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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.

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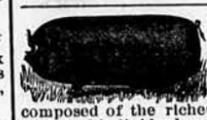
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WATERLOO DUKE OF SHANNON HILL 89879 will be sold, as I can use him no longer in my herd. He is an extra fine animal, fit to head any herd, and the getter of blocky, meaty progeny. Also six fine young Short-horn bulls ready for use. Address G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kas.

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Is the greatest discovery of the age, and we cheerfully refund the price paid if our remedy does not give entire satisfaction. It never fails to prevent and cure cholera in its very worst forms. If you have any sick or diseased hogs, try it. Remember it is guaranteed. If your druggist cannot supply you, order direct from **FARMERS' LIVE STOCK REMEDY CO.,** Chicago, Ill. Price \$1 and \$2.50 per box. State and County Agents wanted. Write at once.

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Springfield Wheat and Stock Farm, of 4,760 acres, twelve miles south of Anthony, Harper Co., Kansas. All good farming land, 2,000 acres in cultivation. New buildings. No incubance. \$15 per acre. Four miles from Rock Island and three miles from Missouri Pacific stations. Address H. B. WALDRON, 637 F. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant **TOWER'S IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker** to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that falls in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.
2d. This Trade Mark (below.)

Watch Out for both these points! Send for Catalogue free. **A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.**

Automatic Hog Waterer.

A trough especially adapted for the use of hogs; so arranged they cannot get into it to dirty or waste the water. Keeps a regular supply before them all the time. Can be attached to a barrel or tank, feeding out the water only as used. Send for descriptive circular and prices. **PERRY & HART, ABILENE, KANSAS.**

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F. F. JACQUES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Stock Interest.

The Southdown Sheep Breeders.

At the annual meeting of the American Southdown Association, held at Springfield, Ill., May 25, President J. H. Potts presided.

The following synopsis of the Secretary's report and proceedings of the meeting show the association to be in excellent condition and the outlook for Southdown breeders very promising.

Volume IV, containing 2,000 pedigrees, instead of 1,000 pedigrees as in each of the preceding volumes, is closed. It will be placed in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution at an early date.

Entries for Volume V are being received. Under the rule heretofore adopted, entries for this volume require that for the registry of animals from unrecorded ancestors the sires and dams and grandsires and granddams must also be recorded.

Since our last meeting twenty-three additions have been made to our membership, so that we now have ninety-eight of the leading breeders of the country as members of the association.

These additions to our membership and an increase in registration during the past year, indicate that on account of their superiority for mutton, excellence of wool and for successful crossing on the native sheep of the country as an unrivaled improver for mutton and for wool, the Southdown sustains its high standard and has its share in the increased interest in sheep husbandry, and that the 2,000 pedigrees for Volume V will be recorded during the year.

An analysis of the receipts of the association during the past year shows the following percentage by States: Ohio 17%, Pennsylvania 11%, New York 9%, Illinois 9%, the Canadas 9%, Nebraska 8%, West Virginia 6, Massachusetts 5%, Wisconsin 4%, Kentucky 4%, Indiana 2, Iowa 2, Vermont 2, Maine 1%, Virginia 1%, Missouri 1%, New Jersey 1%, Michigan 1/2, and Tennessee 1/2.

Breeders of Southdowns in England having, during the past year, established a flock book for the registry of this breed of sheep in England, which has the recognition of our government in its late rules on the importation of animals for breeding purposes, our importers may hereafter expect fuller and more accurate pedigrees than have heretofore been furnished, and with very much less trouble in securing them. The matter of keeping a record of ewes in Great Britain is being adopted by some of their enterprising breeders, and a general advancement in this regard may be looked for.

In addition to the \$1,000 already appropriated for Southdowns in special premiums at the World's Columbian Exposition, the association provided for an additional \$250 for premiums to be offered for the fat stock show to be held in connection with that exposition; and also \$115 to be offered as special premiums at the New York State fair or the exposition at Detroit, Michigan, in 1892.

The prosperity of the association and the many applications for membership, have made it necessary to enlarge the number of shares of its capital stock. To this end another meeting will be held on June 29, to vote on the proposition for an increase in the number of shares of its stock from 100 to 500.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; Secretary, S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill. Board of directors for three years—C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky., John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., Can., John Hobart Warren, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Springfield, Ill., J. G. S.

The Coming Hog.

The coming hog, says H. C. Dawson, of Iowa, must be a rustler; one that has the get up and grow to him; an animal of fine proportions, with extra top-line, broad, deep hams, clean cut, smooth under-line, free from "flabbiness," or jowl, or belly, with deep bacon sides, the deepness extending well back to flank and forward to shoulder, not uneven and deep in center, having a fine cut head, smooth and broad between the eyes, jaw broad and tapering well and even to muzzle, eyes clear and prominent, with ears standing well out from the head, breaking evenly and smooth towards the point, but would even

prefer a standing up ear to a drop or flop ear; as a drop or flop ear, flabby jowl and under-line, in my experience are not rustlers, and are more inclined to disease from their nature of slothfulness, and these bad points are generally found together. The bone should not be too large, but of fine and strong texture, firm, standing erect on their pins, tapering well from arm and thigh down to feet. Some people have an idea that the size is the most desirable in the selection of a hog, and that large bones no matter how badly shaped is the hog for them; claiming that large hogs must have extraordinary large bones; while a good bone is desirable, if well shaped, a small bone is more to my notion than a big awkward shaped one, for this reason, a hog that has the right form and small bone possesses the faculty of putting on deep flesh, and making big returns for his feed, and carrying to market desirable meat, while the other is a harder, longer feeder, and goes to market with a larger per cent. of low priced meat.

Reduce the Surplus.

A writer signing himself C. L. G. says: "Cows or such stock as it is desirable to get rid of should have the grain ration continued on grass so that sales can be made before grass-fed stock crowds prices to the summer level.

"If there are any aged animals to be disposed of it will be well to consider whether it will not be best to take off their hides and dispose of their flesh as food for hogs and poultry rather than allow them to consume \$5 worth of grass and then sell the whole thing for a cent a pound—or less.

"The Wisconsin or Illinois dairymen who depend on the 'other fellow' to raise cows for them have the advantage in some respects over the man who raises his own cows. These people buy only cows that have milk 'in sight,' and dispose of her when a profitable yield is no longer obtained. They buy young cows only so that if unsatisfactory at the pail they convert their food into flesh and are turned off. The dairyman who raises his own cows has to feed the heifers all through their youth and then through a year or two of their milking existence to decide whether they are entitled to further consideration.

"It is in this line that the testing of individual cows is to benefit the dairyman, but the fact that less than a two years' testing is liable to do injustice to the cow so that patience and perseverance must govern."

Care of Calves.

"The depressed state of the markets for beef," says a writer in *Rural Life*, "is apt to show its effect in a lessened care of the calves. This is not right. If the calf is to be raised at all the manner of caring for it should be thorough, whether it be worth \$1 or \$5 at birth.

"A good calf can be produced without the aid of whole milk. Leave it with the cow to suck when it wants to until the milk is fit for use, which is not usually till the fourth day after calving. Then remove it away from its dam and wait until fairly hungry. This may be twelve or twenty-four hours after its last meal at the mother's side. Take three or four quarts of new milk, preferably that of its dam, and give it to the calf—only this and nothing more." At the second or third lesson the calf has probably learned to drink regularly, after which skim-milk may be substituted for the whole milk, but it must be warmed to blood heat. The calf is less apt to be injured by drinking milk at 120 degrees than to drink its fill at a 60 degree temperature.

"Under parallel trials we have found that calves thrive equally well if fed twice a day as those which are treated to milk on the traditional three-times-a-day plan. Fed in this way much confusion and annoyance in the kitchen is avoided. Try it and you'll find another of the secrets of how to make home happy. We have found oil meal useful as an addition to the skim-milk. Begin with a spoonful of the meal made by boiling in some convenient vessel a small quantity of the meal. Increase the quantity slowly, as it has a decided laxative effect.

"At about three weeks the young bovine begins to chew its cud, and, possibly, ruminate upon the hard conditions to which it is subjected, and among them is that of a filthy pen. Comfort of the calves

requires that this be attended to. Hay and grain may now be set before them and their growth enhanced accordingly. They need salt, too. Don't neglect the calves."

About the Sheep Industry.

The following statistics will be read with interest by sheepmen. It requires over 600,000,000 pounds of wool per annum to supply the people of the United States. Out of this vast amount of wool required by the people of this country there is a little less than half that amount produced here, or something less than 300,000,000 pounds. Capital invested in barns and equipments, \$408,291,200; capital invested in sheep, \$128,052,706; total capital, \$532,342,906. Number of flocks and flockmasters in the United States, 1,020,900; number of men employed by flockmasters, 105,000; total number of men in wool industry and flock owners in each year, 1,125,900. Total number of pounds annually, 300,000,000; value, at an average of 25 cents per pound, \$75,000,000; value of sheep sold annually for pelts and food, \$20,000,000; total, \$95,000,000. Amount paid wages to 100,000 hands at \$20 per month, \$24,000,000; allowance to flockmasters for value of service \$50,000,000; cost of tagging and shearing at 10 cents per head, \$5,000,000; total cost of labor, \$79,000,000; net profits, \$16,000,000.

