Their persistent endeavor to continue to raise these same crops has only proved a signal failure. In commenting upon this condition of affairs, the Gove County *Echo* says:

"The crop of broomcorn will, in our opinion, grow successfully here and not miss, and besides this crop is the most profitable one that can be raised. At present prices there is nothing that will compare with it; besides the brush there can be more feed raised, one year with another, than any other crop grown, and there is no other crop that will give employment to a whole family that this crop will. Children eight years of age and over can be made useful in harvesting it, and you can have three sources of profit, the brush to sell, the seed to feed, and the stalk fields for pasturage. There is no crop that will require less expense for seed to plant than this, and that can be had at any seed store at from 5 to 10 cents per acre.

"Sod is the best ground for raising it, as there are no weeds to hinder its growth, and it is easy grown and cared for, as we have the very best weather in the fall that is suited to this crop. Now the only problem to this is to get enough to go into it so it will pay to get machinery to care for it and justify buyers to come here and buy the crop. Farmers, don't you think this is worthy of some consideration?"

Small Farms.

For many years we have been fully convinced that small farms in this country would bring far more satisfaction and happiness than our present greed for large acreages. In writing upon this topic to the *Country Gentleman*, Waldo F. Brown very aptly expresses our views of the subject. He says:

"The most successful farming I have ever seen has been on small farms, and in my own practice the most profitable and pleasant farming I ever did was on a farm of forty acres. A majority of farmers, I think, have too many acres, and would make more money and do less hard work if a part of their land was sold and the money invested in improving the acres left. Many farmers act as though they considered the great object in life to die possessed of many acres, while undoubtedly it ought rather to be to enjoy comfort as they pass along their journey.

"I have had a chance to contrast the large and small farms to some extent the past winter, and I have been confirmed in the opinion that as a rule the man with a small farm has less care and a larger per cent. of profit than one with a large farm. On a large farm there is a loss of time in drawing the crops, taking out manure, and in getting around to feed stock, and the owner cannot give that personal attention to details which the owner of a small farm can, and as a consequence there must be innumerable small losses which aggregate a large sum.

"The man who manages a small farm,

first to supply his family all that he possibly can for their support and comfort, and then chooses wisely some specialty for a money product, will, as a rule, be found prosperous even in hard times. I have not met a better specialist at the institutes the past winter who was complaining of hard times. I have known poultry farms run at a handsome profit, and various specialties which have brought comfort and competence to their owners. The family with a full supply of fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products, meats and breadstuffs supplied by the farm, and which has a surplus of each to dispose of to pay bills, can live easily and comfortably on a small farm, and will not need to cultivate a great breadth to meet expenses, for these can be kept down to a low limit. It is not the acres we cultivate, nor even the bushels of grain produced, that determine the profit of farming, but the most important factor of all is the art of production, and next to that is the wisdom with which we feed and sell the products of the farm.

"A common mistake and one which often means life-long bondage for the farmer and his wife is to buy a second farm after they reach middle life and run in debt for a part of it and increase their cares and labor without increasing the net profits."

"The Quality of Mercy"

Is not strained," neither is the relief afforded by that incomparable medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its prime attribute is thoroughness. Very conspicuous is this quality when it is used for malaria. The poison of that malady in the system it entirely expels. Equally effective is it in dyspepsia, constipation, bilious and kidney trouble and rheumatism.

Kansas leads in the production of hay, and the product is much sought after in the leading produce markets. This year there will be an abundant crop and it should be carefully prepared and kept in good condition so as to realize the full benefit of the top prices of the market when sold. No matter how abundant farm crops may be this year, they are sure to be worth considerable more than the cost of production.

Never Was Known to Fail.

Farmers, don't pay a dollar for a bottle or package of Hog Cholera Cure when you can buy Steketee's Sure Hog Cholera Cure at the drug stores for 50 cents—nearly a pound—or 60 cents by mail. Take no substitute. Some druggists will tell you: "We have as good, if not better." It is simply to get rid of some worthless stuff. Have Steketee's or none. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

The Union Iron Works has recently completed the buildings and placed therein their excellent machinery for a grain elevator, at Eudora, Kas. The plant is owned by parties in Eudora and is doing excellent work. Any one contemplating the erection of a grain elevator or any one needing machinery required in mills or on the farm, will do well to write The Union Iron Works, Kansas City, Mo., for prices, plans and information generally in these lines.

Who Wants a Jersey Cow?

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

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

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

The Stock Interest.

American Southdown Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The annual meeting of the American Southdown Association was held on May 27, 1891, in the Illinois National bank, Springfield, Ill., at 2:30 o'clock p. m., President J. H. Potts, presiding.

The reports of officers show the association in good working order, and it was the expressed intention of the members to forward the interests of the Southdowns by every possible means. To this end the offering of liberal prizes at the World's Columbian Fair will probably be made.

The additions to membership during the year are: Walter A. Wood, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; A. D. Hibby, Oakland, Maine; D. C. Graham, Cameron, Ill.; A. Simenton & Sons, Black Heath, Ontario, Canada; Robert Shaw & Sons, Renton Station, Ontario, Canada; Peter Metler, North Pelham, Ontario, Canada; Wm. A. McCoy, Mercer, Pa.; L. H. Benjamin, Harkinsville, N. Y.; J. M. Peck, Hornellsville, N. Y.; John Miller, Markham, Ontario, Canada; John A. Irion, Gallipolis, Ohio; A. M. Kent, Jamestown, N. Y.; D. W. Evans, Venedosla, Ohio.

The deaths among members since last meeting were: W. A. Wood, East Smithfield, Pa.; U. R. Boutelle, M. D., Waterville, Maine, and Phil M. Springer, Springfield, Ill.

Messrs. D. W. Smith, C. F. Mills and S. E. Prather were appointed a committee to present resolutions on the loss of these co-workers, and on account of the especial loss sustained by the association in the death of Phil M. Springer, the Secretary was directed to set apart one page in volume IV of the Record in memoriam for him.

Messrs. J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill., T. W. Harvey, Chicago, Ill., and G. J. Hagerty, Hanover, Ohio, were re-elected members of the Board of Directors, and Frank K. Springer was elected to the board to fill the unexpired term of Phil M. Springer, deceased.

Messrs. J. H. Potts as President, S. E. Prather as Secretary and D. W. Smith as Treasurer were re-elected for the ensuing year.

In accordance with previous action, the awarding of the following prizes offered by the association was approved: At the Detroit International fair, Detroit, Mich., 1890, to John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ontario, Canada, for pen of recorded Southdown ram and two ewes, a silver cup valued at \$30, and for recorded Southdown ram and ewe a silver medal each. At the Sangamon fair, Springfield, Ill., 1890, to J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., for pen of recorded Southdown ram and two ewes, a silver cup valued at \$30, a 1 d for recorded Southdown ewe a silver medal, and to S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill., for recorded Southdown ram a silver medal. At the American Fat Stock Show, Chicago, Ill., 1890, to J. H. Potts & Son, for Southdown wether, sire and dam recorded, a silver cup valued at \$50.

The Secretary placed before the association the correspondence had in regard to the registry of Southdown sheep owned in or imported from Great Britain. The matter was, after discussion, referred to a committee for future action, it being the disposition of the association to encourage the importation and registry of purely bred animals for the improvement of American flocks, as opposed to the indiscriminate registry of animals having no other distinction in their favor than that they were bred in Great Britain.

Springfield, Ill. J. G. SPRINGER.

Grooming a Horse.

We fear an exchange came very near the truth in saying, "How to groom a horse properly, making him look well and feel well, is an unknown art, even to many good farmers," and we are pleased to see *Colman's Rural World* come to the defense of our much neglected farm horses in the following good advice:

"On going into the stable in the morning, give him a little hay and at once remove all the droppings and wet litter. None of the latter should be spread to dry where the odors and gases from it will in any way reach the horse. Besides rendering offensive all the breathing space of the barn, it frequently damages the animal's sight. Before feeding grain to the horse, he should be led to water, and while out of the stall tied and groomed. To do this

well one needs to begin at the head and comb every inch of the animal's exterior, not follow the example of many who call themselves farmers, scratch the spots of dirt and rub them with the brush, beginning at the tail or middle without a thought of system, and ending as abruptly and inconsistently. A good brush and currycomb are requisites, as well as a broomcorn brush for mane and tail. Taking the brush in the right hand, carefully brush the horse's head, and then with the comb in the left hand, curry the neck and entire right side, a little at a time, following closely and thoroughly with the brush. Each limb and fetlock must in turn be brushed and rubbed, and each hoof scraped out clean. Follow this operation on the right side by the same work on the left with the brush in the left hand, and let the splint brush go over all the surface again to create friction, and take out the dust. After this follow with a cloth—a woolen one is preferable—rubbing the hair up, then smoothing it. After this treatment, a healthy horse that is properly fed will both look and feel well, and of course will act as he feels. He may then have his oats and begin roading or working."

Adaptation to Conditions in Breeding.

Why do we lose lean flesh in some of our breeds of cattle, sheep and pigs? asks William Housman, in the London *Live Stock Journal*, and proceeds to answer thus:

Because conditions of life specially favorable to the growth of fat, and proportionately unfavorable to the growth of muscle or lean flesh, have been substituted for those conditions which formerly existed. The individual, affected by a change of food and circumstances, itself undergoes a change; and as offspring succeeds parent, generation succeeds generation, under the new conditions the change increases; the development of more fat and less lean becomes a constitutional habit; and a constitutional habit becomes one of the hereditary characteristics of descendant individuals.

Thus the breeds which roam at large for their living, and find their sustenance, not in specially fat producing food, but in food containing plentifully the constituents of muscle, have abundant lean flesh, developed partly by exercise and partly by food. On the other hand, those who lie in straw at home, taking into their system in much greater proportion those foods which turn to fat, eventually acquire that hereditary tendency to obesity, which, so long as it is supported by suitable food, ensures rapid fattening. As regards lean flesh, however, the change is destructive. Exercise, which develops muscle, being comparatively neglected, the development of muscle is gradually lessened. Breeds of domestic poultry which are not permitted to use their wings, in course of time show degeneracy of those muscles which are exercised in flying, and become light in the breast. The legs of a man accustomed to much and constant walking, and the arms of a blacksmith, afford illustrations of development by action, whilst the muscle of the trained athlete illustrates the result of the combined influences of exercise and food.

Now, it is evident that if new conditions of life have power, by gradual process of adaptation, to alter the hereditary characteristics of animals, the animals whose characteristics become so altered, whilst they become fitted for the new conditions, become proportionately unfitted for those former conditions in which their progenitors lived before the alteration began. Any sudden return, therefore, to those former conditions of life, or any sudden change to conditions much resembling them, must be followed by the sure result of unfitness for conditions of life. That result is failure as regards the individual, tending to degeneracy, if degeneracy be not arrested by readaptation, in the breed, or species, or race. But we are supposing an instance of sudden change, and sudden changes are not conducive to adaptation, but rather to destruction.

The inference to be drawn from these considerations by the practical stock breeder is that in the introduction of blood for the renovation of a herd or flock, intelligent care should be exercised to insure the selection of animals with regard to the conditions in which they and their near progenitors have been bred and reared. Is the new blood which I propose

to take into my herd or into my flock (the antecedents of the animal I feel inclined to buy being duly regarded) likely to have a favorable or unfavorable influence upon my herd or flock so far as the special circumstances and conditions or life of my own animals are concerned. Are the offspring of such an animal likely to be in all respects suitable for my place? Such questions as these, and not only questions of pedigree and personal appearance must urge themselves upon the judicious stock breeder. Pedigree, indeed, may be valuable as the means of tracing the life conditions as well as the personal properties of ancestors, and to an accomplished judge the sight and touch of the animal often go a long way towards indicating what not only its own life conditions but also the life conditions of its near ancestors must have been.

Live Stock Notes.

Nutwood, Red Wilkes, Axtell and Allerton are the four stallions whose service fee is \$1,000 each.

Care should be taken to keep the horses' heels clean. A failure to do this often causes sore or cracked heels. Wash off rather than allow it to dry on and then curry off.

Certain diseases of the horse are authenticated as being hereditary, and breeders should carefully avoid using either dam or sire that have a trace of such. The diseases about the heredity of which there is no question are: Periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness), pulmonary ophthyma (heaves or broken wind), roaring, rheumatism, bone spavin, ring-bone, joint lameness, curb and epilepsy.

During the last half century French breeders of Percheron horses have increased their height from fifteen and a half to sixteen and a half hands, up to seventeen and eighteen hands; and their weight from 1,300 and 1,500 pounds up to 1,800 and 2,000. So marked has this become that the French government has investigated the subject and reported adversely to the increased size and weight, saying that what is gained in size is lost in speed, activity, pluck and endurance.

A man who breeds a vicious, diseased, worthless or broken-down mare, does a wrong to both human and equine race. In like degree, whoever refuses to let a fine mare perpetuate her kind, also cheats human-kind and horse-kind of their due. Every fine mare should be allowed to raise several colts. She will be just as useful, in the long run, and live as long. Breed for a purpose. The heavy draft horse is well enough in front of a heavy dray, but the horse is the all-round horse. Let him weigh 950 to 1,200, have sufficient style for a carriage horse, muscle and bone enough for plowing and hauling, and the spirit and action to trot a mile inside four or five minutes. For Northern climates select Northern-bred stock. The horses of Canada, Vermont and northern New York, with an infusion of the old Morgan and Hambletonian blood, can not be excelled for all-round horses. See that size, symmetry, spirit, action and intelligence are combined. Do not place hopes in trotters. Slim is the chance, with the best stallions and finest of mares, of getting a colt that will trot under 2:30, and unless a colt trots under 2:30 he will not bring a good price.