Regarding the present status and tendency of sheep husbandry, the *Wool and Hide Shipper* says: "It requires but a slight investigation of the subject to show that the sheep industry is 'looking up' over the country. Only a few years ago sheep were held in very general disfavor by farmers and stock growers alike, on account of the low price of wool and the apparent difficulties surrounding the future of the wool trade in this country. Now, however, sheep have once more come to be regarded as an essential part of the make-up of the stock and general farmer; perhaps large flocks are not any more common than they were years ago, but the number of individuals who are keeping sheep has very materially increased. In every section may now be found a vast number of flocks of moderate size, carefully and profitably kept. This is due largely to the fact that we have, after a long time, learned that great lesson that wool is not the only productive feature to be looked after in sheep growing. It is now the producer of mutton as well as of wool, who gets the most satisfaction and the most profit from his flock. There are thousands of acres throughout the country which cannot be successfully utilized for growing stock, that will give but one source of income, the carcass—but which would yield a good return if judiciously devoted to growing wool and mutton."

Aberdeen-Angus and Short-horn Cross.

The well-known English writer on cattle, Robert Bruce, gives some of his own experience in crosses, from which we make the following extract:

"We can remember the time when the ordinary farmer in Aberdeenshire quite commonly remarked that it was impossible to get first cross stock, as the price of black polled heifers was quite beyond his means, and when such a thing as an Aberdeen-Angus bull being used for crossing purposes was quite unknown. Some farmers in the District of Buchan in Aberdeenshire were the first to try what was then spoken of as the wrong way of crossing, and we can remember how the experiment was watched and how loudly the prophets spoke as to the certainty of failure. The use of the polled bull has been proved to have several advantages over the other way of crossing. His use insures a larger proportion of black and hornless stock than when the cross is put in the other way. While in a district where the cattle are of the Short-horn breed less expense and trouble is entailed in importing a single animal as a sire than if a number of females have to be purchased.

"Taking the records of the Smithfield Show for the past thirty years as a criterion, it must be acknowledged that as a cross-bred no animal can be named to compare with the Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cross. Until late years the cross was almost invariably described as the result of Short-horn male and Aberdeen-Angus female, but latterly quite as many of the winners have been bred from Aberdeen-Angus sires as from the Short-horn.



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

100 Doses One Dollar

Mixed in either way, the result is the most perfect rent-paying, beef-making animal known in Great Britain. Not only do these crosses grow fast and mature early, but when killed they are full of flesh or muscle, and in consequence are much liked by the butchers and consumers. While this is so, the blend seems to nick so well that a very large proportion of the whole number so bred are shaped like prize-winners at a fat show. With all the wealth of roasting beef on their backs they have full rounds, well covered ribs and that peculiar mellow, yet firm, touch so much appreciated by our better class butchers."

"Two Souls with but a Single Thought."

As they sat side by side, they sighed. "Oh, my idol!" he said, and then idled. "Dear Luke," said she, as she looked, "I will wed thee if thou wilt," and he wilted. The honeymoon passed in an excess of joy. Excess in eating rich food brings indigestion, sick headache, and frequent attacks of dizziness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure all these. They are tiny, sugar-coated, and easy to swallow. No other preparation compares with them as a Liver Pill. They are guaranteed, and one is a dose.

If clover is to be put into the silo it must be cut just when it is nicely headed out. It should be put in as rapidly as possible, without having time to get wilted by exposure. Do not tread it very much, as its own weight will pack it tightly enough. We think the reason why so many have poor success with clover silage is that they allow it to get too ripe before cutting, and then leave it in the field until wilted. There is no process by which its original freshness can then be restored. The object of the silo is to provide fresh, green food, but we can only take out that which we put in.

She is Willing to Give Up All.

When Queen Elizabeth of England, found death approaching her, she cried desparingly, "All my possessions for a moment of time!" There are wealthy ladies to-day, the world over, who would gladly exchange their riches for sound health. Many are made well and happy by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a never-failing cure for diseases so common to women. As a corrective for all functional weaknesses it is of universal repute among the sex, and thousands of pale, worn-out, enfeebled victims have been changed into vigorous women and girls by its use. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or price refunded. Druggists have it.

FINE STOCK PRINTING.

The KANSAS FARMER COMPANY have now completed arrangements which will enable breeders and owners of stallions for service to secure their stock printing at this office. Anything in the way of posters, catalogues, books, blanks, etc., suitable for breeders, can be supplied from this office. Very few printing establishments have a supply of modern cuts of any breed suitable for getting out work that is representative for improved stock, and it is this class of modern stock printing that we are prepared to supply. Write us for any blanks, herd registers, service books, or anything in the printing line needed by breeders or stallion owners, and we will fill all orders, guarantee first-class work and reasonable prices.

Any of our newspaper exchanges who do job printing, and who cannot afford to carry a full line of modern stock cuts, and desire us to get out a first-class job for any of their customers, can do so through this office. Write us for particulars.

Agricultural Matters.

HOW TO MAINTAIN THE FERTILITY OF THE FARM.

Many farmers on our Kansas prairies still cling fondly to the delusion that the fertility of their farms will never give out. Emphatic assertions to the effect that manure is a positive injury, or that the land will remain just as fertile as it is till it is worn ten feet deep, are not infrequent. And I regret to say that they sometimes come from those who, by reason of education and opportunities for observation, ought to know better. It is useless to argue with such people. Nothing but experience can convince them. To them the evidence of statistics and the experience of others count for nothing. Nor are these lines directed to them. There is another large class of intelligent farmers who admit the possibility of soil exhaustion, but who nevertheless fail to take measures to prevent it. They are not convinced that immediate measures are needed. They have become wedded to the pioneer practice of limiting farming to sowing and reaping, and to doing this with the least possible expenditure of labor. They can therefore never find time to haul the manure from the feed lot, or to bother with clover and tame grasses; and as for rotation, that they admit is doubtless a good practice, but there is no chance for it, since they grow but wheat and corn, and the corn is always surest on the low-lying portions of the farm, whereas the wheat does fairly well on the higher land. This class, though open to conviction, require positive proof of the need of a change before they consent to alter their system. There is still a third and large class of excellent, wide-awake farmers who keep abreast of the times, whose farms are growing richer as the years pass; these need no advice on the subject.

If you would be convinced that our prairie soil and even our rich bottom lands can suffer loss of fertility, compare, whenever opportunity offers, the crops in average years on new land after it has been under the plow a couple of years with crops on adjoining fields which have been cultivated for years. If the eye fails to detect a difference, let the bushel measure decide the case. Should this fail to prove it to your satisfaction, study the practice of farming communities in the older settled portions of the Mississippi valley, and note the history of that practice. The farmers who to-day are prosperous and successful in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri do not rely on the unaided native fertility of the soil for the growth of their crops; they have laid aside the pioneer system and adopted the reciprocity plan in dealing with soil, by which they give as well as take, and they find the more they give it the more they can take. That soil was once as fertile and as "inexhaustible" as our best Kansas soil now is. If a change has been found necessary there, will it not be needed here? Finally, apply the test of common sense to the problem. It is evident that it must take a large amount of material to grow a field of corn, or wheat, or anything else. Where does it come from? Though water and air furnish much, our field crops are not air plants; the essential portion must come from the soil. Now, roots cannot bite off and swallow particles of soil as was once believed; they can feed only by absorbing water and with it the nourishment that it may have dissolved in the soil. But soil does not dissolve like sugar or salt. Only a very small per cent. of its weight can thus be dissolved in water, and it is this small amount which constitutes its fertility; when that is used up its capacity to produce crops is gone. Any one can see that with continuous heavy cropping the

stock of fertility must in time be reduced, and if nothing is done to maintain it, finally give out; and then we have an abandoned farm. That is what has happened to thousands of farms in this country, and that is what must happen in Kansas if nothing is done to prevent it.

How to maintain the fertility of our farms is a problem that ere long will force itself on our attention. It is the wisest course to solve it before it becomes pressing, for the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" had never a more apt application than here. What to do to maintain the fertility can in a general way be formulated in a few brief rules:

1. Save every scrap of manure, whether produced in the stable or in the feed lot. The era when it could be most profitably disposed of by dumping it in the river is gone never to return. One cannot fully appreciate the value of this precious material until he has seen the farmers of Japan or China go along the public road and carefully collect the occasional droppings from passing horses.

2. See that the best portion of the manure is not wasted by leaching. Allow no coffee-colored stream to meander leisurely from the manure pile to the creek; for it contains bushels of corn in the undeveloped state.

3. Save the straw and use for bedding for the stock what is not used for feeding. It will make the cattle more comfortable, and serve as an absorbent of the liquid manure, besides furnishing much that is of value itself.

4. Haul the manure on to the corn land during winter or early spring, and plow it under as soon as possible. Never manure directly for wheat and oats unless the land is very poor. It is those who conclude that "manure is injurious to the soil." In a wet season it may cause the straw to grow so heavy that it lodges, and in a dry season it may make the soil too porous to retain the necessary moisture; but none of these objections apply to corn.

5. Adopt some system of rotation so the same crop shall not occur two years in succession in any given field.

6. Let red clover and tame grasses, especially the clover, be a prominent part of this rotation. Seed it early in the spring, either by itself or with some mixture of grass seed, but not with any grain crop. Use it for meadow the first year, for meadow or pasture the second, and the third plow under a good growth of young clover for the corn as late in the spring as practicable to prepare for planting; or pasture it till midsummer and then break it up early and thoroughly for wheat. If done before harvest it is better than later.

7. If for any reason such a rotation is impracticable, green manure fields in turn for the corn each year, for which use some leguminous plant if possible. The southern cow pea is the very best plant for this purpose. Let it follow wheat, and plow the land and sow the cow peas broadcast, two bushels per acre, early in July, immediately after wheat harvest. By the middle of September there will be a heavy growth which should be turned under before frost.

Other means of keeping up the fertility will suggest themselves to the practical farmer; but if these points are adhered to his land will never fail him, nor will he need to patronize the artificial fertilizer manufacturer, who in the East profits by the thoughtlessness of a former generation of farmers in letting the land run down. Kansas soil is at present productive; if it were not it would be worthless. It will be worthless if it is not kept productive.—*Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in Industrialist.*

If you desire a luxuriant growth of healthy hair of natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Wheat Culture.

Since the settlement of the Solomon valley, twenty-one years ago, it has been the study of the farmers what kind of crops would succeed best and yield the greatest profit. The most of us in Corinth township have arrived at the conclusion that winter wheat is upon the whole the safest and most convenient, if not the most profitable, crop for this section of Kansas. The soil and climate appear to be peculiarly adapted to the growth and propagation of this cereal. The particular qualities in the soil that are required to sustain the plant and develop the perfect grain seem to be inexhaustible. I have ten acres of ground that was broken up twenty years ago. The breaking was made on the south side of a quarter section the whole length, and since then the rest of the quarter section has been broken at different times. I have raised wheat almost continuously on that ground since broken and I find invariably the best wheat on the oldest ground, where wheat has been grown nearly continuously for eighteen years. I have in my life time seen much land in many States and in other countries, but never heard it claimed for the land that wheat could be grown continuously with increasing yields for eighteen or twenty years on the same ground without fertilizers.

I have also made another important discovery, which is a radical departure from established rules of agriculture as urged by Horace Greeley and others in regard to deep plowing. In this departure I fear I shall be compelled to lock horns with our friends of the Agricultural college, for I would not plow the ground at all. I have forty acres of ground upon which I have grown wheat for eight years without plowing. Last year my best wheat was grown on that forty acres. My mode is to mow the stubble and burn it when dry enough. Then I sow with a sharp spring-hoe drill set into the soil from three to four inches. I use four horses and drill on an average ten acres a day. I find the plant winters better and is not so liable to dry or freeze out, and burning over the ground will kill the dangerous wheat insects.

The great drawback in extensive wheat culture in this country has been the dryness of the ground at plowing time, so that when sowing time comes our ground is not ready; but in this new departure we have the dry weather by the tail, for we can often burn our stubble without mowing, and when the wet comes we are ready to sow our seed.

I will say that in the twenty-one years that I have resided in this county we have had but two general wheat failures. But I will say with hail and other causes we have had partial failures, say to amount to two more failures, or one crop in five. This would reduce the crop to four-fifths on an average, which would leave us, say fifteen bushels to the acre each year. I will now commence on stubble ground and estimate the cost of raising fifteen bushels of wheat:

Mowing stubble.....	8	25
Seed.....	25	25
Drilling.....	25	25
Harvesting and stacking.....	1 50	1 50
Threshing.....	1 20	1 20
Total cost of production.....	\$3 45	

or 23 cents a bushel.

Now, we have averaged to get more than 50 cents a bushel for our wheat for the twenty years.

The marketing of our wheat at the right time is one very important point in a pecuniary sense. Many of our farmers contract debts to be paid when they get their wheat threshed, or in the fall—October or November. In this way there is more wheat thrown on the market in these two months than any other corresponding length of time within the year, and for this cause we find the wheat market generally at



All children enjoy a drink of

Hires' Root Beer.

So does every other member of the family. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious drink. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—it's false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

its lowest ebb about this time; while we find that the market has touched its highest mark more times in the month of April than in any other month during the last twenty years.

The highest average of the wheat market for the twenty years in Chicago we find to be \$1.26½, and the lowest for the same period is 77½ cents. This shows a waste by the injudicious marketing of wheat at the wrong season of 49 cents a bushel. The average price of wheat for the twenty years, Chicago market, is \$1.01½, so we see that the farmer, without foresight, disposes of his crop at about half price, then goes off and yells calamity, fire, thief, robber, and give us cheap money to pay our debts with.—*P. W. Kenyon.*

Decaying organic matter in the soil adds to its warmth.

Selling hay may increase the income but not the profit.

There is no economy in having manure piles around the barn.

A good road is a great saving of horse flesh for the teams that are to travel upon it.

But few crops equal alfalfa for cutting for green food for stock. Mechanics who have but an acre of ground will find that half an acre well set with alfalfa will afford more feed than can be derived from any other source.

Here Lies!

Epitaph is a demoralizing kind of taffy. It appears on the tombstone, and eulogizes the dead almost to the very stars. The usual method of beginning, is: "Here lies." Very suggestive, for the lies are frequently quite astonishing—almost enough so to both amuse and amaze the dead of whom they are written. A truthful epitaph, in many instances, would be: "Here lies one who omitted to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." If sick and suffering, and dreading premature death, test the potent remedy. It cures all chronic, liver, blood and lung diseases, as biliousness, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings, salt-rheum, tetter, erysipelas, and even scrofula of the lungs (or Consumption) if taken in time.

Plumbago is used for "greasing" wagons and machinery.

Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

Hon. W. A. Phillips' Great Book,

"Labor, Land and Law," can be obtained from the People's Reform Book & News Co., 120 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Book is cloth bound and reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50. The Reform Book Co. will send free complete catalogue of reform books on application.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,199.38, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Affiance Department.

A MIDDLE OF THE ROAD CONVENTION.

The convention of the People's party of the State of Kansas, met at Wichita, June 15, 1892. Every county was represented. About seven-tenths of the delegates were farmers, men whose palms are hardened by the plow-handles and the hoe. The most remarkable thing about the convention was the determination with which it rejected the propositions of rings, combinations and fixers. It had been industriously stated that a few soreheads and tricksters were prepared to deal out the nominations, using the delegates as mere automatons to register their approval of a machine-made ticket and that the hand of old party managers would be potent in arranging the program. It is a notable fact that not one of the men proposed by the fixers received a nomination:

The following is the ticket in full:

For Governor, L. D. Lewelling, formerly Republican.

For Lieutenant Governor, Percy Daniels, ex-soldier, formerly Republican.

For Secretary of State, R. S. Osborne, formerly Republican.

For Attorney General, John T. Little, formerly Democrat-Greenbacker.

For Auditor, M. Van B. Prather, formerly Democrat.

For Treasurer, W. H. Biddle, ex-soldier, formerly Republican.

For State Superintendent of Schools, H. N. Gaines, formerly Republican.

For Associate Justice, T. H. Allen, formerly Democrat.

For Congressman-at-large, W. A. Harris, ex-Confederate, formerly Democrat.

The following electoral ticket was nominated: Walter N. Allen, of McPherson county; E. B. Cabbell, of Pratt county; H. A. White, of Butler county; D. E. Berry, of Atchison county; A. C. Skinn, of Franklin county; P. C. Boen, of Montgomery county; S. A. Martin, of Greenwood county; A. J. McAllister, of Cloud county; S. R. Reynolds, of Jewell county, and Noah Allen, of Sedgwick county.

The following are the delegates to the Omaha convention: Mrs. M. E. Lease, of Wichita; Dr. S. McLallin, of Topeka; James T. Beek, colored, of Wabaunsee; George Wagner, of Topeka, and W. L. Brown, of Kingman. A motion that they be instructed to vote for Weaver for President was withdrawn.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the representatives of the People's party of Kansas in convention assembled ratify the St. Louis platform of February 22.

Resolved, That we believe all legislation should be directed to the end of securing to the laborer the full fruits of his toil and that the betterment of his condition, morally and intellectually, should be alike the purpose of law. We therefore denounce all monopolies of the products of labor and all monopolies of soil and other natural resources of earth, like the minerals and coal, and all elements of nature like electricity, by the use of which the human race, through labor, exists.

Resolved, That we believe that government only is good where an injury to one is the concern of all, that public needs should be supplied by public agencies and that the people should be served equally and alike, and that among other things the government should provide public telephones and telegraph lines and a postal currency for convenience in transmitting small sums of money, and that as nearly as practicable the mail of all the people be delivered at their homes free.

Resolved, That we favor a liberal pension law and a law making good to old soldiers their loss by reason of payment for services in depreciated currency, and that the government issue United States notes, full legal tender, to pay this difference.

Resolved, That we condemn the present Board of Railroad Assessors for their action in reducing the valuation of the property of the railroads of the State, whereby the burdens of taxation already imposed upon the people have been unjustly increased. We commend the bold stand taken in Congress by People's party members in their determined fight against monopolistic corporations, and we hereby pledge to them our united support and express our unbounded confidence in their wisdom and ability.

Resolved, That we approve the wise and progressive legislation passed by the lower house of the Legislature at its last session and condemn the Republican Senators for non-concurrence in the same.

Resolved, That we commend the action of the lower House of Representatives in passing a bill for weekly payment of wages by all corporate companies and condemn the Senate for defeating the same.

Resolved, That we condemn the betrayal of promises made by the Republican party in their platform of 1890, by their representatives in the Senate, in defeating by non-action the Australian ballot bill and the bill providing for the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people, both of which were promised in their platform, and we commend the action of the People's party Representatives in the lower house for redeeming their promises to us.

Resolved, That we commend the action of the People's party in the lower house for the passage of the bill making Pinkerton's detective system amenable to the law; also the bill abolishing black-listing and discharging employees without an opportunity to be heard in their defense; and we condemn the Republi-

can Senate for failing to pass such bills. We also favor just and equitable pension laws for the benefit of railroad employees who are injured in the company's service, such pensions to be paid by the companies and to be a first lien on their property.