Our Chicago representative reports that he recently spent an enjoyable day at the home of the famous "Highlands" herd of Hereford cattle, owned by the T. L. Miller Co., of Beecher, Ill. This famous farm consists of over 500 acres, especially designed for stock-breeding, located thirty-seven miles south of Chicago, on a high elevation which forms a divide between the lake and the river. It would make this article too lengthy to describe the many desirable features of this farm; it will suffice to say that \$50,000 has been expended upon it to make it complete for the purpose for which it is designed. Mr. T. L. Miller is doubtless one of the best posted stockmen in the country. The leading journals have contained able articles from his pen and he has contributed much valuable information to cattle breeders in general. Herefords are the objects of his choice, and he showed our representative, in a half dozen fields, some 250 head as fine "red and white" cattle as one would wish to gaze upon, proving at once that he is not only competent to instruct others in breeding, but practices the art in his own herd. To advance the beef cattle interest Mr. Miller established the *Breeder's Journal*, at Beecher, in 1880, and published it for eight years, when he sold it to the Journal Publishing Co. This publication was largely devoted to the Hereford interest. It has since been discontinued and Mr. Miller has employed other means of informing the public of his views in cattle-breeding in order to keep his herd and its merits before his patrons. He is now breeding upwards of 150 choice thoroughbred Hereford cows to thoroughbred Hereford bulls. The herd is composed of the best blood in England and America, that of "Success" and "Sir Charles." Fully 80 per cent. of his herd has Success blood in their veins. The fact is undeniable that the cattle business, especially that of beef cattle, is rapidly approaching a great boom. Statistics confirm the claim that there is a great scarcity of cattle in this country as compared with the growing demand, and would it not be well for breeders to look well to their herd and procure such stock as will result in the most rapid growth and make the best beef. The T. L. Miller Co. publish a very comprehensive catalogue and will gladly send it to any one applying for it.

In the Dairy.

TEST YOUR COWS.

The great importance of weeding out the poor cows of the dairy and fitting them for the butcher's block is not sufficiently understood by our farmers to induce them to adopt such a heroic reform. In all probability at least 25 per cent. of the cows kept on the farm do not give milk enough, or of quality good enough, to pay their cost of keeping. In writing upon this important subject to the *Farm and Fireside*, Mr. H. Tolcott says: "Every business man can see that such a cow is an absolute damage to a farmer every day she lives, and why cannot the farmer see it? Simply because he lacks system and method in his farm work; he never has been trained to look well to all the little items that help to make up the grand total of farm labor and cost of farm crops.

"Not one farmer in twenty ever keeps a test account with his dairy cows, or knows the quantity or quality of the milk that each individual cow of the dairy gives. This mistake is a fatal one for best success of the dairy. Every two-year-old heifer should be thoroughly tested the first year of her giving milk, and if she is to be used in a dairy for making butter, and will not make fully 150 pounds of butter the first season, she is not fit to live. They must do more than that for me, or be fatted and die. I want and do insist on keeping a herd of cows that will average over 250 pounds of butter apiece yearly. This amount, together with the skimmed milk, for feed to pigs and calves or other stock upon the farm, makes dairy cows pay \$50 and more apiece each year. And if farmers will adopt the silo system and ensilage feed, they can make very fair returns from the farm with these aids.

"Fifty dollars should be the minimum earnings of a dairy cow, and great excellence is easily attained that will increase it to \$100 apiece. Farmers can do this with high-grade dairy cattle, such as each of you can raise from native cows upon the farm. I find that with the use of pure-bred Guernsey bulls on our common cows, and then raise the heifer calves, will soon bring about the kind of a dairy every farmer should own who intends to make the butter dairy his farm business.

"Three years ago I commenced this business with seventeen half and three-quarter blood Guernsey cows and a 2,000-pound thoroughbred Guernsey bull. I am now securing some good, large, nice, healthy dairy cows, from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds apiece, good, fair, milkers, and milk as rich as any Jerseys I ever saw, and as high colored. I believe this is the only practical or sensible way for a farmer to secure a good herd of dairy cows. Select the best native cows possible for the foundation, and then you only need to invest extra money in Guernsey sires, and the product will give you good, large-sized cows, not excelled in quality of milk by any race of cattle in the world. Their being so much larger than the Jersey cattle makes me give them the preference, and I think the bulls are not so inclined to be vicious as the smaller, pugnacious breed.

"The Jersey cross with native cows also adds very much to the quality of milk for butter, and is far better than to rely upon scrub cattle for the dairy. Of course there are sports among our native cows, and occasionally we find one that is wonderful; but as a rule they are not very sure to impart their good qualities if coupled with scrub stock, as they are to be mated with thoroughbred sires of the Channel Island butter breeds, either Guernsey or Jersey. These distinct breeds have been built up from careful in-and-in breeding, upon the respective islands of the same name, for over one hundred years each. No other blood has been allowed to mingle with theirs; and as we now make our drafts from those islands for the foundation of these thoroughbred herds all over the world, it costs too much to buy pure-bred cows for the common dairy. But it is within the reach of every farmer to take this advance step of improvement as I am doing it. A \$50 to \$100 registered bull calf or yearling is all the outlay you need make for many years; careful breeding and selection will do the balance in a few short years, and you will never realize any great inconvenience from the change over scrub cattle.

"Farming is a business for life, and the prudent and successful farmer is one who plans ahead and bends nature to his will. The increasing gains while this improvement is being made, should inspire hope and prompt perseverance in all we do upon the farm; and if to-day every cow that does not earn her keeping could drop down into the earth out of sight of these negligent farmers, they would be far better off than to keep them acting the part of mortgages upon the farm most effectually, as they now do. Of course, I advise the butcher's block for their destiny, because then they do not amount to total loss.

"I greatly desire to have every man who reads this article to go at once to testing the quality of his cows, and then be honest enough with himself to put the above advice in practice, and he will soon find profit in the dairy. Never be mean enough to sell a poor cow to a neighbor or for any other purpose than beef, and you will have less to answer for when you, at the final day, knock for admission into Peter's golden gate."

BERCHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills.

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

SPECIAL.

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

SPEECH OF SENATOR PEPPER.

Many of our readers are anxious that Senator Pepper's speech, delivered before the great mass meeting during the Cincinnati conference, should appear in our columns. The KANSAS FARMER appreciates the compliment, and takes pleasure in complying with the request. On that memorable occasion the Senator said:

You people of Cincinnati seem to have been taken by storm, but the treatment which you are receiving is just such as the toller always gives to people who treat him well. You ask, why are we here? We come as harbingers of a revolution that we expect will bring healthful changes in our public affairs; that will de-throne money and reestablish the authority of the people. This movement is not one for destruction; it is one for creation. It is not for the purpose of tearing down, but for the purpose of building up; not to destroy the wealth of the rich, but to restore to labor its just reward. It may grate harshly upon some ears when the statement that this meeting, which is now being held in your beautiful city, is the most important that has been held in the United States since Congress met in July about thirty years ago. That was a meeting of men charged with providing an army, and otherwise preparing for a great war, a war that was to be long and cruel, fought with musketry, with saber, shot and shell, and with every available weapon of destruction and every conceivable device of brutality which the genius of military science could invent or suggest. But this, as you see, is a peaceful meeting. We come with the star-spangled banner as our flag, and singing the song "America," a tune that has been handed down, and a song with it, from our ancestors. We come not to provide an army to kill, slay and destroy, but to pave the way for a host of freemen with arms such as the highest and purest stage of friendly peace can suggest, an army that, when brought up into battle line will strike blows with their tongues, draw blood with their pens, and win victories with their ballots.

But what is the reason of our coming? What influence lies behind this majestic moving of the masses? Is this the work of men demented? If so, then indeed is half the world gone mad. Two hundred and seventy years have we been tolling in this country. We have conquered the wilderness, peopled the solitudes and civilized a continent. We have removed

forests, opened highways, established commerce and builded a nation that leads all the rest in agriculture and in manufactures, with half the railroad mileage of the world, and with an internal trade which, measured either in dollars or in tons, exceeds the foreign commerce of any half dozen countries. Yet, with all that we have done, with all the glorious records of these American workers, we find that to-day our profits are diminished; we find that our wants are multiplying and our profits divided. Our ancient prerogatives have been wrested from us. Our statesmen are drifting away from the people, and we find that the masses are gradually going in one direction, downward, while the classes are going in another direction, upward.

In the beginning 95 per cent. of our people lived on farms, and farmers owned 95 per cent. of all the property in the country. Now 40 per cent. of our people live in towns and cities. Farmers and their helpers constitute about 45 per cent. of the total population of the country. One-half of their farms are under mortgage and for more than they would sell for under the hammer to-morrow, and less than 250,000 people own practically more than 50 per cent. of the entire wealth of the country. Those of you who can see the placard on the other side of this hall will read a volume—"Nine million mortgaged homes." It is charged that men and women belonging to what we in the West call the People's party are utterly unable to deliver one short address without quoting the word mortgage. The Superintendent of our census, after the Congress of the country had been goaded into action, has finally given us that damning record. Nine million mortgages upon American homes. The men and women who builded this country, the men and women who in justice owned this country, are to-day under the weight of a debt that it is absolutely impossible for them to relieve themselves of under ordinary conditions, and yet we are denounced because we call your attention to it. There are townships—aye, counties, you men of the East—in the Western States, not only in one, but in a dozen, where every foot of land in town and country is under mortgage. I know you will say to me, "Who is to blame for it?" I am not discussing that. Who is to blame for it? If my friend here goes home to his family and finds his child, his boy, the idol of his heart, sick unto death, does he grasp the boy roughly and say, "Stand up, sir; you have been imprudent; you have been eating this, and you have been eating that, and it is your intemperance that has brought you here." Is that the way a father teaches his boy or instructs him or treats him? No, no. He sends Billy or Tommy or Peter or Jimmy to fetch the physician, and when he comes it is, "Doctor, can my child be saved?" That is the first thing—to save the child, not to destroy him. We will discuss the matter of the propriety or impropriety of his course after the boy is saved.

The freemen of this country are entitled to the homes that they have made. All they ask is to be allowed time in which to pay their debts and save their homes. Don't you remember, Mr. President, and all you ladies and gentlemen who are listening to me so attentively—don't you remember there was a time when the head of the family, if he became involved in trouble, would advertise his estate, dispose of it, and, acting upon the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West and grow up with the country." But you have passed that line long ago. I can remember long ago, when I was a boy no bigger than this little fellow who is listening to me, that Ohio was called the backwoods, up in Pennsylvania where I lived. Now, in the West where we live, when a man becomes embarrassed and would offer his home to his creditors and seek a new location, he finds the public lands swamped and his business in the hands of brokers and bankers and corporations without number.

Again you say, it is bad management upon the part of the farmer; he was careless, he was shiftless, and he don't know anything about finances anyway. Let me give you an example of the able men, shrewd financiers, who know a great deal about money—I mean the managers of our railroad systems; they are shrewd, energetic, clear-headed—I was about to say full-fisted men—you understand. What is the condition of our railroads? They are at this hour rated at four times more than they are worth. Our railroads in Kansas, and we have as good as any in

Ohio, and as good men to ride in them, and we pay our way—the railroads in Kansas are assessed at \$59,000,000, for purposes of taxation; they are capitalized at \$456,000,000, eight times as much. The farmer, when he appears on the tax-roll, it is for \$168,000,000, and even Mr. Porter puts our indebtedness at \$150,000,000, or \$18,000,000 less than we are worth, while the railroads are eight times more than they are worth. So our farmers are good financiers if the railroad men are. Now, take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company as an illustration. They became embarrassed a short while ago, like some of us have, but instead of the world saying, "You got into this trouble through mismanagement;" instead of the directors asking the stockholders how they happened to get into trouble and what was the best way out, they simply made a proposition and enforced it, to scale down their interest from 7 per cent. to 4 per cent., put the bonds upon the market, and to-day are sailing under a new organization. Give us 4 per cent. money and we would then save anywhere from 16 to 20 per cent. We are paying from 10 to 40 per cent., as Mr. Porter tells us. Last summer, when I looked into the faces of farmers and their wives and asked them, "What rate are you paying for the use of money on long time?" and they would answer me all the way from 12 to 24 per cent. I asked, "What rate are you paying on short-time loans with chattel mortgages as security?" and they would answer from 24 to 72 per cent. So you see we have Christians in Kansas as well as in Massachusetts. The whole trouble with the people is debt. Money has control of our business. Money presides over the destinies of this republic that we have builded. Money controls our politics. It manipulates parties and dictates policies. It controls our legislation. It colors our judicial decisions. Money is king in this country, and, like a king, it parcels out its patronage to leaders of clans, relying on them for support in time of need, and the leaders of clans stand at the head of parties and their vassals are the voters. We, the people, have come to the conclusion that it is time for this feudalism to cease. We propose to restore the authority of the people. We propose to place the government of the country in the hands of its rightful inheritors, the people.

This movement, then, does not mean the wiping out of existence of existing forms of government or any of the present usages of society that are not built up and sustained by the money power. What we do mean is that the people shall rule, as they have a right to—that is all.

And how are we going to bring this thing about? Last summer in Kansas the poor fellows that were raised from the prairies thirty to forty miles, to hear us talk the new gospel of salvation. You had some Scripture quoted to you to-night already, I believe; but I tell you this movement is the pure salvation—it is the salvation from the money power. What are you going to do with the money power? We are going to let it alone. We are going to raise up a power among the people. We will make our own money and use it. Take their money? No. But we will make our own. Take their railroads? No, we will build our own. In the city of Washington at this hour the street railroad stock is rated—not selling, because it is not being sold at all, but rated at, from 300 to 500 per cent., and yet it was purchased at from 20 to 50 per cent. They are charging 5 cents a ride when they could make money at 1 cent a ride. Some day, when our folks get control—and it won't be long, boys—we will put the railroads in the hands of the people or we will build new ones.

There is no use, men of America, to mince matters longer. To destroy? No. To fight? Yes. And fight with ballots; fight with songs such as these men have sung here to-night, and that we are teaching our children to sing and pray under the influence of this new gospel. This Alliance movement is taking the place in a large measure of the churches. We open our meetings with prayer to the Great Father, and if any man mentions the Father's name irreverently, he is labored with and cast into outer darkness until he repents in sackcloth and ashes and gives the password at the door.

A new party? Why certainly. What do you suppose we are here for? What do you suppose this movement among the people means? Why, my Republican

friends, and I have lots of them, they say to me, "Why, Pepper, you were always a strong Republican. Ain't you afraid the course you and your people are pursuing will result in placing the Democratic party in power?" I have two answers to that. The first is, it is not any of our business whether the Democratic party comes into power or not; the other answer is this—My dear old friend, I love you for the good you did. If you really fear the incoming of the Democracy; if you would rather take forty doses of quinine in two hours and a half than to address the President as a Democrat, there is one easy way out of the difficulty—you just turn in with us, and we won't leave a grease spot of Democracy by the time you and we go for them together. Then you can go and tell your wives and neighbors, "We killed the bear."

Then you understand that this movement among the people means the saving of their homes. It does not mean repudiation; it means payment. But there is this about it, good friends: You know as well as I do, for you are reading men, that the average rate of interest on the profits of labor in this and other countries does not exceed an average of 3 per cent. a year, and yet we are paying from 10 to 40 per cent.—we have been, but we have quit it; we can't pay it, that is the reason we don't do it now; we have asked for a parley. It has got to be a saying, "I have joined the Alliance and quit." But that is all a mistake. We are not repudiators. We want to pay our debts, but it is absolutely impossible for men to pay out at a 10 to 40 per cent. rate when they are taking in on a 1 to 3 per cent. plan.

What we want to do is for the industrial forces of this country, the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman, the artisan, and all classes of workers—hand workers or brain workers, any man or any woman—and we are taking the women with us—don't be alarmed at that, you men of Ohio. We have wives out West and they are just as good as we are. It may sound a little strange, but the old Grangers—God bless them—taught the people a lesson about twenty years ago. They admitted women into their councils. The Alliance admitted them into their councils, and that is one of the reasons why this movement is going on with the vim that it is. When women undertake a work things have to move; they hold at it like Trojans.

Then let all of us, every man whose work adds anything to the wealth of the country, or to the comfort of the people, unite in this movement, with malice toward none, but with charity to all, gathering force as you go along. You will find that among the first fruits of the marriage which we are celebrating here will be the birth of a child about nine months from next Saturday, and his name will be "National party."

You will find all over the country that we have to-day our forces in thirty-five of these States; we are organizing them everywhere. We don't come into the towns to do it, and that is the reason you city chaps don't know what we are doing. We are out where the people live in the West in dug-outs and log houses; there is where the hearts of the Western people are beating; there is where the boys and girls of the future are coming from, as well as the older portions of the East. We will unite the blacksmith and the printer, the carpenter and the tailor, the manufacturer and the farmer, in one great, grand army of the people, and we will sweep the country like a cyclone sweeps our Western prairies.

The Decatur County Alliance, at a late meeting, passed resolutions completely exonerating James H. Lathrop as innocent of the base charges against him of misappropriating funds collected as aid solicitor for that county. After a thorough investigation his neighbors declare him still a Christian gentleman, an earnest worker in the cause of reform, and in every way worthy of the confidence of his fellow men.

Here We Are Again.

WHEATON, Ill., Dec. 7, 1890.

MR. STEKETEE:—Your Dry Bitters has no equal for Kidney or Liver complaint. Have been troubled for the past ten years. Find your Bitters excellent.

FRANK SCHUSLEB.

Send G. G. Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Mich., 30 cents U. S. stamps and we guarantee that he will send at once.

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

Gossip About Stock.

A. O. Fox, of Oregon, Wis., in now in Europe purchasing stock for his Woodside stock farm, so our Chicago representative informs us.

Texas has a Hogg for Governor, a Lamb for Senator, a Durham for Representative and a Buffalo for Sheriff.—Wichita Eagle. And as a State it is a whole managerie.—Topeka Capital. No, no; it only emphasizes the fact that Texas is pre-eminently a stock-raising State.

The State Sheep Breeders' Association of South Dakota, have elected the following officers: President, J. B. Feddis, of Beadle county; Vice President, Z. M. Hopkins, of Woolworth; Secretary, W. Z. T. Bushnell, of Huron; Treasurer, E. L. Spurling, of Brookings.

Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, for the past five months aggregate 1,715,000 cattle, 5,766,500 hogs, and 1,202,900 sheep, or a decrease of 401,400 cattle, and an increase of 1,496,400 hogs and 106,900 sheep, compared with the corresponding period last year.

The Nebraska Agricultural college has received a fifteen-month-old bull, of Col. Harris, by imported Thistle Top, out of Lady Athelstane of Linwood, by Knight Templar. This young animal is said to be a remarkably fine specimen, and will prove a great addition to the Short-horns of Nebraska.

Chas. J. Stuckey, Atlanta, Ill., proprietor of Pleasant View Herds of Short-horn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, writes: "I have some fine young boars fit for service now, and over one hundred spring pigs that I will sell very cheap for the next thirty days. They are of the very best prize breeding, and good color and form."

Mr. Geo. E. Breck, Paw Paw, Mich., proprietor of the Willows stock farm and breeder of Shropshire sheep and Cleveland Bay horses, writes our Chicago manager that he expects to leave for Europe to select 200 Shropshires for his first importation this year. He has fixed the annual auction sale of Shropshires September 20. Mr. Breck's sheep have always given very good satisfaction.

Allegations as to "frightful mortality of cattle at sea" are entirely refuted in the government report, whose information was drawn from two sources—from actual witnesses, and from the official statistics of the board of trade. The evidence submitted shows that while the percentage of loss in 1878 on United States cattle was 3.45, it is now reduced to 1.72. From Canada the percentage in 1878 was 3.52; it is now 1.56.

In our report last week giving the record of the Meadow Brook Merinos, at Mr. King's second annual public shearing at the Meadow Brook farm, Burlington, Kas., we erroneously stated that the two-year-old ewe, E. D. King 49, sheared 17 pounds. We should have said 27 pounds. This shows quite a difference, and brings this ewe to the front as furnishing the heaviest fleece of any two-year-old herd of this year, or that we have ever known of from a ewe that was breeding. She is now suckling a fine ram lamb, by Chance, L. E. S. 428, as are all of Mr. King's ewes, shown at the shearing.

Volume I. of the Improved Essex Swine Record, published by the American Essex Association, is on our table. In the preface Secretary Wiley says: "In offering this volume to the public we feel that we are taking a step in the right direction, and one that should have been taken long ago." The index is arranged in alphabetical order, so that the pedigree of any animal may be easily found. This record will enable breeders to keep trace of the lines of breeding that produce the best results, and thus better enable them to continue the improvement of the breed. Secretary Wiley's address is New Augusta, Indiana.

Mr. J. O. Daniel, of Gardner, Johnson county, Kas., was one of the lucky and most extensive purchasers at the late sale, by the Inter-State Short-horn Association, at Kansas City, Mo., having secured eight favorites, as follows, the six first mentioned being Rose of Sharon: May 51st, red, calved March 10, 1890—\$120. May 48th, red, calved January 21, 1890—\$110. May 50th, red, calved February 18, 1891—\$120. May 43d, red, calved March 23, 1889—\$105. Nellie Gray, red with a little white, calved May 11, 1889—\$65. Rose of Clay 2d, red with a little white, calved March 10, 1889—\$40. Belle Lady 2d, red,

calved January 21, 1890—\$85; a Young Mary. Heart of Oaks, red with white marks, calved July 14, 1889—\$100. Acorn 2d. In speaking of this purchase the Gardner Graphic says: "This investment will make a valuable addition to Mr. D.'s stock and farm and he tells us that he intends to make a specialty of breeding fine stock. Mr. D. has one of the best improved farms in Kansas."

Elsewhere in our columns will be found Cooper & Nephews' advertisement of Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder. Certainly one of the greatest enemies to the successful production of the best wool in many localities, is the presence of that virulent and highly infectious disease—scab. Therefore, the man who invents or manufactures a dip that will eradicate the dreaded nuisance, will prove a most worthy benefactor. In writing of Cooper's Sheep Dip, Messrs. Hagey Bros., wool commission merchants, St. Louis, say: "Having had opportunities of watching the good effects of Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder upon wools from many Western States, we have no hesitancy in stating that it does undoubtedly vastly improve the fleece. The fibre is stronger, the wool more lustrous, and worth cents per pound more than that which has been treated with lime and sulphur. We strongly recommend wool-growers to cease the use of lime; it burns the wool, makes the fibre brittle, and generally depreciates its value. Moth will not invade wool that has been treated with Cooper's dip, as we can testify from personal experience. When wool has to be stored for any length of time, this is a great advantage. Cooper's is a cold water dip, ready for use in five minutes, and all sheepmen who have used it praise it highly, and will have nothing else. If exclusively used, we believe scab would vanish, and wools of this country be better able to compete with wools of other countries. We are wool commission merchants, and handle several million pounds annually."

Artificial Rain.

The experiments in the production of artificial rain which are to be conducted by the government some time during the present month will be watched with unusual interest, especially by the producers residing in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country. An appropriation of \$9,000 was appropriated by Congress to make these experiments, and western Kansas has been selected as the place where the most satisfactory trials can be had. Col. Dyrenforth, of Washington city, will be in charge, and various methods will be tried. But the one which seems to offer the greatest probabilities of success is that of releasing balloons filled with hydrogen and oxygen gas, and to which electric wires are attached, and, when a proper elevation has been reached, exploding the balloons by electricity. Simultaneously with the aerial explosion, a large quantity of dynamite will be exploded on the ground, producing, by the combination, a most powerful concussion.

Should the experiments prove successful, the area covered will be noted and the relative expense and benefit figured out.

Wonderful But True.

Steketee's Pin-worm Destroyer is a wonderful medicine. It not only destroys all kinds of worms, including the pin-worm, but it also cures other diseases. The following testimonial is one of thousands received by the proprietor, Geo. G. Steketee:

My daughter, 9 years old, was sick with scarlet fever, and afterward with measles. Before recovering from these diseases she was taken down with paralysis of the left side, and finally with St. Vitus dance. We employed a number of physicians without success. Steketee's Worm Destroyer was recommended, and we used it with great success. Now she is entirely cured, goes to school again, and is as well as ever. Your Worm Destroyer is an excellent remedy for nervousness, and is our family medicine. J. N. HESS, Argos, Indiana.

Ask your druggist for Steketee's Worm Destroyer, put up in capsules or bottles. In capsules it is tasteless.

Geo. G. STEKETEE, Prop'r, 89 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Well fed, the daily growth of hogs increases until they weigh 200 pounds.

Make Your Own Bitters!

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

World's Fair Visitors Will Not Miss It.

The exhibit which the South American republic of Colombia will make at the World's Fair will be a very notable and interesting one. A communication received at Exposition headquarters describes its character in part as follows:

"Colombia's World's Fair building will be modeled after her national capitol at Bogota. The exterior will be in imitation of sandstone, of which it is built, while the interior will be partitioned and ceilinged throughout with the precious hardwoods of the country, comprising more than a hundred varieties, both rough and polished; an exhibition in wood alone, a parallel to which has never been presented by any other country in the world. The interior will be filled with the products of the country—coffee, cocoa, rubber, ivory, nuts, wax, gums, fibers, etc.,—while the mineral exhibit will doubtless be the richest ever shown in the United States.

"Within the building Indian women will be seen weaving the much-appreciated Panama hat from fiber prepared on the spot, all hard work, yet stripping and weaving the fiber in threads as fine as linen. An 'Alpargarteria' (manufactory of hemp sandals) will be seen in full operation, while the 'petate' (a fine palm fiber mat) will be turned out by the native hand loom manipulated by skillful workmen of the country. Hammock-makers will braid the beautiful grasses of Colombia into artistic work, all of which can not fail to find appreciative purchasers, thus leading to a commerce in these useful and valuable articles. These latter exhibits will be made by private parties but will have a place within the Colombian building, because they present an interesting and important feature of her industries so exclusively Colombian that her exhibit would not be complete without them.

"Other exhibits by private parties will be made, the principal of which and probably the most valuable and interesting will be the recently discovered antiquities in solid gold, weighing an aggregate of forty-eight pounds, consisting of helmets, idols, birds, animals, ornaments, etc., valued at more than \$30,000. These objects are all curiously and delicately hand wrought, the work of people who lived ages ago, but whose history is lost to the world. These antiquities were discovered buried in vaults or tombs deep in the ground supposed to have been the burial place of a king or cacique. This exhibit will be under the direction of Lieut. Lemly, of the United States army, to whom great credit is due for his successful efforts in having diverted it to the United States, where it is hoped, it may find a permanent place in the national museum."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Dr. Tomlinson is still at the Keith block, Kansas City, Mo. Call and try his remedies, free of charge, for any ailment.

The Midland hotel, Kansas City, Mo., is the leading hotel of the West. It is centrally located, has every modern convenience, and the tables are supplied with everything furnished by the market. Take the cable cars at the Union depot for the Midland.

The Oakland News of this week gives its columns to the Kansas Chautauqua Assembly, and is an interesting paper. The assembly promises to be a great success. All railroads in the State grant one-half fare to Topeka during the assembly. Send to L. A. Rudisill, Topeka, for program.

A light ration of grain is necessary to maintain the best growth with hogs.

Special Club List!

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.