Resolved, That we commend the action of the lower house of the last Legislature in passing the maximum freight rate bill, and condemn the Republican Senate for allowing the same to die on its calendar. If it had become a law, the interior cities which are justly complaining of discriminations against them by the railroads in favor of Missouri river points, would find the people in the city and country ready to remedy the same by legislation. We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. We favor the abolition of the system of passes in general use by railroad companies as a species of favoritism, dangerous to the freedom of American sovereignty.

Resolved, That, although the People's party of Kansas is largely composed of farmers, we sympathize with all classes of laborers and will aid them in their contest for a better system and more equitable division of profits of their toil and we invite their co-operation in our warfare against a common enemy.

Resolved, That we favor the submission to a vote of the people of Kansas, of an amendment to the State constitution, providing for equal suffrage of all American citizens without regard to sex.

How He Got His Farm.

A Columbian county correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* writes as follows:

"In the *Farmer* of May 28, appeared an article with the above heading. C. R. B. asks the question, 'How shall I ever get a farm of my own?' The editor gives him a few hints of the 'how' and then says: 'Now let the readers of the *Farmer* who started as poor as C. R. B. is, tell how they succeeded in getting farms of their own, or tell how others whose history they know have succeeded.' In this communication I intend to tell how I got my farm, how many of my neighbors got theirs, and how a large majority of farmers got their farms.

"About thirty years ago, at the age of 16, I commenced teaching school in the winter, at good wages, and in the summer I would do anything that paid me well, and always found work—was never idle. So I kept on for a number of years. I worked principally at the carpenter trade in the summer time. I found out that school teaching and close confinement was injurious to my health, and quit it. That left me to seek other employment in the winter season. The first winter I went with a threshing machine and cleared \$400 in four months. Some winters after that I sold maps and books. I always kept myself in readiness to take hold of anything there was money in. I kept on in this way until the year 1885. I then had made, and had on interest, \$8,000, which, after paying taxes, realized an income of \$500 clean cash on my capital, without doing anything more with it. By working on as usual I made my living expenses and a little more, and my \$500 income was clear gain.

"In the spring of 1885 I collected all my money, \$8,000, and bought a 100-acre farm, paying \$8,000 cash. I borrowed \$2,000 to buy all the necessary farm machinery and implements and stock for the farm. And now came the rub—the 'tug of war.' I have been working almost day and night like a slave, and to-day I am just where I started, but financially a great deal poorer. I have good farm implements and good stock of all kinds, for I must have them, for a farmer who has poor stock and poor implements can not compete with the farmer who has everything in first-class condition, and will sink money every day.

"But after having all this amount of capital employed and paying \$160 interest on the \$2,000 mortgage, \$200 for hired help, the repairs, heavy taxes, and my living, there has not been one cent left to pay on the \$2,000. Farm products and stock are so low, and have been for the last few years, that they do not sell for more than cost of production. I have lost since I began on the farm \$3,000 interest on my capital and \$2,000 depreciation on the farm. It would sell for \$2,000 less to-day, with all my improvements, than six years ago, making a dead loss to me of \$5,000; and if land goes down in price at the same rate for six years longer I will still be getting poorer.

"I do not wish to complain. I would sooner say otherwise, but I can see nothing bright ahead for the farmer. Before I went on the farm I lived well, dressed well, kept a horse and carriage, always had cash in my pocket and money coming in all the time, and if I saw something nice that I needed I would buy it, pay for it and enjoy it. But now money comes only two or three times a year, and if I want to buy something I actually need, my expenses and that mortgage

stare me in the face, and I must often abandon the idea. There is nothing pleasant about farming; that is, if you want to do your proper share of the work and not have a slave to do it for you. When I used to build large barns and do heavy carpenter work, I then thought it hard work, but it was only play compared with farm drudgery. It is all heavy, slavish work, all through the year. To walk between the handles of a plow, or over the plowed ground after a harrow or cultivator, or shear sheep all day, pitch hay, or load manure, will very soon convince the uninitiated of the 'solemn fact.' A farmer must do several hours' work of chores in the morning before the day's work begins, and when he quits in the evening he must do several hours' more, and he really gets very little time to read and improve his mind. When a person quits his hard day's work and is sore and stiff, he does not feel like reading, and that is the reason why farmers generally are illiterate. If you have the brains of a Webster and the muscles of a mule you can never make a fortune at farming. If I had forty boys I would not advise one of them to go on a farm, because there are thousands of other things to do in this busy age that pay a hundred-fold better than farming. The farmers are poorer to-day than they were twenty-five years ago. I know men who started in business thirty years ago and to-day are worth their thousands. If any young man will commence almost any kind of business and work as hard as he is compelled to work on a farm, early and late, he will succeed ninety-nine times in every hundred. No mistake about it.

"I am the only man in this vicinity who bought his farm with his own earnings. Since C. R. B.'s letter in the *Farmer* I looked up the history of the large farms surrounding me, and they were most all obtained by inheritance (what is called a 'good start in the world'), or gotten by some outside speculation, and those who stuck right to their farms are there yet. They have their farms and some are worth less than they were years ago. I repeat, that the majority of farms were obtained by inheritance or by money earned in some other business.

"If the farm is such a wonderful paying institution I would advise C. R. B. to buy a large farm for \$8,000 or \$10,000 and go into debt for the whole of it, and not take a roundabout way of working on a railroad or waiting for a Sheriff's sale to turn up.

"Probably there is some one who can give this young man encouragement by showing with facts and figures that farming pays as high a rate of interest on the capital invested as any other business. If there is, I am fully convinced that the readers of the *Farmer* would be glad to hear from him."

No doubt this man made a mistake when he changed his vocation. His statement appears to be candid and his observations as to others, which are rather sweeping, indicate at least that farming in Ohio is not all pleasure and profit. The *KANSAS FARMER* will be glad to have from its patrons statements of actual experience in getting and keeping a start in the world.

Hon. George R. Peck, General Solicitor of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., in his oration at the Emporia Normal school recently, said: "The hungry problems of to-day will have their hearing without asking permission of you or me. The age is restless; it is self-assertive; it is pleased with the sound of its own voice, and confident in the strength of its own arm. And yet in its heart there is profound sorrow. When men turn their minds persistently to social and economic questions; when labor is dissatisfied, and capital alarmed; when the prices of food and the mystery of supply and demand occupy their thoughts by night and by day, we may be sure that some cog is out of place in the machinery we call civilization."

A Fitting Prelude to a Summer's Outing.

Realization of anticipated joys of a summer's outing in the mountains or at the ocean resorts of the East characterize your journey thither via Vandalia & Pennsylvania Lines. Direct route from St. Louis, where connecting lines from the West and Southwest enable passengers to take fast and luxurious through trains over this popular rail highway to the East. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

A Prevalent Malady During Hot Weather.

Nervous prostration (neurasthenia), spinal anemia, nervousness, weakness and nervous debility are different names given to an affection of the nervous system which is becoming more and more common. Hard work, close competition, business uncertainties, little sleep, high living, the use of narcotics, all tend alike to injure the nervous system.

SYMPTOMS.—A foreboding of calamity, a sense of something awful about to happen, twitching of the eyelids, moving specks before the eyes, and metallic ringing in the ears, sour stomach after eating, with belching of gas, a feeling of great weight in the stomach, morbid fear of leaving home, a constant desire to talk of their symptoms, chills and hot flashes, hands and feet usually cold and clammy, general tendency to dryness and coldness of the skin of the whole body, neuralgic headache, nervous chills, hysteria, sinking and faint spells, distressing palpitation of the heart, defective eyesight, total inability to read, write, or do any business, urine abundant, without color, loss of flesh, sleeplessness, and sexual excitability. Some of these symptoms are present in every case.

TREATMENT.—There should be an entire change of habits, and the diet should consist largely of animal food. Walking, riding, or rowing, and other outdoor employments, as much as the strength of the patient will allow, is indispensable. A sufficient dose of Man-a-lin should be taken at bedtime to produce one natural movement of the bowels each day. Pe-ru-na should be taken immediately before eating, beginning with a very small dose and gradually increasing until two tablespoonfuls are taken before each meal. Pe-ru-na may be taken between meals, or at night, to relieve bad spells, in such doses as may be found necessary. No other medicine should be taken.

For free book on diseases peculiar to hot weather, send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O. Sent free to any address.

Gossip About Stock.

The American Jersey Cattle Club offers fifty prizes of \$25 each for acceptable essays on Jersey cattle. Write to R. A. Sibley, President, No. 1 Broadway, New York, for circulars giving list of subjects and full particulars.

The *KANSAS FARMER* is in receipt of Vol. 12 of the American Hereford Record. It includes recorded animals of this breed from 45001 to 50000 inclusive. It is an admirably prepared volume by C. R. Thomas, Secretary of the American Hereford Association.

Mr. Geo. E. Breck, of the "The Willows," Paw Paw, Mich., expects to make a large importation of fine Shropshires in July. These sheep will be carefully selected from Bowen-Jones and others of the finest flocks of England. Mr. Breck is making a specialty of choice sheep.

Mr. Geo. McKerrow, of Sussex, Wis., writes our Chicago manager that he will make an importation in July of Southdowns, Oxforddowns and Shropshires. Mr. McKerrow met with great success last season at Northwestern shows, and is preparing to do equally as well this season.