	Regular price.	Clubbed with Farmer.
Breeder's Gazette.....	\$2.00	\$2.50
Globe-Democrat.....	1.00	1.70
Farm, Field and Stockman.....	1.00	1.75
Kansas City Times.....	1.00	1.75
Western Agriculturist.....	1.10	1.75
Weekly Kansas Democrat.....	1.00	1.25
Daily Kansas Democrat.....	3.00	3.00
Topeka State Journal.....	1.00	1.50
Daily Kansas State Journal.....	3.00	3.75
Topeka Capital.....	1.00	1.75
The Advocate.....	1.00	1.75
Nonconformist.....	1.50	1.75
Cosmopolitan.....	2.40	2.50
Leavenworth Weekly Times.....	1.00	1.25
Leavenworth Daily Times.....	3.00	3.00
Kansas City Weekly Star.....	1.00	1.25
Kansas City Daily Star.....	4.00	4.00
Western Poultry Breeder.....	.50	1.25
Ham and Eggs.....	.25	1.15
Fanciers' Review.....	.35	1.20
Alliance Tribune.....	1.00	1.75
American Swineherd.....	.50	1.35
Omaha Bee.....	1.00	1.75

Still the Favorite.

If you are contemplating a trip for business or pleasure it will be well to remember that the Burlington Route is still the favorite. Her old established line to Chicago hardly needs more than a mere mention for the reason that every man, woman and child in the country is so familiar with the fact that over this line runs the famous solid vestibule "ELI," with its splendid Pullman sleepers, chair cars and dining cars.

Your attention is now called to our Double Daily service between Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Heretofore we had but one daily train from the Missouri river to St. Louis, that being a night train, placing passengers in St. Louis in the morning in time for breakfast and all Eastern connections, but on account of the increasing demand another train has been put on and now leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph in the morning, placing the passenger in St. Louis in the early evening of the same day.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put in rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb daily trains, one leaving Kansas City late in the morning and the other in the evening, making the run from Kansas City in about eight hours. The morning train carries a through buffet sleeping car to St. Paul and Minneapolis, placing the passenger in the twin cities twenty hours after leaving Kansas City.

For further information, call on or address H. C. Orr, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

There is scarcely an epithet, slur, or innuendo hurled against the great industrial reform movement of to-day that was not used for the same object in assailing Lincoln, Chase, Seward, Sumner and Phillips by the moss-back anti-reformers of those days.

The Agricultural Department has just issued Bulletin No. 29, giving a record of the various experiments with sorghum, also the Bulletin No. 30, on sugar beet. Both compilations are filled with valuable information, especially to those interested in the subject.

Kansas will undoubtedly produce the banner fruit crop this year. Almost every class of fruit will be abundant this season and those who produce a surplus should make arrangements now for the profitable disposition of it. In case your local market is not able to consume it all it should be shipped to distant markets where the demand is ample. In times of plenty prepare for market.

LOST ONE-HALF PACKAGE AND THE OTHER CURED TWO HOGS.—Mr. Steketee: I received one package of your Hog Cholera Cure for worms. One-half of it was gone when I received it. I had two hogs that couldn't stand on their hind feet. After feeding what remained in the package they were all right.—MARTIN CONNERY, Farley, Iowa, P. O. Box 132. Read Steketee's advertisement on Hog Cholera in this paper.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

The 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 Kind of a Man.

The kind of a man for you and me!
He faces the world unflinchingly,
And smites, as long as the wrong resists,
With a knuckled fist and force-like fists;
He lives the life he is preaching of,
And loves where most is the need of love;
His voice is clear to the deaf man's ears,
And his face sublime through the blind man's tears.

The light shines out where the clouds were dim,
And the widow's prayer goes up for him;
The latch is clicked at the hovel door,
And the sick man sees the sun once more,
And out o'er the barren fields he sees
Springing blossoms and waving trees,
Feeling as only the dying may,
That God's own servant has come that way,
Smoothing the path as it still winds on
Through the golden gate where his loved have gone.

The kind of a man for me and you!
However little of worth we do,
He credits full, and abides in trust
That time will teach us how more is just.

He looks on sin with pitying eyes—
E'en as the Lord, since paradise—
Else, should we read, though our sins should glow
As scarlet, they shall be white as snow—
And feeling still, with a grief half glad,
That the bad are as good as the good are bad,
And strikes straight out for the right—and he
Is the kind of a man for you and me!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

True and Brave.

One thing at least
Is left us, to be true and brave;
It is a short step to the grave,
And life is a vain thing at best,
And I had rather be a man
And choke my love and bear my part
In God's unalterable plan,
Though it be with a broken heart,
Than walk an easy thornless way
And gather blossoms as in play,
While the world marks its years away.

—Isaac Herr.

MATRIMONY IN SAMARIA.

We were somewhat surprised that afternoon we rode into Samaria to find that our entrance produced no sensation whatever. Usually the approach of a party of travelers to one of these villages of Palestine brings out the most of the population, human and canine. The men and women come to stare, the children to whine for "backsheesh," and the dogs to bark. The combined effect is to make the "howadji" feel himself of some importance, for the first few hundred times he receives such attention, and to feel immensely bored and disgusted by it ever afterward. We had reached the second stage of effect; nevertheless we always expected such greeting, and were a little surprised when it was not forthcoming. But here in this miserable collection of mud huts which stands to perpetuate the name of the magnificent capital of the Northern Kingdom, our coming made no stir whatever. I do not remember that a dog barked. There were only two or three people to be seen in the streets. The village was practically deserted. It was almost like riding through a graveyard. What did it mean? What had happened? Where were the people?

A short distance beyond the village the question was answered. A sudden turn in the road showed us so curious a spectacle, that involuntarily we reined in our horses, and sat still a moment, the better to see it. Most of the inhabitants of the town were before us, grouped in two companies—the first composed of women and girls, and the second of men and boys. In the midst of the first was what looked like a rag baby, of exaggerated proportions and of most hideous and grotesque appearance, which seemed to be the center of attraction. It was held high in the air, and turned around, and moved rapidly from side to side, while the women marched or danced about it, singing a rude kind of song or chant, to which some of the older ones, sitting by, kept time by the clapping of hands. It was a very jolly crowd, and the occasion was one of merriment and mirth-making. Most of the women good-naturedly returned our greetings as we rode by, their white teeth gleaming and their dark eyes flashing beneath and above cheeks which were in many instances most unromantically but unmistakably dirty. About a hundred yards further on the men and boys were gathered, holding carnival after their own fashion, with shoutings, and singing, and gun-firing. I noticed that some of the smaller boys were playing a game closely resembling the game of "tag" which our

own children are fond of playing. Good nature was the rule here, too, and our English salutations were answered in Arabic with a heartiness which was apparent in the tones and faces of the speakers, even though the words themselves were unintelligible enough. Evidently the little village was having a "jubilation" of some sort, and for some reason.

Turning to Najm, our dragoman, with our questions, he told us, what indeed we had already suspected, that this was part of a Mohammedan wedding ceremony we had been witnessing. The bridegroom, with a few of his friends, had gone to a neighboring village to bring home the bride. These whom we had seen had accompanied him thus far on his way, and were now awaiting his return, amusing themselves in various ways during the time of waiting. When would the bridal party reach the village? we asked. "No one knew," Najm replied; "perhaps before night, perhaps late in the night, perhaps not until to-morrow. But the people would wait where they were until it came, no matter how long that coming might be delayed." Late in the evening we heard the sounds of revelry in increased volume, and coming from the direction of the village, by which we concluded that the waiting was at an end, and that the happy couple had come.

The next day was Sunday, and we rested quietly in camp in one of the loveliest camping-places that could be found. Samaria was certainly like its rival, Jerusalem, in one respect—it was "beautiful for situation," crowning a magnificent hill, with extensive outlook in every direction. As we sat under the trees, after breakfast, reading a little, dozing a little, thinking more than a little, with our eyes turned westward toward that little strip of sea seen through a gap in the hills—that sea beyond which were home and friends—our attention was attracted by the faint sound of many voices, singing or chanting together. We were at first puzzled to make out where it came from, but finally discovered, far down in the valley beneath us, a company of people moving along in irregular procession. Who are they? What are they doing? Where are they going? We hunt up Najm, and put the questions to him. He has been "posting up" from some of the villagers, and he tells us that it is another wedding—the fifth which has taken place in Samaria within a week! No stringency in the matrimonial market there, evidently. With our glasses we watched the people for a long time. Near the top of the hill opposite was a village, half hidden from our view by an extensive olive grove. Toward this they took their way, and we surmised that it was there that the fair bride-elect lived. Presently they reached the grove, passed into and through it, and commenced the descent of the hill again, having made no stop, and having not gone so far as the village mentioned. Half way down the hillside they halted. A ceremony of some sort was performed; and then most of the people came on, while a few stood still for a little while, and finally turned back and went up the hill. We learned that in this case the bridegroom had not gone for the bride, but had sent his friends, while he awaited their return at the entrance to the village. Had those friends gone to the residence of the bride's parents to demand her, it would have involved the bridegroom in the expense of a feast for the whole village in which she lived. But, the town being a large one, and the bridegroom being of a frugal and economical turn of mind, he had thriftily contracted with the lady's relations, for a consideration, to meet his friends, and deliver her into their hands outside the village, in which case there could be no claim laid upon his hospitality by the hungry villagers. The ceremony on the hillside was the delivery of the bride to those who had come for her, and the little company that went back up the hill was made up of her parents and intimate friends.

As the procession drew near, we went down to the road to meet it, giving one of the villagers who was hanging about the camp a "bishlik" (do you know how much that is? About 12½ cents.) to guide us. It was a curious sight. First came a man on horseback, evidently the "best man," acting as master of ceremonies. Then was borne a large banner of red and green silk, with a star and crescent, and an Arabic sentence, in gold upon it. This was closely followed by a party of men

and boys marching with some regard to order, singing and clapping their hands in concert. Then, at a little distance, rode the bride astride upon a white horse, which was led by an attendant. "How was she dressed?" That is a woman's question, of course. Well, her dress was not the conventional bridal array of our country. She wore a long black robe, which covered her from head to foot, with a thick, green, figured veil completely hiding her face. Her hands were wrapped up in some soft white stuff, as a sort of substitute of gloves, perhaps. Bright yellow slippers were the only other part of her visible costume. Are you charmed with the description, fair reader? Shall you adopt the costume at that important event that comes off—let us see, when is it? Next month? You may be certain of creating a sensation, if you do.

Following the bride came a company of women and girls, dressed in all sorts of gay colors, and singing like the men; while a goatherd with half a dozen black goats brought up the rear of the motley procession. Whether these last were an integral part of it, or were merely "hangers on," I did not learn. I have used the words "singing" and "song" for want of other terms. In reality there was very little singing about it. The song is a kind of recitative and response. One chants a strain and the rest take it up and repeat it, or respond to it in concert, generally clapping their hands to mark the accent. It is doleful enough, like all Eastern music.

Our guide wanted us to follow the procession to the village; but, as his knowledge of English was about on a par with our familiarity with Arabic, we declined, not knowing how the intrusion of strangers upon the wedding festivities might be regarded. Besides, we thought we had had our "bishlik's" worth of entertainment, and so returned to camp, giving our blessing and best wishes to the newly-married party by proxy.—J. K. Wilson, in *Good Housekeeping*.

Lovely Lady Macdonald.

The part that Lady Macdonald plays in her husband's life is not to be set forth in a few words, says the *Ladies' Home Journal*. All that Lady Beaconsfield was to the Conservative Premier of England, Lady Macdonald has been, and is, to the Conservative Premier of Canada. If any one on earth knows his mind, it is she. Their understanding of each other is complete, and their matrimonial felicity unruffled. How much Canada owes to Lady Macdonald for the help she has given her greatest statesman, only the Premier himself can fitly estimate.

The wife of the Premier is a frequent attendant at the sittings of Parliament, the best seat in the Speaker's gallery being always reserved for her, and no important debate takes place that she does not follow it to the final vote, though daylight may be dimming the electric lights.

Lady Macdonald is tall and tawny, with warm tints glowing in her cheeks. Her abundant hair a few years ago became white as snow, and now makes a wonderfully becoming aureole about her high, broad forehead. Energy and determination are unmistakably stamped upon a countenance whose habitual expression is somewhat grave. Yet when moved to laughter, the whole face lights up until every trace of care and anxious thought vanishes from it. In the art of conversation she has nothing to learn. She is an omnivorous reader, and not only reads, but digests and assimilates her reading, while a retentive memory keeps at command all that she acquires. She forms her own opinions about the subjects of the day, and never hesitates to express them in clear, concise terms. To the full extent of her time and ability she co-operates in all religious and philanthropic enterprises and associations that commend themselves to her approval. Neither does she hold aloof from balls, dinners, receptions and other fatiguing features of social life at the Canadian capital, nor disdain to take a lively personal interest in the fascinating subject of dress.

When Parliament is in session her drawing-room on Saturdays is filled with an ever-changing flow of visitors from 3 o'clock until dinner time. Yet no one of them fails to receive a warm clasp of the hand, a bright, appropriate greeting, and the impression that the hostess is quite as glad to see them as if they were the only callers. With a dozen in the room at once, the most of them utter strangers to

Peculiar

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

each other, Lady Macdonald will contrive to keep the ball of talk rolling so merrily that all feel they have a share in the conversation.

Brooklyn the Home of Presidents.

Very many queer facts were developed by the census taken officially last year; but not the least amusing was the one which demonstrated that, although nearly all of the Presidents of the United States have passed "to that bourne whence no traveler returns," yet their names are possessed by several industrious, and no doubt respectable, citizens of the city of churches. The following list includes the most of them:

- George Washington, 1850 Fulton street, laborer.
- Thomas Jefferson, 34 Hopkins avenue, painter.
- John Adams, 645 Hicks street, brick-layer.
- James Madison, 175 Taylor street, cooper.
- James Monroe, 110 North Elliott Place, cutter.
- John Quincy Adams, 247 Gold street, fruiterer.
- Andrew Jackson, 266 Clifton Place, engineer.
- Martin Van Buren, 424 Carlton avenue, truck driver.
- William Henry Harrison, 585 Washington avenue, grocer.
- John Tyler, 31 Montrose avenue, hatter.
- James Polk, 210 Raymond street, druggist.
- Zack Taylor, 814 Quincy street, molder.
- Franklin Pierce, 34 Frost street, painter.
- James Buchanan, 320 Lexington avenue, plasterer.
- Abraham Lincoln, 524½ Sixth avenue, clerk.

Sarsaparilla belongs to the smilax family of plants, and is found very generally over the American continent; but the variety that is richest in medicinal properties is the Honduras root, of which the famous Ayer's Sarsaparilla is made.

For Cure of
SPRAINS & STRAINS
USE
St. Jacobs Oil
Cures
Stiff Neck, Soreness

A Planters Experience.

"My plantation is in a malarial district, where fever and ague prevailed; I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of

Tutt's Pills

The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no further trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

The Mormon Elders' Book
on Social Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. H. Crodon, 52 Grand St., New York

The Young Folks.

The Land of Thus-and-So.

"How would Willie like to go
To the Land of Thus-and-So?
Everything is proper there—
All the children comb their hair
Smoother than the fur of cats,
Or the nap of high silk hats;
Every face is clean and white
As a lily washed in light;
Never vaguest soil or speck
Found on forehead, throat or neck;
Every little crimped ear
In and out as pure and clear
As the cherry blossoms blow
In the Land of Thus-and-So.

"Little boys there never fall
Down the stairs or cry at all;
Doing nothing to repent,
Watchful and obedient;
Never hungry nor in haste;
Tidy shoestrings, always laced;
Never button rudely torn
From its fellows all unworn;
Knickerbockers always new,
Ribbon, tie and collar, too.
Little watches, worn like men,
Always promptly half-past ten;
Just precisely right, you know,
For the Land of Thus-and-So!

"O! the land of Thus-and-So!
Isn't it delightful, though?"
"Yes," lisped Willie, answering me
Somewhat slow and doubtfully—

"Must be awful nice, but I
Rather wait till by and by
Fore I get there—maybe when
I be dead I'll go there then—

"But"—the troubled little face
Closer pressed in my embrace—
"Let's don't never ever go
To the Land of Thus-and-So."

—James Whitcomb Riley.

SALMON AND SEA TROUT.

Just now, from deep quiet caves and hollows far out in the sea, myriads of salmon and sea trout are swimming in large bodies, hardly resting night or day, to visit the rivers where they were born.

No authority on fishes has been able to say where the sea trout and the salmon go in winter; but before the brooks and rivers begin to freeze in the late fall they gather in large bodies, pass rapidly down stream, and swim away for deep waters. Nothing is seen of them again till toward the first of June, when they congregate about the mouths of tidal rivers and brooks.

A salmon born in the Restigouche will not, when it has become a grilse, return to the Miramichi or any other river, but will swim swiftly and alertly up and down the coast, sometimes for several days, till it finds its own river.

Sometimes the salmon, after its two and a half years absence since its babyhood, and returning as a grilse to the shore, enters the wrong stream; but before it has swam far upward it discovers its mistake, turns again down stream, leaving its companions, and makes great haste to the shore, when it skirts along till it finds its native river. I have often watched grilse for hours after I knew they had lost their way; they swim from side to side of the river, examining the bottom, the rocks, and the shallows, and when they are sure that they have never seen the place before, they turn and speedily go seaward.

What makes this most remarkable is that the salmon, which is hatched out in the gravel or sand-beds in the river in the beginning of summer, remains in its native waters only about five months, when it makes its way down with the current, being then known as the parr, a beautiful, lithe and graceful little fish from four to six inches long. Its return is made when it is three years old, when it is known as a grilse; but its recollections from the time of its babyhood are clear and un-failing.

When these lines reach the reader, the salmon and the sea trout will likely be in the river on their march up to the spawning-beds. How often have I lain quietly in a birch-bark canoe at the foot of some fall on the Miramichi and Restigouche, and watched the advancing march of this beautiful fish! As they reach the boiling water at the bottom of the fall, they pause for a while, with their heads up stream and very near to the surface; then they swim across from right to left, looking upward to determine the lowest part of the barrier in front of them. Then they recoil for a short distance, suddenly curve themselves in the form nearly of the letter C, and spring upward, making considerable commotion in the water from the push made by the tail. The old salmon are the best jumpers, and often get to the top of a fall at the first leap; but I have frequently seen grilse and large salmon, which I suppose were very old, make a dozen attempts before getting up. They would reach nearly to the edge of a fall, fall, and tumble back with a great splash. After resting a minute or so, they curved, and made the attempt again. But I have known and heard of no case where any grilse or fairly young salmon did not at last succeed in getting over the barrier.

The sea trout cuts through the water like an arrow, and springs six and eight feet upward to get over rocks and little falls. The object of the visit to the streams every year is that these fishes may deposit their eggs in the shallow beds of gravel and sand that lie everywhere along the upper reaches of the streams. When the female salmon in the early autumn is ready to lay her eggs she poises herself above some shallow, with her head up stream, and burrows into the sand, up and down stream, until she has made a

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cavity large enough; then she deposits her eggs in this opening. The constant motion of the water in one direction soon covers the ova with sand, and there they remain buried till the next spring, when they grow as large as peas, and the little fish come forth. It was believed up to a little while ago that the salmon fed while in fresh water in summer, and this was held to explain why it rose and took the fisherman's fly so easily. It is now known that the salmon does not taste food during all the months that it spends in the river; no food has ever been found in its stomach in summer, and the stomach itself, on dissection, is found to be closed during that season. It is asked, why, then, does the salmon rise to the fly, if not to eat it? My opinion is, and it is sustained by fishermen and ichthyologists, that the salmon takes the gaudy bait trilled about it sometimes in play and often in anger. This much is sure, the fish never makes an attempt to swallow the fly, for it is invariably found hooked in the lip.—Edmund Collins, in Harper's Young People.

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The finest crops of alfalfa hay are now
being cut from the numerous fields in the
great Arkansas valley.

Now that harvesting has begun in the
southern part of the State, and will
rapidly extend northward, we repeat our
caution given last week, viz., that special
pains be taken in shocking the grain.

The next issue of the *KANSAS FARMER*
will contain a complete report of the
condition of crops throughout the State,
carefully prepared by our able corps of
correspondents, located in each and every
county.

From this time on the harrow, roller
and cultivator should be kept as busy as
the weather will permit. Remember that
the finely pulverized earth retains vastly
more moisture than the hard, unstirred
soil, and then it holds all the rain that falls.

J. C. H. Swan, the well-known author
of "The Future by the Past," suggests
that those fields where wheat has proved
a failure should be plowed under and
planted to corn. Plant after the plow in
every fourth furrow, and then only har-
row. Use no other mode of cultivation.

Mr. James Beggs, Mound Valley, Kas.,
wants to know what ails his blackberry
bushes. A red rust covers the leaves and
the plant withers. Commenced last year.
He is cutting and burning, but still it con-
tinues. Will some of our horticulturists
kindly come to Mr. Beggs' assistance,
through the columns of the *FARMER*?

The *Atchison Champion* says that the
dizzy apex of monumental silliness is
reached by those partisan journals which
burden their columns and fatigue their
readers with the flat and pointless state-
ment that "Senator Peffer wears no
cravat." To what a height of sublimity
has the journalism of this country risen
when it resorts to such attenuated and
insipid ridicule.

In an editorial discussing the recent
Cincinnati conference, the *Chicago Ex-
press* echoes a fact well known to all
historians when it says: "Never—from
the time Christ was born in the manger
unto this day—has any great reform been
brought about by the parties under which
the reform was made necessary. The
people must arise in their might and clean
out the corruptionists, or corruption will
clean out the people."

Editor Rosewater, of the *Omaha Bee*,
recently gave the Republican party of
Nebraska some good, solid advice, similar
to that contained in ex-Senator Ingall's
communication to the Republican editors
at the recent editorial association at
Hutchinson. However, it is almost need-
less to say that Mr. Rosewater's praise-
worthy effort will prove just about as
effectual as that of Mr. Ingalls—too much
like "pouring water on a duck's back."

HOW MANY MORTGAGES?

One of the good signs of the times is the
interest manifested by the party press of
the country in statements made by persons
interested in the new political movement.
We observe with much interest criticisms
upon statements made concerning the
number of mortgages upon the homes of
the people, and the effort being made on
all hands to make light of the matter, and
to show that after all the mortgage in-
debtedness does not amount to much. In
order that the readers of the *KANSAS
FARMER* may know just what the Super-
intendent of the Census did say upon this
subject, we herewith give his own state-
ment in his own words, taken from Extra
Census Bulletin No. 3, under date April 23,
1891, as follows:

The employment of a small army of 2,500
special agents and clerks to make an abstract
of every mortgage placed on record in every
county in the United States for the last ten
years has attracted attention to the dangers of
these incumbrances, to the enormous burdens
in the way of interest, to the alarming extent
to which usury is practiced, and to the de-
fectiveness of these records in all parts of the
country. The agents of the Census office have,
as a matter of fact, overhauled the records in
every State and Territory. They have traveled
on horseback and on foot through the most
sparsely settled districts of our vast domain
in search of mortgages, and have done their work
so industriously and so thoroughly that we
now have on file in Washington as a result of
their labor the abstracts of about 9,000,000
mortgages. Some months before the inquiry
was begun Congress, and through Congress the
public, was put in possession of the scope of
the plan adopted. That plan, with hardly any
change, has been successfully carried out. It
comprised two distinct methods, one having
the local records for the basis of operation, the
other the population schedule, and hence the
individual. As will be seen from the accom-
panying preliminary report for the States of
Alabama and Iowa, the first plan makes it
possible to determine with reasonable accuracy
the amount of existing debt January 1, 1890,
the rate of interest, and the motive of the loan,
whether for purchase money, improvement, or
other purposes. The second plan will show
the number of persons by counties in the
United States who own their farms and their
homes free from debt and the number having
incumbrances thereon, the amount of such
incumbrances, the value of such farms, and
other facts of minor importance. These two
inquiries combined will throw light upon the
whole question of mortgage indebtedness, and
will form a basis for subsequent investigations
that will probably yield more exact and satis-
factory results.

From the foregoing it appears very
plainly that there were placed upon record
in the 2,785 counties of the United States
9,000,000 mortgages in the years beginning
with 1880 and ending with 1889. It is not
known yet how many of them were paid
off during that period. Reports from two
States, Iowa and Alabama, have already
been published. We can only guess at
what the whole will be from these two
already given to the people. It appears
that in Iowa the total number of mort-
gages placed on record during ten years
was 497,710, covering \$431,288,542. It ap-
pears, further, that the amount of money
still unpaid upon those mortgages on the
1st day of January, 1890, was \$199,034,956,
nearly one-half the total amount placed
upon the lands during the entire ten years.
Iowa is in better condition than some of
the other States. It is fair to assume that
about one-half of the total amount of
indebtedness placed upon record during
the ten years was still in force upon the
first day of the census year 1890, and if
that be true, we have about 4,500,000
mortgages resting upon the homes of the
people when these figures were collected.
This includes, of course, town property as
well as that in the country. The Iowa
farm mortgage was nearly \$900; the town
lot mortgage about \$600. Mortgages in
the Eastern States and in the Northern
States, indeed in all of the older States,
are in larger amounts than those in the
Western States. It is fair to place the
average mortgage, including city and
country, at \$800. At that rate, 4,500,000
mortgages would give us an aggregate
mortgages indebtedness of \$3,600,000,000.
One-third of the mortgages rests upon
town lots, two-thirds upon farms, upon a
general average the country over. Assu-
ming that the average farm mortgage is
\$900, and the average city mortgage is
\$600, it would give us \$2,700,000,000 on
farms and \$900,000,000 on town lots. We
have in the country about 5,000,000 farms;
dividing the total mortgage debt among
5,000,000 farms and it gives an average
mortgage debt of \$540 upon every farm in
the country. That is just about one-fourth
of the value of the farms as they were
rated in 1880 by the owners. For purposes
of taxation the average farm to-day does
not exceed \$500 or \$600 at the outside. We
all know that farm property has greatly
depreciated within the last ten years, so
that it is safe to say the farms of the
country to-day, even though they be not
all or more than half of them mortgaged,
yet the total amount of debt is equal to

about as much as the farms are worth on
the tax rolls. Take the State of Kansas,
for example. The official figures for the
State have not yet been reported, so that
we cannot give them accurately, and do
not pretend to do so; yet we have informa-
tion sufficient to be able to state that the
total number of mortgages placed upon
Kansas farms and town lots during the
ten years from 1880 to 1890 is somewhere
between 600,000 and 700,000, and that the
amount of money which those mortgages
represented is somewhere in the neighbor-
hood of \$500,000,000, not very far either
above or below that amount. We have
trustworthy information, further, that
the amount of mortgage indebtedness in
force in the State on the 1st day of
January, 1890, was in the neighborhood
of \$250,000,000. This information we get
partly from a letter published by Mr.
Porter, the Superintendent of the Census,
in reply to some criticisms of Dr. McLellan,
of the *Advocate*, and partly from other
reliable sources. We are satisfied upon
this information, and so publish it, that
the mortgage indebtedness upon Kansas
farms at the beginning of 1890 was more
than \$150,000,000, and that the amount
upon city property was not less than
\$70,000,000. Putting the two amounts to-
gether, we have just about one-half of
the amount that was placed upon record
during the ten years. In other words,
about one-half of the ten years' record
was due at the end of the period, and
when we come to get the reports from
other States we will find that taking the
country over the debt due on the 1st of
January, 1890, was just about one-half of
that which was placed upon record during
the ten years.

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY.

The dawn of better days are at hand
for the trans-Missouri country. We are
now entering upon an area of permanent
development of the natural industries of
this region of country, that will make the
West prosperous. The lessons learned dur-
ing the periods of depression will lead to
the rapid development of our resources in
such a way as will insure the prosperity
of the West. The surplus live stock,
grain and minerals are produced here, and
the producer, under existing conditions, is
sure to receive an advance over the cost of
production.

The *Omaha Bee*, in discussing Western
development, says there is abundant evi-
dence of uncommon activity in the West
and Northwest. From the Missouri river
to the backbone of the Sierras, and from
Manitoba to the gulf, the irresistible forces
which in a decade bullded five new States
and added hundreds of millions to the na-
tion's wealth, are energetically at work.