Subscribers of the *KANSAS FARMER* who will send this notice and 4 cents in stamps for return postage, to W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y., will receive free a trial package of Quinn's Ointment for removing curbs, splints, spavins, windpuffs, and all bunches. Endorsed by Hon. J. I. Case and other leading breeders throughout the United States. This offer will not appear again. It is made for the purpose of introducing a valuable remedy into localities where it is not now known, in the belief that its merits need only be known by trial to secure for it a host of friends who will not willingly be without after they have tried it. It will cost nothing to get the trial package save postage, and the fact that the proprietors offer it on these terms indicates their unbounded confidence in it as a meritorious article. Every owner of a horse should send for a package of this ointment under the above offer.

Don't spend time hunting for nitrogen. The air is full of it. Grow clover.

Remember that all winds are good for seasoning wood, and see that it is seasoned.

The Horse.

Horse Notes.

Aaron Wright, full brother to Del-march 2:11½, is being handled by Wm. Trotter, at Kiowa stock farm.

The trotting and pacing stakes of the State Fair Association have filled well, and we may expect to see some good races at the fair in September.

A kite track is now being built at Ellsworth, Kas., on the farm of Ira E. Lloyd. It will be controlled by the Ellsworth County Fair Association.

Lady B., the yearling pacer by Fergus McGregor, is already doing quarters in forty-five seconds, hitched to a road cart. She is as steady as a clock.

The new stables erected on the State fair grounds are all substantially built and will be dry at all times, as they have shingled roofs and were well raised with dirt.

Beauchamp & Jarvis, Concordia, Kas., have sold to Fred Blake, Hastings, Neb., the bay stallion Fitz 7158, by Courtland Wilkes, dam Wingate by Blackwood 74; second dam by Edwin Forrest 49.

Mr. L. A. Gray, who is handling, among others, L. R. Taylor's trotters, is located in the new stalls at State fair grounds. The horses in his charge are doing well and making speed. Mohawk McGregor, by Robert McGregor, is improving in speed and will take a mark well below 2:30 this year.

Reaction, to some extent, is taking place on the part of the horse known as the "pedigree." This particular part of a horse has been almost altogether the basis of price in the market for the past few years, but things are changing about and other equally important qualifications are now demanded and required.—*Iowa Turf.*

Geo. M. Kellam & Son, Richland, Kas., have placed their bay stallion Leslie in the hands of Trainer Leach, at Topeka. Leslie has been entered in several stakes to be trotted this fall, and shows speed enough at present to make him a good horse in his class. Several of his colts are entered in different places and he is likely to have a few 2:30 performers to his credit this year.

The raising of horses in the States of Kansas and Missouri is rapidly and very properly changing in many of its most important features. Farmers, or more strictly speaking, the man that has made mixed breeding his practice, finds that the few colts he has been raising is becoming the most profitable part of his breeding business. The best prices that have been reported by both the Kansas City and Chicago regular sales have been for the class known as "coachers" and "drivers." These two classes are the horses usually raised by the farmers. These horses have nothing special to recommend them either in breeding or speed, and require but little outlay in breaking and handling to fit them for the work required of them in the cities. A point in favor of breeding this class of stock is that the grazing and feeding and finishing that is required for beef production answers in a large measure for such horses.—*Live Stock Indicator.*

Mr. R. I. Lee will soon move his horses to the kite track at Holton, Kas. This is probably the best located and fastest track in the West. Mr. Lee's horses are all looking and feeling well, and showing very fast for the work they have been able to give them this season. No better bred lot of horses will be found in one stable in the country than the following list that are taking their work under the direction of Mr. Keats. Aged horses—Turk, brown gelding, 2:29½, by Corlander, 2:29½; Macduff, bay gelding, 2:29½, by Fergus McGregor; Glenwood, gray stallion, by Nutwood, 2:18¾; Thistle, chestnut gelding, by Fergus McGregor. Four-year-olds—Jackdaw, brown stallion, by Jay Bird, dam by Robert McGregor; Gordon, chestnut gelding, by Fergus McGregor. Three-year-olds—Victory, bay filly, by Artillery, 2:21½, dam by Robert McGregor. Two-year-olds—John Jay, brown stallion, by Jay Bird, dam by Robert McGregor; Midlothian, bay stallion, by Fergus McGregor, dam by Corlander; Bernhardt, chestnut filly (pacer), by Monroe, dam by Robert McGregor; Tapestry, brown filly, by Wilton, 2:19¼, dam by Robert McGregor; Heassen, bay stallion (pacer), by Dr. Vail, dam by Fergus McGregor;

—, brown gelding, by Fergus McGregor, dam by Corlander. Yearlings—Eagle Wing, roan colt, by Eagle Bird, dam by Robert McGregor, 2:17½; Lady B., bay filly (pacer), by Fergus McGregor, dam, dam of Cora, 2:32; Katarina, chestnut filly, by Glenwood, dam by son of Robert McGregor; Wana, bay filly, by Wickliffe, dam by Robert McGregor; Lady Bird, brown filly (pacer), by Fergus McGregor, dam Lady Pico, 2:30; Cervantes, bay stallion, by Betterton, dam, dam by Comrade, 2:27½, by Robert McGregor, 2:17½.

The Ideal Horse.

In speaking of "The Ideal Horse," the *Kentucky Homestead* says he should be 15½ to 16 hands high (sixty-two to sixty-four inches) measured by a straight line from the center of the hoof perpendicular up the fore leg. He should weigh 1,100 to 1,150 pounds, with a roading capacity of twenty miles per hour, or 100 miles in ten hours; that will do his work with little apparent effort, with a level head and fine finish and game as a thoroughbred. When put upon his speed he should show a 2:30 gait. To produce this type of horse, we know nothing better than a Hambletonian sire coupled with a Morgan dam, both bred from the choicest strains of their respective breeds. This kind of breeding will produce speed, beauty, style, with proud, bold, fearless movements, that will attract universal attention and challenge admiration. His color may be anything. A good horse is never of bad color; a bay, black, sorrel, or dappled iron-gray, or even a dun. All are handsome. Let the color take care of itself.

Wholesale Farming.

The great wheat farms of the West and Northwest are to the smaller Eastern farms what the great wholesale jobbing houses are to small retail stores. The more conservative Eastern farmer

everywhere seen, even to the smallest details.

Such a farmer is a manufacturer in the best sense. He manufactures wheat, choosing the best materials, the best methods and the best machinery, for he has too much at stake to use any but the very best.

During the heat of harvest his whole fortune is in the balance and the best machines that the times have produced are none too good to assure success.

This is particularly true in regard to the choice of harvesters and binders, and the result of thorough trials with every binder made has narrowed the choice of the bonanza farmer down to the use of one machine.

The picture accompanying this article represents a scene on a bonanza farm in North Dakota. So far as the machines are concerned the picture might represent a harvest scene on any big farm, for it is an undeniable fact that the famous self-binders shown in the picture are used, to the exclusion of all others, on nine out of ten of the big farms of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Tennessee and elsewhere.

Twenty or thirty self-binding harvesters in line, clicking steadily along through a thousand acres of ripe yellow wheat is a sight that one will not soon forget. Stand at the edge of the uncut grain and watch these twenty Deering binders go by, each cutting its swath of six or seven feet and following close behind the machine in front, a line four hundred feet long. Before the machine went by you were standing at the edge of the wheat, now the edge is a hundred feet away towards the center of the field, and that immense swath is cleanly shaved and covered with neat groups of bundles firmly bound and dropped by the bundle-carriers ready for the army of shockers who follow the machines.

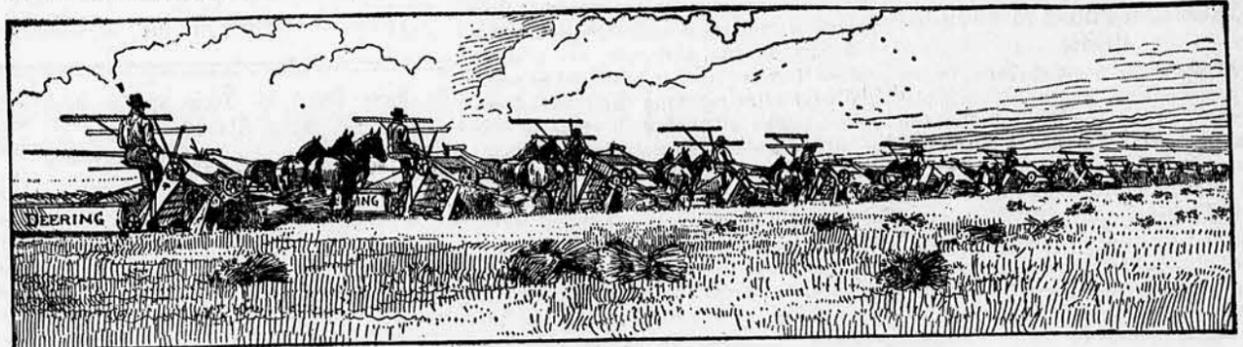
A wagon loaded with binding twine and

an elevated strainer answers much better. It should be aerated as soon as drawn from the cow, before the normal animal heat has had time to pass off.—*Home Weekly.*

The Pecos Valley, of New Mexico, is attracting the attention of home seekers in all parts of the United States. Immigration is pouring in there steadily and the indications are that the greatest tide of travel ever centered in any country, of equal extent, will flow into that valley next fall. Over 300 new farms have been opened up there within the past six months and the owners of them are so well pleased with their investments that they are writing to all their friends to come and join them. This should satisfy any man that the Pecos Valley is all that is claimed for it. Land values will, of course, advance rapidly when the great tide of immigration sets in. Full information may be had by addressing the undersigned. G. O. SHIELDS, Eddy, N. M.