A variety of conditions combine to make
the outlook for 1891 superior to any pre-
ceding year. From an agricultural point
of view the prospect for an abundant har-
vest was never better. Copious rains have
blessed and refreshed the land. In the
semi-arid sections of the Dakotas, Ne-
braska, and Kansas, the people, aroused
by the disaster of last year, are vigorously
providing against a recurrence of the
drouth. Hundreds of miles of irrigation
ditches and canals are under way and pro-
jected, and their completion insures a suf-
ficiency of moisture to protect crops from
the periodical hot winds of the south-
west.

Like energy and activity, but on a vastly
larger scale, characterizes the irrigation
movement throughout the arid region.
The growth in population has created in-
numerable local markets for the products
of the soil. The prices these necessities
command, and the certainty of a steadily
expanding demand, fully warrant the vast
sums now being invested in securing arti-
ficial moisture.

The great mineral storehouse of this re-
gion is being drawn upon as it has never
been before. Not only are old mines being
worked with renewed energy, but new
districts are being opened up by the ir-
repressible fortune hunter. The Gold
Hill district in Wyoming and the Deep
Creek district in Utah give promise of add-
ing a substantial sum to the year's out-
put of gold and silver. Nor is this aggres-
sive development campaign confined to
the precious metals. The inexhaustible
coal beds of Colorado and Wyoming, the
lignite fields of the Dakotas and Montana,
the asphalt and sodium lakes of Utah, the
paint, oil and soda interest of Wyoming,
the iron, copper and lead industries, and a

score of other commercial commodities
which permeate the mountains and val-
leys, are receiving greater attention from
investors and yielding handsomely.

Under the influence of advanced prices,
the stock-raising industry has to a great
extent recovered its wonted activity.
Four years of depressed prices all but par-
alyzed one of the three great interests of
the West. Remunerative returns are in-
sured for a few years at least, which will
not only compensate the stockman for past
losses but substantially increase the busi-
ness.

A gratifying feature of these favorable
conditions is the absence of speculation
and booms. To these causes are due the
reaction from which the general business
of the West is now suffering. The cause
having disappeared, the effect must soon
follow. Enterprise and activity are oper-
ating on practical, conservative lines, and
the record of the year, when made up, can
hardly fail to show a substantial increase
in the development of the incomparable
natural resources of the West.

Marvelous as has been the growth and
progress of the country, the future prom-
ises grander results. One needs but glance
at the great cities built up, the industries
and trade created, the lines of railroads
penetrating mountains and valleys and
the limitless natural wealth of the region,
to foresee the colossal business and indus-
trial empire which the most intelligent
observers believe to be the destiny of the
trans-Missouri country.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FUND.

It has been said, and correctly, too, that
while Kansas will be represented at the
great Columbian World's Fair in Chicago,
it should be done without evidences of hard
work. Every citizen, regardless of their
likes and dislikes of this or that plan,
should see their plain duty in the premises,
and do their share, from a selfish stand-
point if not from a public-spirited nature.
The work undertaken by the Bureau of
Promotion is not on the best plan; but is
second best, since the failure of the Legis-
lature to appropriate for this purpose.
Wherever it has not proven successful is
where no one has made a move. This is
the only trouble. Seven counties have
reported their first 10 per cent., about
sixty counties have either organized or
taken steps in that direction. The World's
Fair fund will be raised and the best agri-
cultural State in the Union will be repre-
sented in her best clothes at Chicago.
When it is generally understood that but
10 per cent. of each county's quota is
wanted this year, and not to exceed 30 per
cent. next year, and that the next Legis-
lature is then expected to relieve the con-
tributors from further assessments and
pay them back the money already ad-
vanced, but little trouble has been ex-
perienced in securing hearty co-operation
in the plan. The effort in some sections
to load it down with political objections
has been one source of delay. Politics
does not and should not enter into the
work. The fund is controlled by no one
party, and in county organizations this
fact should be prominently set forth. The
impression that the money to be raised is
to be paid for a few fancy salaries is
wrong, also, as the expressed instructions
of the late World's Fair convention were
that the large list of directors were to
serve without pay. Ours is an agricul-
tural State and for the first time in the
history of expositions a magnificent build-
ing is to be devoted entirely to the use of
agricultural organizations. Kansas can-
not afford to lose the opportunity pre-
sented, and the *FARMER*, whose efforts
are for Kansas and the agriculturist,
hopes that no time will be lost in raising
the World's Fair fund in every county.

In the report of the Board of Managers
in the impeachment trial of Judge Botkin,
published in the *KANSAS FARMER* last
week, the copy furnished us contained
three typographical errors. "This pro-
ceeding and the agreements thereon"
(in the fifth paragraph) should read *argu-
ments* instead of *agreements*. "Many
matters of a truly political character"
(in the sixth paragraph) should read
purely instead of *truly*. In the paragraph
immediately following the extract from
the testimony of Mr. Pitzer, the sentence,
"The court also allowed Mr. John H.
Pitzer \$250 out of the city money for
assisting the County Attorney in prevent-
ing the two suits against the Mayor and
Councilmen, etc., the work preventing
should read *prosecuting*."

GENERAL CONDITION OF CROPS.

In another article, including Secretary Mohler's report and the regular weekly bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, we place before our readers the condition of crops in this State, which is certainly very encouraging, compared with the general condition of crops throughout the country as reported by the Weather-Crop Bulletin, issued by the United States Signal Service, at Washington, for the week ending June 5. It says:

The week has been warm in all districts east of the Mississippi river, except in the lake region and New England, the mean daily excess of temperature being 6° in north portions of Alabama and Mississippi, and in west Tennessee. The temperature has been normal on the gulf, the middle, and the south Atlantic coasts, and in Oregon. The greatest deficiency in temperature has been in upper Michigan and North Dakota, where the mean daily temperature has been 10° below the normal. To the west of the Rocky mountains deficiencies of 8° and 10° have occurred.

The temperature for the period from January 1 to June 5 continues largely in excess in the Northern States. In the cotton region the high temperature of the past week has diminished the seasonal deficiency, which, however, still remains.

There has been a continual deficiency of rainfall in the Gulf States during the week, amounting to one inch or more at all stations. Abundant rains have fallen in all other districts east of the Rocky mountains, though there has been a slight deficiency in the middle Mississippi valley, in New England, and on the Atlantic coast.

The rainfall for the period from January 1 to June 5 has been in excess in all districts, except the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, on the New England, the south Atlantic, and the Gulf coasts. The deficiency in central Illinois is about five inches, and on the Gulf coast ranges from three inches at Galveston to twelve inches at New Orleans. The amount of rainfall at Springfield, Ill., is 68 per cent. of the normal, and at New Orleans 55 per cent. The greatest seasonal excess in this period is 9.5 inches in central Virginia.

Copious rainfall in the wheat regions of the Northwest have greatly benefited crops during the past week; a slight lack of sunshine is reported, but prospects are generally better than at a corresponding date last year. In the upper Missouri valley the partial drought has been entirely relieved by abundant rains; corn is still quite backward, and that which was injured by cut-worms has been replanted.

In the upper lake region heavy rains have materially improved crops, though a little more would be beneficial in the interior of Wisconsin. Slight damage by hail is reported in southern counties of Wisconsin and by cut-worms in Michigan. In Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio the conditions were favorable for all crops, except oats in Indiana and corn in Ohio. Hail injured fruit and vegetation in some localities in north Ohio. Injury by insects is reported in a few counties.

In Missouri excessive rain has checked crop cultivation, lodging and rusting wheat, which has been somewhat damaged by insects; general outlook favorable.

In Arkansas and Texas corn is suffering for rain, except in western Arkansas, where crops are in fine condition. The cotton crop is slightly deficient. The wheat harvest in Texas is under good headway.

Crop conditions are somewhat improved in Kentucky, but more rain is needed, oats, corn and grass suffering most; wheat somewhat improving; tobacco plants held back by lack of rain. Serious drought is reported from Tennessee, though the wheat harvest promises a good yield; late cotton almost a failure; outlook rather gloomy. Mississippi reports serious drought, which will probably be relieved by showers promised to-day. In Alabama the crops are generally in fine condition, but rain is very much needed in some sections; oats especially are suffering from drought.

In North Carolina and South Carolina favorable conditions for crops have prevailed during the week. Severe storms and hail have been injurious in a few localities; cotton, while improved, is still quite backward; oat harvest has begun; general outlook very favorable.

In New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia fruit prospects are excellent, rains have been very beneficial, though corn is still backward in Pennsylvania. In New

Jersey conditions are slightly more favorable, but the continued deficiency of rainfall is seriously affecting all crops, especially strawberries, early vegetables, and grass.

In Oregon general showers have been very beneficial; the wheat prospects are especially favorable; the fruit crop excellent, except cherries and prunes.

In northern California crops are good, but backward. In southern California fruits and grain show excellent prospects, but somewhat injured by cool, rainy weather.

In Louisiana serious drought continues; potatoes a failure; corn and cotton very backward; sugar cane is reported as bearing the drought well.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

The improvement in the condition of small grains within the last few weeks has been wonderful. It is now almost a certainty that one of the largest wheat crops ever grown in Kansas—including the semi-arid western portion of the State—will be harvested this year. Farmers who put out their wheat last fall in good condition are indeed very fortunate—or at least will be, providing they can hold their grain and not become victims to the low prices that generally follow in the wake of a bountiful harvest.

The condition of corn at present is not so promising. The frequent rains have kept farmers out of the fields, and as a consequence the weeds have almost gained the ascendancy, placing the corn very much at a disadvantage. However, the farmers of Kansas are intelligent, wide-awake and industrious, and fully realizing the great necessity of thorough, clean cultivation, will push the work at the earliest opportunity with a determination that knows no failure.

Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, in his monthly report, for month ending May 31, says:

From reports of correspondents of this board, representing 105 of the 106 counties of the State, we learn that the crop conditions throughout the State on the last day of May were, with some exceptions, quite satisfactory.

Continuous, and in eastern Kansas excessive, rains have fallen during the last half of May, greatly retarding corn-planting, and the weather being cool, but little growth was made by that already planted. Conditions, however, for the most part were highly favorable to the promotion of plant life, corn alone excepted.

WINTER WHEAT.

During the month of May the growing wheat of Kansas passed through a trying ordeal. On the first day of the month, as was shown by correspondents of this board, the condition of the plant, with comparatively few exceptions, was unusually high. Two weeks later, May 15, the plant over a very large breadth of area had fallen to an alarmingly low condition. Again, on the last day of May, as reports from correspondents of this board show, the lost vitality resulting from unfavorable conditions during the first half of the month was to a large extent regained, the condition for the entire State being reported at 92 per cent. of a full average crop, a loss of seven points since the first day of May.

The rapid fall in the condition of wheat the first half of May, we learn from official correspondents and other reliable sources, to be attributed to several causes. First, the rapid growth of the plant, induced by the highly favorable weather during the last half of April and early part of May, exhausted to a large degree the moisture from the surface soil, there having been but little rainfall for nearly four weeks. From the unusually rapid growth the plant was tender and was unable to resist the power of hot suns which at times prevailed. The top leaves of the plant appeared to be scorched and the lower leaves turning yellow from lack of moisture. The plant over a large breadth of area in the State appeared to be in a very critical condition.

To make the condition still worse in many places the Hessian fly drew heavily upon the vitality of the plant, and in a good many counties of the State the condition on May 15 did not justify, even with most favorable conditions, the expectation of more than half a crop. Copious rains, however, commenced falling about that date over the entire State, and the rainfall continuing to be abundant to the end of the month a remarkable

change came over the wheat prospects throughout the State. Outside of those districts infested with the Hessian fly, in ten days from the time of the first rain scarcely a trace remained of the former enfeebled condition, the plant having regained to a very large degree the freshness and vigor which characterized it on the first day of May. In many counties, however, in the eastern half of Kansas, where the Hessian fly sapped the life-blood from the plant, its recovery was not so complete. Some fields are reported as being nearly ruined, while others cannot make over a half crop, while in the same counties other fields promise a yield much above a full average.

In no county except in the extreme western portion of the State is the damage to the plant from all causes combined placed at more than 25 per cent. The western half of the State escaped almost wholly from the ravages of the Hessian fly because the wheat was sown late, or if sown early there was not sufficient moisture in the soil to germinate the seed until October. The ravages of the "fly" are confined to the early-sown wheat.

SPRING WHEAT.

Spring wheat is reported in excellent condition, being placed by our correspondents at 97 per cent.

CORN.

The area planted to corn this year is reported at 82 per cent. of that of last year, making a total area of 4,736,066 acres.

In consequence of continuous rains and prevailing cool weather, corn throughout the State is backward. In some counties planting is not finished yet. Generally where the corn was planted at the usual time the stand is fairly good. In some places, however, the stand is poor, making it necessary to replant.

RYE.

Correspondents report an increased acreage of rye over that of 1890 of 11 per cent., making a total area in rye this year of 224,623 acres.

OATS.

In all cases where oats was sown early in ground well prepared, its condition is good. In other cases it is weedy and does not promise a good yield.

BARLEY.

Correspondents report an increased acreage sown to barley this year over that of last year of 11 per cent., making a total barley area for 1891 of 20,054 acres. Condition is generally good.

FLAX.

Correspondents report an increased area sown to flax this year over that of last year of 10 per cent., making the flax area of 1891 251,722 acres. Condition is reported high.

TAME AND PRAIRIE GRASSES.

Conditions have been highly favorable to the growth of all kinds of grasses, and both tame and wild grasses are reported above average condition.

FRUIT.

Apples are reported as promising a good crop, while peaches and cherries promise the most abundant crop in many years.

In giving summary of crop conditions it is thought best to divide the State into three sections and give conditions first by sections or belts.

That section of the State lying east of the 97th meridian, comprising thirty-nine counties in eastern Kansas, is known as the eastern division.

That section between the meridian of 97° and 99° 30', or the west line of Phillips county, comprising thirty-five counties in central Kansas, is known as the central division.

That section between the meridian 99° 30' and the west line of the State, comprising thirty-two counties of western Kansas, is known as the western division.

The following is the summary of crop conditions for the State by sections, as estimated by our correspondents, compared with full average:

Table with columns for crop type and percentage. Includes sections for Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions, and For the State.

Summary table of crop percentages: Tame grasses 102, Prairie grasses 103, Apples, average crop 90, Peaches, average crop 110, Cherries, average crop 100, Grapes, average crop 88.

WEEKLY REPORT OF KANSAS WEATHER SERVICE.

The bulletin issued by the Kansas Weather Service (central office at Washburn college) in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending June 5, says that the rainfall is largely in excess in the eastern counties. That in Shawnee it was 3.45 inches over the normal amount for the week; in Dickinson the amount received above the normal is about the same; in Jackson the excess is greater, while in Leavenworth it is less. The rain has been well distributed, in time, in the eastern counties, there having been five rainy days in the seven. In the western counties there have been fewer rainy days and less rain, though it is generally above the average in all parts.

The temperature has ranged above the normal, with an average amount of sunshine in the western counties; it has been about normal in the eastern counties, where the sunshine is deficient.

The rains have proved beneficial in all parts of the State, though some local damage has occasionally been done by floods and wash-outs. Wheat is generally in excellent condition, and in districts infested with the "fly" not too badly injured has "braced up."

Wheat harvest has commenced in the southern tier of counties.

Representative reports from the following counties explain the conditions in detail:

Allen.—Farm work retarded by too much rain; strawberries plenty.

Barber.—Three days' rain this week plenty of water; wheat harvest began on 3d, with promise of a good yield, twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre; oats, corn, rye and barley, the best prospect for years; pastures very thick, but short growth yet.

Chautauqua.—Rain will work some damage to small grain; corn doing fine; wheat ready to commence harvesting if weather was suitable.

Dickinson.—Wheat improving every day, and a large crop is now expected; corn not growing very fast on account of cool weather and too wet; early cherries and strawberries being marketed, largest crop known; made a rapid growth; a good, steady rain to-day.

Ford.—Warmer and slightly drier weather is all that is wanted to insure crops, which are reported as never having given a better show.

Greeley.—Warm days and cool nights with heavy dews and some fog; everything growing well, but slowly; potatoes unusually fine.

Jackson.—Six inches and twelve hundredths of rain this week have washed out and covered up much corn; on 31st, four inches in four hours.

Kingman.—All crops doing well, corn and wheat especially; cherries are in market and are plentiful; much hard wind Thursday.

Montgomery.—2.06 inches fell on 2d, from 5 to 6 p. m., flooding the small streams, destroying the crops along their banks, washing away the soil as deep as plowed, and lodging the wheat in many places.

Nemaha.—Corn looks well but needs cultivation, too wet; wheat and oats look splendid; home-grown strawberries are in market but look pale.

Norton.—The fine appearance of the crops continues unabated.

Ottawa.—A perfect week; everything has done its best.

Pawnee.—A fine, growing week; corn and oats growing rapidly; wheat will need no more rain except the very late. All headed out.

Reno.—All crops in good shape.

Rush.—Wheat not injured by fly, doing well; spring crops growing slowly.

Good Management and Energy Required.

The prevailing wet weather during the past few weeks has kept our farmers out of their fields, and the weeds have already gained considerable headway. However, the probabilities are that we will, for the next few weeks, have less rain and more sunshine, which will enable the farmers to "push" the cultivators with all possible speed. The next month or six weeks is going to demand great energy and labor; farmers will be put to their wits ends, and their highest qualifications as managers will be forced to the front to solve the problems as to how they will concentrate two days into one; as to how they are going to harvest their grain and yet save their corn, cane, potatoes, etc. But there is this encouraging feature: If there is a class of farmers in the world equal to the emergency, that class is to be found in Kansas, and we predict, the weather permitting, that our bountiful grain harvest will be secured, the weeds subdued, and Kansas fields be soon brought into fine condition and tillage.

Iowa has placed a full People's ticket in the field.

Now is the time of year to break raw prairie sod.

Horticulture.

OUR EARLY ADVERSITIES.

Samuel Reynolds, through the columns of *Smith's Small Fruit Farmer*, gives the following short, interesting history of fruit-growing in Kansas:

"Thirty-seven years ago, the eastern portions of the Territory of Kansas were open to settlement by the United States government, and settlers from all points of the compass at once commenced occupying its eastern portion, making claims and laying out towns. The controlling motive of a large majority of the first settlers was to consecrate the new State of Kansas to freedom, and rescue it from the curse of slavery. Others were lured here by the promise of 160 acres of the virgin soil of Kansas for the sum of \$200.

"Since the first settlements were made in 1854, thousands of immigrants have annually followed the 'star of empire' till now the population of Kansas numbers nearly a million and a half.

"By most of the early settlers it was considered a waste of time and means to plant fruit trees of any description. That the unsheltered condition of the country was too unfavorable to produce even a crop of apples. Our apples, therefore, had to be procured from our Missouri neighbors, who seldom failed to remind us that apples could never be grown in Kansas. They were quite willing to grow them for us, and to furnish them in the orchard for from 50 cents to 75 cents per bushel, or deliver them in Lawrence and the other towns of eastern Kansas for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. For the first twenty years of her existence, Kansas was mainly supplied through this channel.

"Although a majority of the first settlers were dissuaded from planting apple orchards, a few men more enterprising than the rest, had sufficient faith in our soil and climate to send to Rochester, New York, and other points for nursery stock. Many of these trees grew thriftily and in due time began to bear fruit. As soon as the fact was established that apples could be successfully grown here a great demand for nursery stock was at once created, and orchards of from one acre to twenty were planted in various sections of Douglas county. A large proportion of the trees thus planted was either untrue to name, or entirely unsuited to the soil and climate of Kansas. The immediate results were quite unsatisfactory, and many became not only discouraged, but disgusted with the business of apple-growing. But out of the hundreds of varieties planted, a few succeeded well and bore abundantly. In time this so encouraged tree planting that many of the orchards were enlarged by or supplemented with the successful sorts.

"It was found that the standard varieties of the Eastern States were worthless in Kansas. The Yellow Bellflower, bore sparingly, and the tree proved too short lived. The Baldwin was subject to scab and premature decay, and was too unprofitable to retain in the accepted list. The Northern Spy failed to show fruit till it was at least a dozen years old, and had to be abandoned. The King of Tompkins County, W. W. Pearmain and many other popular varieties in the East had to be abandoned as worthless here.

"The most potent factor in the promotion of horticulture in eastern Kansas has been the Douglas County Horticultural Society, which was organized October 3, 1867, with seven members only. The first President was E. D. Ladd, and G. C. Brackett was its first Secretary. The society has been in successful operation for twenty-four years, with a varying membership running as high as one hundred. The society has done a good work in determining what varieties of fruits to plant, with the best methods of culture. Thus the aggregated experience of all, becomes the individual property of each and every one. At these meetings the choicest of the horticultural products are displayed, and varieties, conditions of soil and location, modes of culture, etc., freely discussed.

"The Society is a school; trees, plants, flowers and fruits, the text-books; experience the preceptor, and its members the students. Here we meet to teach and to learn, to impart and to receive. The society has an extended field of labor before it. Much has been accomplished, but which is only a beginning of what may be done.

"The successful fruit-grower must take pleasure in his vocation. He must, like a

tender parent, protect his young tree from all its enemies, cultivate it well, and train it in the way it should go. He should watch the swelling bud, and opening flower with emotions of delight; and the ripened fruit should be gathered and valued as nature's richest gift to man."

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society met at the home of Mr. L. A. Goodman, at Westport, Mo. This was the first of its outdoor meetings for this season, and those present enjoyed the forenoon picnic on the host's beautiful grounds. After a bountiful and much-appreciated dinner, under the shade of some fine trees on the lawn, the meeting was called to order in the house, where we had to go on account of rain.

The regular order of business was suspended, and the essays assigned to members for this meeting were read. G. E. Kessler had a short paper on "Flowers and Bedding Plants for Lawns." A paper by Mr. Edwin Taylor was listened to with much interest. The subject, "Potatoes," the writer treated as thoroughly as he does the product itself.

In the report of Capt. Diehl, one of the delegates to the meeting at Topeka for furthering the projected Kansas display at the Columbian Exposition, he compliments the ladies of Kansas very highly for their support of the State Board of Agriculture in its work of pushing the purpose to make a display at the Exposition in 1893, despite the unfortunate lack of an appropriation on the part of the State Legislature for this purpose.

Major Holsinger presented the delegates' report, which was approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Orchards.—Mr. J. A. Durkes reports general prospect for apples good. For early apples not good but for fall apples excellent.

Stone Fruits.—Cherries mostly full; Wild Goose plums largely killed; peaches fairly good in northern part of Missouri and excellent in Southern part. In some portions the later varieties will be light.

Small Fruits.—All kinds in excellent condition.

Vineyards.—Mr. Espenlaub reports these in excellent condition and suggests taking off about one-third of the fruit. Says a small fly or bug is working on some of his grapes and finds the result of their work to be curling up of the leaves.

Vegetables.—In this field reports are that although the spring has been very backward most of the crops are in and growing well.

The society took occasion to discuss the appointment of a Chief of the Horticultural department of the Columbian Exposition, and very strongly deprecates the appointment made. The feeling here is very strongly in favor of a reconsideration of that appointment, and the wish expressed that some one be chosen who represents horticultural interests at large and would be an honor to the position, thereby being more acceptable to the horticulturists throughout the country.

Two delegates were appointed to represent the society at the meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, at St. Joseph, June 2 to 4, inclusive, viz.: Major F. Holsinger, of Rosedale, Kas., and Mr. J. A. Durkes, of Weston, Mo.

The next meeting will be held June 20, at the home of Mr. C. E. Kern, Rosedale, Kas. GEO. E. KESSLER, Secretary.

Clover as a Mulch and Fertilizer.

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

Senator Stanford, of California, owns the largest vineyard in the world. It is 4,000 acres in extent. To secure the gathering of his fruit at the proper moment Senator Stanford gives the public school boys of San Francisco a chance to go to the farm and pick it. Many of these boys

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores the original color to faded and gray hair, keeps the scalp clean, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness so universally admired.

"A little more than two years ago my hair began turning gray and falling out. After using one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, Digby, N. S.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know it to differ from most hair tonics, in being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

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are poor, and eager to earn the dollar a day which he pays them. A thousand of them volunteer every year, sleep in an immense barrack, are well fed and kindly treated, and sent back at the end of a month with \$30 in their pockets, and a peck of English walnuts.

Glass Bottles as Tree Labels.

Having tested all the different kinds of tree labels now in use, I have never found any so simple and perfect as small glass bottles, says a writer in an exchange. I have used these for several years in the nursery and field and found them satisfactory in every way, as the whole record of the tree can, by their means, be preserved. My attention was first directed to the bottle as a useful label by seeing one that was picked up on the shore which contained written memoranda. It had been in the water for years, and still the paper was sound and readable. Labels made from such materials as copper, tin, zinc and wood do not keep well in most climates. Copper, with the name stamped through it with steel stamps, does very well where a record of the name only is needed. I use the labels by first placing the record in the bottle, then put in the stopper and cover it with rubber cloth drawn down to the neck of the bottle, and wire it the same as any other label.

"German Syrup"

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man who keeps a drug store, sells all medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last winter a lady called at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief." @



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PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.
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Mr. G. G. Steketee:—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 Poultry. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.
I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

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

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and Tumors CURED: no knife, book free. Drs. GRANTON & DIX, No. 143 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry on the Farm.

That well-known and successful poultry breeder, and proprietor of the Posey Creek farm, Cowley county, Kas., writes the following excellent letter to the *Prairie Farmer*:

The fact that poultry is one of the most profitable adjuncts of the farm and that the raising of the same is growing in interest cannot be denied, and only a short time will elapse before it will receive the attention that justice demands.

It may be one of the smallest income items of the farm in some localities, yet it should not be overlooked. When we consider that for years it was looked upon as the work of the women folks, we wonder how the change came about to work its way into being considered a part of the regular work of the men folks. The only way we can account for this is, that when the women take up any branch of industry and carry it to success, the men are then ready to take hold and continue the same. That it pays to keep good fowls and care for them in a proper manner, there is no longer any doubt. It would not do for every farmer to become a fancier and raise high-scoring birds, yet all can raise high grades, and by so doing swell the items of eggs and fowls sold.

It certainly is not, as once considered, a small business, beneath the dignity of the farmer, but a noble and elevating calling. If we are rightly constituted and possess the desire to see around us well-behaved and beautiful plumaged birds, if we have a love for the comforts and enjoyments of our farmyard fowls, we are cultivating a refinement and respect for the animals and also for the children who live upon the broad acres and who are demanding our love and respect.

The baskets of eggs and the dozens of young and old fowls sent to market during the year form quite an item in the keeping down of the inevitable and never-to-be accounted-for grocer's bill.

When we learn of the great number of egg consumers in the United States and of the really few egg producers, of the millions of dollars sent to foreign countries to pay for imported eggs; when we read Secretary Rusk's report which says, "The time has come when the importance of the poultry interests should be recognized in this department. The poultry products of the United States had a farm value of at least \$200,000,000 last year; and no less than 16,000,000 dozen eggs were imported at a first cost of over 15 cents per dozen, or nearly \$2,500,000, while the average annual value of such importation during the past four years has been \$2,216,326. Such facts emphasize the necessity for encouraging the increase of domestic fowls of all kinds and they further indicate beyond question that this industry is important enough to demand the special consideration of this department." When we read such statements as this, we repeat, they plainly tell us that an opening is at hand for some one to step in and occupy, and why should not you fill the field as well as others? We should never be afraid to enter so good an opening, and we on the farm should be afraid of no competition, for who can produce as cheaply as the farmer? The scraps from the table, cheap and wasting grain, grasses and insects, all combine to make the cheapest and best of egg food.