In feeding oil meal to milch cows one should begin gradually with one-half corn meal and increase until you reach two parts of the former to one of the latter. Watch the results closely, and so determine the amount that may be fed with profit. The steam-cooked linseed meal is best.

In Denmark, the butter trade is assuming large proportions and there is a steady advance in the art of making a first-class article. Co-operative dairying is becoming universal. The co-operative carts drive along the roads and collect the milk. The contracting farmers pledge themselves to keep the milk cool with ice, and not to mix two milkings until they shall have cooled. The milking is always done with dry hands, the cow's udder is carefully wiped, and the pails are always kept perfectly pure. Only such persons as have farms with healthy, superior cattle are



DEERING BINDERS ON A "BONANZA FARM" IN NORTH DAKOTA.

opens his eyes with wonder, and perhaps shakes his head with incredulity, when he hears tales told of the immensity of the great "bonanza farms" and their wholesale methods of farming.

Ten thousand acres of wheat in a single field seems like a fairy tale, and thirty or forty self-binding harvesters at work together seems quite beyond belief. The Dakotas are a land of big things, big distances, big winds, big crops, "big injuns" and big farms.

Many of the largest and richest farms in the world are located in the famous Red River valley of North Dakota.

Here everything seems favorable to the raising of immense crops of wheat with little labor and expense, and here are located many of the great "bonanza farms" that have become the wonder of the whole farming world.

Here the traveler may drive for mile after mile with nothing in sight but an open sea of waving grain. In front, behind and on either hand nothing is to be seen but a level expanse of wheat. The horizon makes an even circle all around as in mid-ocean, save here and there where it is broken by a little island of buildings standing out against the sky.

The little island may be a Dakota town ten or fifteen miles away with its tall grain elevator standing among the group of smaller buildings, or it may be headquarters of a bonanza farmer, a group of big barns surrounding the smaller buildings.

The homes of many of these wheat kings are fitted out with all manner of conveniences and many luxuries. The bonanza farmer himself is a business man as well as a farmer—a business farmer he might be called. He conducts the business of farming in no hap-hazard manner, but makes a careful study of methods and machinery. Perfect organization is

carrying a water-barrel follows the line of machines, and the foreman in a light two-wheeled cart dashes up and down the line and makes it his business to see that everything is running smoothly. One may drive for days through this wonderful farming country of the Northwest and see these gangs of machines cutting through the ripe grain everywhere.

It seems a matter of wonder that such a boundless expanse of wheat, all ripening at nearly the same time and ready for the reaper at almost the same hour, can be gathered in time to save it.

A visit to the great farms of the Northwest is enough to convince the most skeptical that this country of ours rightly stands at the head of all countries of the world for preeminence in agriculture.

The American farmers lead all others and fully deserve the large measure of success that has crowned their efforts.

Milk that has been thoroughly aerated will keep several hours longer than that which is not so treated. Any device that breaks up the milk and forces the air through it will serve the purpose, even pouring from one bucket into another, but

allowed to co-operate. The butter produced by this system is superior to all European products.

One of the things that has brought up the study of ensilage in Canada is the discovery that winter-made factory butter, made from ensilage-fed cows, brings the very highest price in the British market. This is a fact which ought to lead us to studying the possibilities of getting into that market ourselves.

Summer Resorts Reached via Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines.

Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch and the numerous resorts along the Atlantic seaboard; Altoona, Bedford Springs, Cresson, and inviting retreats in the Alleghenies, the Catskills, Adirondacks and mountains of the East, are reached from the Southwest and West via St. Louis and the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, the direct route to the East. For details address, Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

The markets may change, but the products never, except for the worse.

A WELL KNOWN REMEDY THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

▲ ▲ MEXICAN ▲ ▲

MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

It penetrates the muscles, membranes and tissues, thereby reaching the seat of disease. Indispensable to the Housewife, Farmer, Stock Raiser or Mechanic. 25c., 50c. and \$1.

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 Now.

The charm of a love is its telling, the telling that goes with the giving;
The charm of a deed is its doing; the charm of a life is its living.
The soul of the thing is the thought; the charm of the act is the actor;
The soul of the fact is its truth, and the Now is its principal factor.

The world loves the Now and Nowist, and tests all assumptions with rigor.
It looks not behind it to falling, but forward to ardor and vigor.
It cares not for heroes who faltered, for martyrs who hushed and recanted,
For pictures that never were painted; for harvests that never were planted.

The world does not care for a fragrance that never is lost in perfuming,
The world does not care for the blossoms that wither away before blooming.
The world does not care for the chimes remaining unringed by the ringer;
The world does not care for the songs unsung in the soul of the singer.

What use to mankind is a purpose that never shone forth in a doer?
What use has the world for a loving that never had winner nor wooer?
The motives, the hopes, and the schemes that have ended in idle conclusions
Are buried along with the failures that come in a life of illusions.

Away with the flimsy idea that life with a past is attended,
There's Now—only Now—and no Past—there's never a past; it has ended.
Away with its obsolete story and all of its yesterday sorrow;
There's only to-day, almost gone, and in front of to-day stands to-morrow.

And hopes that are quenchless are brought as like loans from a generous lender,
Enriching us all in our efforts, yet making no poorer the sender;
Lightening all our labors, and thrilling us ever and ever
With the ecstasy of success and the raptures of present endeavor. —Eugene Ware.

HOW TROPICAL FRUIT IS BROUGHT HERE.

Two of the most popular fruits in this country come from abroad. Pineapples grow principally in the West Indies and bananas in Central America, and the origin and growth of their popularity is mainly due to American enterprise.

Not many years ago the only banana used in the United States was the large, thick, red-skinned fruit that came from the West Indies. Immense quantities of this fruit were annually consumed, and the business soon became of the first magnitude. During all this time there was no organized trade in bananas, sailing vessels that were not otherwise engaged or coasters that went to the south loaded with coal, ice or lumber, and were obliged to return "in ballast," that is without any cargo, first took the bananas to help them out on the cost of the homeward voyage, selling the fruit for what they could get on their return. Soon, however, the importance of the business became apparent, and it was not long after that the firm of Frank Brothers appeared on the scene, and for many years absolutely controlled the business, and were supreme in the trade.

The rise of this famous firm and their subsequent career and ultimate disappearance, form an instructive and valuable lesson to the young man who is anxious to get along. The eldest brother, August, was one of the ship's crew on board the *Aspinwall*, a steamer that plied between New York, Acapulca and other South American points. He commenced by bringing with him as many bunches, or "hands," as he had money to pay for. On his arrival he disposed of them for a handsome profit. The fruit controlled by this firm was the celebrated yellow banana grown mainly along the Isthmus of Panama, and is lighter, more delicate, and of a finer flavor than its West India rival. Realizing the fact that a trader was of more consequence in this world than a ship's hand, August Frank sent for his two brothers, Charles and Otto. Charles became the head of the firm in New York, and was recognized everywhere as a man of spotless integrity, and extraordinary financial ability. Yet in the early days of the firm's existence he did not scruple to do the lowest and meanest detail that fell to his lot, and many a morning he would be in a cellar surrounded by a lot of Italians clamoring for their allowance of bananas. He was up and about at all hours of the day and night. A steamer might come in at 2

o'clock or 3 o'clock, or any other unseemly hour in the morning, and he must be on hand to receive it. At night the peddlers returned with their push-carts and found storage room in the cellar of the banana firm. It was a very modest way to begin what afterwards became such a large firm, but it shows what can be accomplished by pluck, perseverance and hard work.

In a few short years the Frank Brothers controlled the banana business of this country, and rapidly became rich. No one else. The Atlas Steamer Co. were also under contract with the brothers to take no other bananas than those for the Franks. It was practically useless to compete with such a monopoly, and for many years the business remained in this condition.

The cargo of fruit as it was received from the vessel was still unripe. The long, yellow colored banana was of a deep green, and was plucked and packed in the steamer at such a time that its growth was checked by reducing the temperature in the hold. Immediately upon coming to sunlight again the ripening of the fruit continued, and in a few days the fruit was at its most perfect state. But little of the cargo was brought to the store, the main portion being delivered direct to the consumer, or shipped in refrigerator cars to distant cities. The monopoly, however, was eventually destroyed, though not until the Franks had become enormously wealthy.

The other fruit that comes largely to the United States from the West Indies is the succulent, juicy and always enjoyable pineapple. In all the great cities like Chicago, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, this delicious article is on sale in numerous ways down to the single slices that are offered the school urchins at the munificent price of 1 cent per slice, and which enables many a poor Irishwoman to gain a livelihood. The scene on the arrival of one of these pineapple steamers at Boston or Baltimore is a picturesque sight. Like the banana, they, too, are plucked before they are ripe, and allowed to reach maturity after reaching their final destination. The glistening mouths of the amiable darkies, who assist in the unloading, and who are powerless to resist the temptation of sinking their teeth in one of them occasionally, is a comical sight, and the good-natured chaff that they undergo is worth listening to.

One of the great causes of cholera and kindred ills in a great city during the summer is caused by eating over-ripe fruit. Unfortunately among the poorer classes there is not that fastidious taste which could save them from the trouble sure to follow, and in consequence the sanitary laws regarding rotten fruit are very stringent. It is not an unusual sight to see a corps from the board of health inspecting the tenement districts and arresting offenders against the law. But it is not always an easy matter to enforce the penalty, as those whom the law is designed to protect are frequently in league with the culprits, and give timely warning against the approach of the officers.

Notwithstanding all this, the main use of fruit in summer is beneficial, and its consumption goes on with increasing popularity. It is one of nature's wise provisions for the care of health.—*Comfort*.

The Cottage Hearth For June.

The June issue of this household magazine comes to its many friends and readers in a new and artistic cover. A glance at the table of contents reveals the fact that a change has taken place within as without. Mrs. Jane G. Austin, who is so well known for her entertaining stories of the early Puritan days, has contributed an exceptionally bright tale about one of the children of the Mayflower. Among the most popular writers of magazine literature no name is better known than that of Molly Elliot Seawell, and her excellent story of "THE NEIGHBORS," will be read with interest. The breezy happenings of the Capital City are well told by Kate Peete in her Washington letter. An appreciative sketch of Glotto's life as one of the Old Masters, is given by Deris-the L. Hoyt. Those who are interested in travel will be entertained by an account of a Bohemian gives of Tramping in the Midland. The ten well-conducted departments seem to be in close touch with what is best in the home life of the average American family. The magazine abounds in handsome illustrations by clever artists, and W. A. Wilde & Co., of Boston, who have recently assumed control of *The Cottage Hearth*, may feel well assured that the literary and artistic merits of the magazine are of a high order.

REASONS WHY

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Is The Best.

FIRSTLY.—It is the oldest Cream of Tartar Baking Powder in the world, and has stood the test of 40 years.

SECONDLY.—Its makers have never succumbed to the temptation to introduce ammonia or alum in their goods, for the purpose of cheapening the cost.

THIRDLY.—It is made from the purest Cream of Tartar, refined in the immense plant at Jersey City controlled by this company, by patented processes used by no other refiner.

FOURTHLY.—The governments of the United States and Canada have endorsed Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder after thorough examination, as have also the heads of our great universities, prominent physicians, boards of health and the public. It is used in the United States Army and Navy and in the cuisines of the most select clubs, hotels and private families.

FIFTHLY.—It is just what it is represented to be, viz: a pure Cream of Tartar powder and can stand on its record without any bolstering up by means of fraudulent certificates, or resorting to any other tricks practised—sometimes successfully—by other makers of so-called "absolutely pure" powders.

To Have Peace at Home and a Good Name Abroad.

When you don't know what to say, say so.

Open doors quietly and shut them without a bang.

Use the door-mat, instead of the floor carpet, for a foot scraper.

Live sociably with your family and peaceably with your neighbors.

Let your manners at home be a little better than abroad.

Be as agreeable with your wife as you would with "other men's wives."

Speak as pleasantly to your husband as you would to "other women's husbands."

When the "last word" is likely to be an unkind one, let some one else say it.

Look out for the claws of the family cat when its paws are fairly let out of the bag.

If it must be a kiss or a blow, let the kiss come first—the blow will take care of itself.

Have soft answers always ready for a bulwark to set up against the overflowing stream of wrath that may chance to be flowing by.

"Preserved Meats."

One of the most important and extensive methods of meat preservation is by the exclusion of air, which finds its modern and most remarkable illustration in the great growth of the canning industry during recent years. Up to the time of our Civil war this industry, although known and practiced to some extent, was of so small proportions as hardly to merit recognition. Indeed, its full development may be said to have occurred during the past fifteen years. The American people have taken up and enlarged the Australian idea. England has had for a considerable time imported from her Australian colonies large quantities of canned beef, before the enterprise of some Chicago houses reached out to grasp the full possibility of the industry. The Australian method consisted of packing the meat in the cans while cold, afterward exposing to a boiling heat; but a much better result was found to come from putting the meat into the cans while hot, and that is the method now employed in this country. Only the best grades of beef are used for canning. The bones, sinews, and other objectionable parts are removed, the meat is cut into small pieces and passed into large wooden vats where it is exposed to

steam heat until sufficiently cooked, the strong tin cans of two, four, six or fourteen pounds capacity are then filled and immediately hermetically sealed. Thus prepared, the meat will keep indefinitely, and may be used in almost any manner. The canning of corned beef and beef tongues is also carried on to a less extent. Some idea of the business thus transacted may be gathered from the fact that as long ago as 1880, over 100,000,000 pounds of fresh beef were canned annually in this country, since which time the industry has developed very largely. To say nothing of the amount consumed by our own people, the export of canned beef for 1885 reached the large valuation of about four and one-fourth million dollars.—*Good Housekeeping*.

Christian Endeavor, Illustrated.

An article that will attract and interest all members of evangelistic organizations, is "The Christian Endeavor Movement" in the June *New England Magazine*, of Boston, Mass. It is written by three hands, and deals with the beginnings and methods and aims of the organization in a thoroughly comprehensive fashion. The President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Rev. Francis E. Clark, whose name is inseparably linked with the movement as the originator of it, opens with an account of "The Early Days of the Society." Amos R. Wells, the editor of the *Golden Rule*, the organ of the society, deals with it as "A New Religious Force," and touches upon its relation and helpfulness to the churches; and John Willis Baer, the Secretary of the society, in "The Outlook and the Opportunity," describes the possible growth and future of the movement. The article is very fully illustrated with portraits of many of the trustees, and with most of the Presidents of the different State organizations. In fact, every Christian Endeavorer will find the familiar faces of old friends there, no matter which part of this great country he or she may hold friends in.

This great movement from New England is fittingly present in this great *New England Magazine*.

As a blood-purifier, the most eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alteratives ever offered to the public. As a spring and family medicine, it may be freely used by old and young alike.

The Young Folks.

The Hammock.

Amongst the sunny apple trees,
And 'mid a scent of haying,
In dainty muslin draperies
A little maid was swaying;
The summer sky peeped down, among
The leaves above her, as she swung;
And when she looked so sweet and young,
How could he keep from staying?

She was asleep, he fondly thought,
But seeking to discover,
The pretty eyes looked up, and caught
Him fairly bent above her;
It may have been their fates' intent,
It may have been an accident;
But either brought the one event—
He came straightway to love her.

No stern duenna stood on guard,
No proper elder sister;
And so he found it quite too hard,
Unhindered, to resist her;
For when the languid summer air
Brushed back the curl of golden hair
That touched her cheek, she looked so fair
He stooped and softly kissed her!

You think that he was "very rude,"
And she was "bold and naughty?"
It may be you have misconstrued.
So, ere you look so haughty,
Please wait to hear the story told;
Perhaps you may not care to scold:
For she was only four years old,
And he was over forty!
—From Chas. Buxton Going's "Summer Fallow."

A DANDY.

"I do hope you will like Sam," said Sam's "best aunt" to me once, when I was going to visit at his mother's house. "He is a very nice boy, but he has such a rough husk that very few care to penetrate it."

Just before tea on the day I arrived at Sam's mother's we were all in the sitting-room, Maud, Isabel, Mrs. Jackson and myself, when we heard the front door slam. "It's Sam," said Maud, and she glanced at Isabel, and then both looked at their mother. Mrs. Jackson hastily arose and went out, and presently we heard her gentle tone mingled with some that were rather gruff. Soon we heard footsteps bounding up the stairs, and Mrs. Jackson returned to the room. In a moment the door opened again, and his mother presented "My son Samuel." He was a tall fellow, nearly six feet in height, and with a pair of good honest eyes I noticed at once. He stooped a little in his shoulders, probably the result of too rapid growth, but instead of walking up to me in a frank, friendly fashion, and greeting me as a gentleman should, he shambled across the room and hesitatingly extended a hand whose nails would have been improved by a brushing, and mumbled something by way of a greeting, whose purport I could not understand. After this effort he slouched into a chair and paid no attention to any one. When we were called to tea, instead of escorting the guest he lounged along the passage behind us. During tea I took the opportunity of observing him well. His hair was brushed with a wet brush across his forehead, but on the crown an aspiring lock rose most conspicuously; his necktie was crooked, his coat-collar was up in the back, and it looked in need of a brush. It seemed to me very singular that this boy should be so rude, when he had a good mother and two nice sisters, genuine ladies all of them. They began to talk with me about Sam a few days after.

"You must not think," said Mrs. Jackson, anxiously, "that Sam is really a slovenly boy. He has plenty of baths and clean clothes and all that, but he is so careless in his personal appearance and manners. I talk, and talk, but all I say seems to do no good whatever. I think," she added with a sigh, "that if his father had lived he would have been different, for Dr. Jackson was a perfect gentleman; but I don't know how to manage Sam, somehow. He is a good boy," she continued; "he has no bad habits, and he has the best heart in the world. Last winter, when I had that siege with pneumonia, he nursed me devotedly, and he is as kind to his sisters as possible. But his careless ways do distress us greatly. I am hoping, though," continued the gentle lady, "that as he grows older this bad habit will correct itself."

It seemed to me a great pity that so many fine qualities should be obscured like this, and I thought that probably his mother had been too gentle and indulgent with him, and had spoiled him a little. So I resolved that if I had a good opportunity during my visit, I would let him know how his appearance struck other people.

That afternoon I went to the barn with

Sam to see Childe Harold, his horse. Childe Harold had belonged to Sam's father, who had been a physician, and at his death he had left the horse to Sam. Of course his mother and the girls drove the horse whenever they chose, but he was Sam's property, and his especial pet and pride.

As we entered the beautiful creature's loose box he came up to us instantly, and made my acquaintance in the most gentlemanly manner, smelling daintily of my outstretched ungloved palm, which is always considered a polite acknowledgment of an introduction in the best horse society. Then he accepted a lump of sugar from me, and in a moment more his pretty head was pressed against my cheek. Sam was delighted, and so was I. Childe Harold was a beautiful horse, and he was perfectly groomed—from his velvet nose right down to his pretty fetlocks, he was all over as shining and as soft as silk.