Of course disease will sometimes come and disaster will follow; our calculations will be scattered to the winds just as we may be about to realize largely; yet we must be on the lookout, the health of our flock must be well looked after. There is nothing accomplished without labor, and labor conquers all things, are established sayings trite and true.

If there is anything which gladdens the visitor's heart, it is a plate of tender fried chicken set before him at breakfast! The reputation of many a housewife is either made or lost just in proportion as this dish is gotten up, and while so much is dependent upon this, we should aim to produce as many of these reputation-making creatures as we possibly can, so as to supply those who cannot raise them with the one great article, that the city people may better serve those who visit them.

If you raise hundreds of fowls each year you will scarcely miss their raising, and many comforts you will be able to add to your perhaps limited stock of household



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They Cover Roofs and Sides of Barns, Poultry Houses, Out Buildings, etc., at One-third the Price of Shingles. Sheath your Poultry Houses and Prevent Vermin. Cover your Greenhouses and Hot-Beds and save your lost time and worry. Sheath your Houses and cut down your coal bill. Absolutely WATER-PROOF, FROST-PROOF, AIR-TIGHT.

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necessities, with the income they will bring.

It pays to raise fowls for more reasons than one, yet the greatest perhaps is that of dollars and cents that will surely be received in return; and when we say it pays we mean it, and hundreds of farmers' wives throughout the nation will testify to the truth of our statement.

The Farmer Boy and Poultry.

One of our exchanges, speaking of the often asked question, "How to keep our boys on the farm," asserts that if each boy is given a flock of fowls, and he alone have the management and receipts—a very important adjunct—the flocks of fowls will cause the boy to take an interest in farming from the start. Let him become accustomed to the breed and he will soon become accustomed to all breeds. And he will not stop there, he will aim to know the breeds of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. He will look forward to the exhibitions of the county fairs and strive to win prizes. He will have a love of the farm bred in him from the start, and when he is a man he will yearn for the happy days spent on the farm, and will get back to it if he can should he be induced away. When one becomes interested in poultry on the farm, he becomes educated to an interest in everything else. As soon as your boy can manage them, give him a few bantams, and after he is older start him with some pure breed of standard size. It is the best plan for teaching him to remain on the farm.

A Cheap Dehorner for Calves.

An ounce of prevention is well said to be worth a pound of cure, and it is certainly much easier and far less painful to prevent the horns from growing than to saw them off after grown. There are several dehorning fluids used for this purpose but, says the *Farm and Home*, the cheapest, and as effectual a thing as any, is nitrate of silver or caustic potash. It comes in sticks, can be had at any drug store and 5 cents worth will take the horns off of fifteen to twenty calves. This should be put on as soon as the buttons can be located on the calf's head. Clip the hair away from the buttons and moisten the horn to be operated upon with water. Do not let any water run down the calf's head, as the dissolved potash will run down too and burn. Wrap a piece of paper around the stick of potash to protect the fingers and rub it on and around the embryo horn. Keep the horn moist while the potash is being rubbed on. As soon as the skin begins to soften and the horn to peel off and it begins to look red as though the blood is coming through, it is enough and the other horn may be treated in the same way. A second operation is seldom necessary. The potash must be kept in an air-tight bottle to prevent the moisture of the air from dissolving it.

Should any of our readers test this as a prevention, we trust they will report results through the columns of the *KANSAS FARMER*.

A box of Ayer's Pills has saved many a fit of sickness. When a remedy does not happen to be within reach, people are liable to neglect slight ailments, and, of course, if serious illness follows they have to suffer the consequences. "A stitch in time saves nine."

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deserves the best remedy man can devise for his hurts. Phenol Sodique is that. For other flesh also.

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The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals...

WARTS.—I have a horse which for the last year has had a number of small warts forming on his nose and around his mouth.

Answer.—Rub into the warts, for five minutes at a time, once a day for two weeks, a strong solution of carbonate of soda...

LAME MARE.—My mare got lame in her fore leg last March. The cords on the back of her leg are swelled and two inches below the knee on the outside there is a lump.

Answer.—Have a shoe put on with heel calks one inch high and no toe calk. Then apply a good blister and let the mare rest.

BUNCH ON SHOULDER.—I have a three-year-old mare with a bunch on her shoulder about as large as a goose egg. It was on the mare when I bought her, and I think was caused by the collar.

Answer.—The bunch will have to be cut open to the bottom and all fibrous tissue, and a small sack of pus which you will find at the bottom, dissected out...

SORE EYE—FEEDING ON RYE.—(1) I have a mare that has had a sore eye for the last two months. It runs constantly and she keeps it half shut.

Answer.—(1) Examine the eye carefully to see that there is no foreign body in it, and then bathe it twice a day with hot water in which a little salt has been dissolved.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—I have a nine-year-old horse that has been declining since last fall. In December he made a long trip with a heavy load and has not been right since.

Answer.—Your description does not give us much clue to the main cause of the trouble, but we fear your horse is not long for this world.

1 1/2 ounces; powdered gentian, 2 ounces; Venice turpentine to mix. Make into four balls. Give twice a day, on the tongue, a tablespoonful of the following: Powdered gentian, Jamaica ginger and anise seed...

JAUNDICE.—I have a five-year-old mare that has what the "farrier" here calls yellow water. Her urine is yellow, and after it has disappeared in the ground there is a bright yellow sediment left on the ground.

Answer.—This peculiar appearance, commonly known as jaundice, is only a symptom of functional derangement of the liver. There is an obstruction of some kind in the duct through which the bile flows from the liver into the intestines...

IRREGULAR STRANGLES.—I have lost four sucking colts this spring. I suppose the cause was distemper, as two of their mothers were just over it and the other two had had it before.

Answer.—Your colts had strangles in the irregular form, in which the swellings, instead of localizing about the throat, attacked different parts of the body, forming abscesses, both externally and internally...

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,380. Beef and shippers, \$4 25a5 65; cows, common to medium, \$1 00a 3 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 50a3 75.

CHICAGO. June 8, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 13,000. Prime to extra native steers, \$5 90a6 10; good to choice, \$5 00a 5 80; others, \$4 00a4 90; Texans, \$3 00a4 75; cows, \$2 00a4 00.

ST. LOUIS. June 8, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 2,900. Good to fancy native steers, \$5 00a5 95; fair to good native steers, \$4 10a5 20; Texas and Indian steers, \$3 00a4 65.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Kansas City. June 8, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts for past 48 hours 51,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 90c; No. 3 hard, 80c; No. 2 red, 91c, and No. 3 red, 89c.

WHEAT—Receipts 28,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 90 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 87a88c; No. 2 red, 90 1/2c; No. 1 1/2c.

WHEAT—Receipts 28,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 90 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 87a88c; No. 2 red, 90 1/2c; No. 1 1/2c.

RYE—Receipts 3,000 bushels. No. 2, 84c; St. Louis. June 8, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 22,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 98 1/2a98 3/4c.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

Kansas and Nebraska—Medium light bright, 20a21c; coarse, 17a18c; light fine, 17a19c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

Unwashed Bright—Fine, choice, 21a23c; fine, average, 17a20c; half blood, 23a26c; three-eighths blood, 25a27 1/2c; one-fourth blood, 22a 24 1/2c; coarse, 20a22c; fine delaine, 22a23 1/2c; half blood, combing, 24a26c; three-eighths blood, combing, 23a25c; one-fourth blood, combing, 24 1/2a25c; common combing, 21a23c; braid, 18a 21c.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING, MAY 27, 1891.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Olson, in Fairview tp., April 19, 1891, one bay mare, weight about 200 pounds, white star in forehead, white strip on nose, right hind foot white, black mane and tail; valued at \$35.
 Phillips county—J. E. Barnes, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jacob Pataam, P. O. Phillipsburg, April 29, 1891, one light bay or sorrel mare, weight 650 or 700 pounds, blaze face, glass eyes, wire mark on left knee; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1891.

Phillips county—J. E. Barnes, clerk.
2 MARES—Taken up by Samuel Cox, in Greenwood tp., April 30, 1891, two mares, one roan and one gray, about 14 hands high, indescribable brand on left side of each animal; valued at \$15.
 Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Lemuel Miller, in Center tp., P. O. Rantoul, one sorrel mare pony, white face, white left hind foot, branded on left shoulder with herd brand, left hip knocked down, collar marks, 5 years old, taken up May 5, 1891; valued at \$30.
MARE—Taken up by J. G. Millington, in Cutler tp., P. O. Rantoul, May 1, 1891, one bay mare, small white spot on forehead, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$33.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1891.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.
COW AND CALF—Taken up by Peter Oehrich, in Haley tp., P. O. Hillsboro, May 12, 1891, one white cow with red head, medium size, dehorned; male calf, same color, about 3 months old.
 Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by W. A. McClelland, in Garden tp., one brown horse mule, five feet high, about 15 years old; valued at \$20.
 Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Geo. A. Anderson, in Kanwaka tp., ten miles west of Lawrence, P. O. Leocompton, one medium-size bay mare pony, branded D enclosed in diamond on left hip, three white feet, small white strip in face; valued at \$15.
 Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Geo. W. Dram, in Ohio tp., June 1, 1891, one iron-gray mare colt, 1 year old, web halter on; valued at \$20.
MARE—By same, one bay mare, branded L on left shoulder, white star in forehead, 10 or 12 years old; valued at \$15.
 Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
COW—Taken up by David Day, in Rich tp., May 22, 1891, one red and white spotted cow; valued at \$12.
 Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. H. Clayton, in Caney tp., June 4, 1891, one brown mare, 7 years old, small star in forehead.
PONY—By same, one dun pony mare, 8 years old, no marks or brands; the two animals valued at \$30.
MARE—Taken up by Ball Brown, in Fawn Creek tp., May 26, 1891, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high; valued at \$50.
HORSE—By same, one roan horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high; valued at \$50.
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Start, in Caney tp., P. O. Fawn, May 20, 1891, one black mare, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

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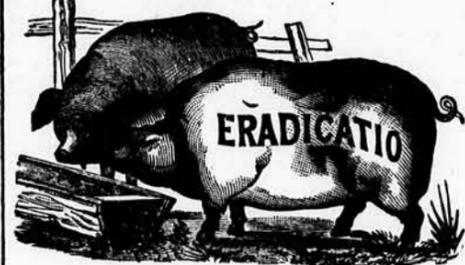
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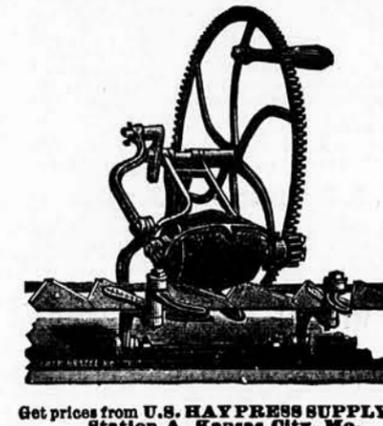
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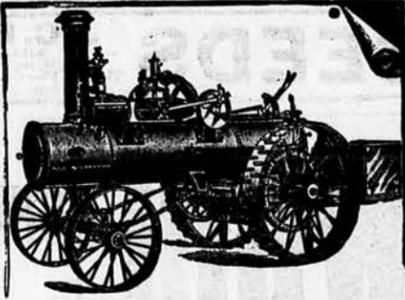


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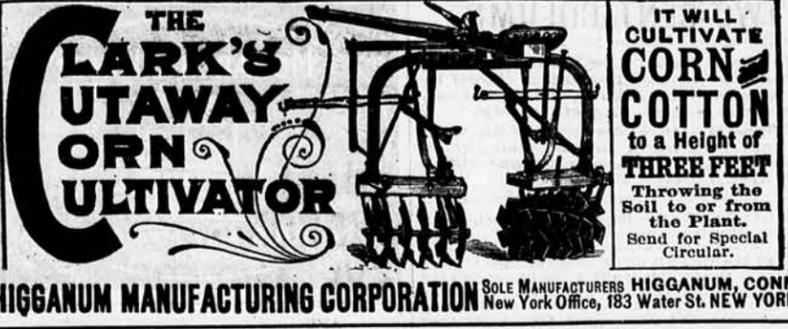
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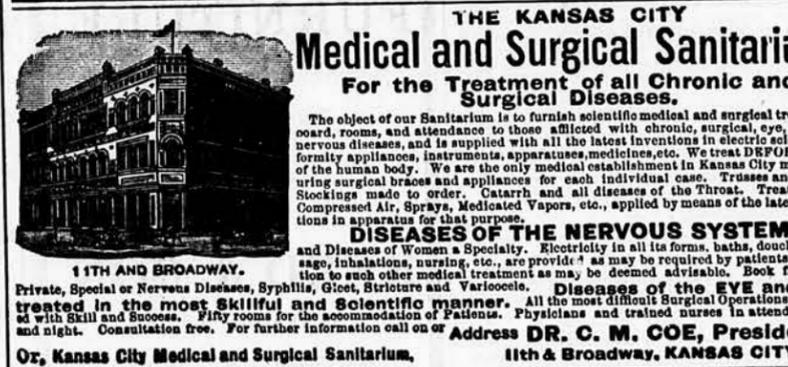
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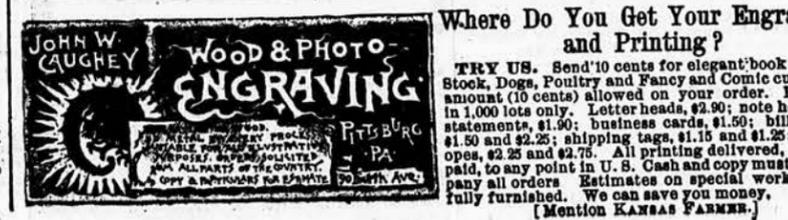
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