"Who takes care of him, Sam?" I asked. "I do," he answered promptly. "I will not let any one else touch him. I groom him, feed him and take care of the stable entirely myself."

"He is in beautiful order," said I, admiringly.

"He's a regular dandy," laughed Sam, "that's certain. I believe he knows when he is a bit dusty—he always acts kind of shamefaced."

I smiled. "I'm fond of dandies," said I.

"I like a dandy horse," said Sam.

"And I like a dandy boy, as well," said I.

Sam's lip curled. "I despise them," said he. "Mollycoddles! they don't dare do anything for fear they will get their clothes spoiled."

"Don't be too sure of that," said I. "Don't you know what the Duke said about his dandy regiment at Waterloo?"

"No," said Sam.

"He said they fought well, and he gave them the hardest post of all on that terrible day, just because he was sure they would not fall him."

Sam stood leaning against Childe Harold's shoulder. He had a little hayseed in his hair, and there was a smudge on one cheek, and I resolved to treat him to a little lecture on the spot.

"I think," said I, "that a boy ought to be not only neat but orderly in his dress, for if his hair is accurately parted and thoroughly brushed, if his coat is put on straight and is well dusted, if he has on a fresh necktie, nice clean linen, and well-blackened shoes, he will respect himself much more than he will if his toilet is only half made, and if he respects himself his manners will be finer and more careful—they will match his clothes. I believe in a boy's paying attention to his looking-glass, and in always dressing just as nicely as possible; for when a boy has the dress and manners of a gentleman, it makes every manly quality shine the more. I don't care for diamonds in the rough. I like mine to be artistically cut and polished always."

"I know whom you are aiming at," observed Master Sam, calmly, "but I'm not mad, and I will spruce up so to-morrow that you will not know me. How will that suit?"

"Well," said I, laughing, "if you will groom yourself as nicely as you do Childe Harold, I will be perfectly satisfied. Surely it is worth while to take as much pains with the toilet of a boy as one does with the toilet of a horse."

"You are mistaken there," answered Sam. "If I should spend the same amount of time in polishing myself that I do in polishing Childe Harold, I would shine like grandmother Penfold's silver teapot all over."

"Just you try it and see," was my parting advice, as Sam left me at the door.

It is now some years since Sam and I had that talk in the stable, and Sam has learned long since the dress and manners of a gentleman. The most recent event in his history was his marriage, and a few evenings before that ceremony took place he put on his wedding suit and came down stairs to exhibit himself to his mother and me.

"How do I look?" he inquired complacently, as he drew himself up and squared his fine shoulders in front of us, in his immaculate linen, glossy broadcloth and shining boots.

"Like Grandmother Penfold's silver teapot, exactly, shining all over," I answered, mischievously.

How Sam laughed! "I remember that

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talk in the stable perfectly," said he. "It was good advice, and it stuck, luckily for me, for I took it to heart and practiced it. If I hadn't, I would never have won Bess, I am sure, for she is the daintiest morsel who ever wore bronze slippers." There came a warm light into his eyes as he bent and kissed his mother's cheek, and then went bounding up the stairs, full of joy over the happy days that were coming.—*Christian at Work.*

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.The United States Department of Ag-
riculture estimates the condition of winter
wheat at 88.3. The estimate at this time
last year was 96.6.The KANSAS FARMER wishes to secure
a good, energetic representative in each
county in Kansas. Profitable and steady
employment to the right person.The Prohibition national convention
will meet at Music hall, Cincinnati, on
Wednesday and Thursday, June 29 and
30. The apportionment provides for 1,191
delegates. It is expected that a full ticket
will be nominated.J. M. Barber, of Texas, was last week
elected to Congress to fill the vacancy oc-
casioned by the resignation of Roger Q.
Mills, who takes a seat in the Senate.
Mr. Barber was elected by the People's
party by a majority of about 400 over his
Democratic opponent.The iron manufacturers of Pennsylv-
ania, in combination with those of Cleve-
land and St. Louis, have presented to the
association of Amalgamated Steel and
Iron Workers a scale of wages for the
coming year, which would, if acceded to,
make an average cut-down of about 20
per cent. A labor struggle of great signifi-
cance seems likely to grow out of the
controversy resulting from the reluctance
of the men to accept the lower wages.The premium list of the Kansas State
fair—Topeka, September 12 to 17—pre-
sents unusual attractions for a fine agri-
cultural exhibit. The premium money is
not lavished on a few leading objects, but
is generously distributed to a wide range
of products, assuring a magnificent dis-
play. Write to L. H. Pounds, Secretary,
Topeka, for a copy of the list and prepare
to take some of the premiums in Sep-
tember.It is generally conceded at this writing
(Tuesday) that Grover Cleveland will be
the nominee of the national Democratic
party for President. The platform will
differ from that of the Republicans
chiefly in its tariff plank. On the ques-
tion of silver coinage it is not expected
that there will be any radical difference
between the platforms of the two parties,
and as to their candidates it is to be pre-
sumed that either will veto a free silver
bill if passed by Congress.It has been explained by Director Gen-
eral Davis and other World's Fair offi-
cials, who are inclined to favor Sunday
opening, that it is not the intention or de-
sire that the fair shall be opened on Sun-
days in the "wide" way in which it will be
on week days. On the contrary, they
would have the machinery stopped, all
manufacturing processes at a standstill,
and every description of work by em-
ployes reduced to a minimum. Religiousservices and choral and other musical
entertainments could be held in the
numerous halls and auditoriums which
the buildings contain. The people could
stroll through the park, viewing its res-
plendent beauties of nature and wonder-
ful achievements of man's handiwork;
could enter the buildings to enjoy the
work of painter and sculptor, and to learn
and profit from exhibits of innumerable
description. Very few employes, com-
paratively, would be required to remain
on duty on Sunday, and those chiefly for
watchmen and guards. These would not
be required to work seven days in the
week. To care for the thousands of vis-
itors at the fair on Sunday would not re-
quire more persons to work on that day
than would be necessary were those same
thousands to go elsewhere. Had it been
understood from the beginning that the
Sunday opening of the fair would be of
the kind indicated—orderly and educa-
tional instead of noisy and demoralizing—
it is believed that the petitions and pro-
tests against a Sunday fair would have
been far less numerous. So says the liter-
ary bureau of the management.**POLITICAL LYING MUST NOT GO
TOO FAR.**These be political times. Conventions,
conventions everywhere. The excitement
about the great national convention of
the Republican party was rapidly dis-
placed in Kansas by the no less intense
interest in the State convention of the
People's party. This week the drama of
the national Democratic party is enact-
ing before the American people from a
stage in Chicago. On the last day of June
the State of Kansas will turn its eyes
towards the convention of the Republican
party. July 4th is to be made memorable
by the national convention of the Peo-
ple's party at Omaha.By the middle of July the campaign
will be fully opened. The usual strain-
ing of the truth by partisan enthusiasts
has already commenced. This will give
way to down-right lying and willful mis-
representation before the campaign is
half over. By what kind of ethics such
methods are denominated proper, or even
reputable, the KANSAS FARMER is too
obtuse to understand. That partisan pa-
pers deemed exponents of public opinion;
that candidates and other speakers called
honorable men, engage in this kind of
political warfare is a fact which leads the
KANSAS FARMER to the observation that
"It is a condition and not a theory that
confronts us." The condition is accepted
while its existence is deplored.Every citizen has, however, the right to
insist that the lying and misrepresenta-
tion be not such as to work the destruc-
tion of the material interests of the people.It will be represented that those who
advocate certain doctrines are repudia-
tionists, and that their triumph would
commit the State to the defense of
schemes to avoid the payment of just ob-
ligations of its people. Those who make
these charges know them to be untrue;
they know that the assertion of this lie,
publicly, as to a large proportion, perhaps
a majority, of the people of the State
must injure our credit and work hard-
ships to all of our people because of the
fright produced in the minds of capital-
ists. Yet, if we may predict the future
from the past, it is to be expected that
such an untruthful and injurious course
will be pursued and will be justified as
legitimate political warfare.Every well-informed person in Kansas
knows that the farmers of this State
justify the universal reputation of the
farmer for honesty; that repudiation is no
part of their program in whatever party
they may be found.The fright which capitalists have
recently experienced as to Kansas securi-
ties, resulted from the brazen, bare-faced,
persistent lying declaration of prominent
Kansas politicians and political papers
that the turn of the election two years
ago meant repudiation of debts. The
people of Kansas are willing to endure
ordinary political lying and misrepresenta-
tion, but they will hold responsible for
their acts any speaker, writer or publisher,
who injures the good name of the State
by his calumnies.A terrific tornado swept through por-
tions of southern Minnesota on Wednes-
day, June 15. It killed some thirty peo-
ple and of course seriously injured a great
many more.**THE PEOPLE'S PARTY TICKET.**The ticket nominated last week at
Wichita is a surprise to the political
prophets. All parties concede that it is
an exceptionally strong one. Its compo-
sition amounts to a declaration that the
new party is ready to fight all creation, if
necessary, for the promulgation of its
principles, and that it would rather go
down with these principles than to sur-
render one of them. This position will
doubtless command for the party more
respect and for its ticket more votes
than could be obtained by a temporizing
policy. As has heretofore been pointed
out in these columns, there appears to be
nothing left for the Democrats to do but
to support and vote this ticket. They
could have done no more if half the nomi-
nees had been adherents to that party,
while to have nominated an unmeaning,
mongrel ticket would have caused many
former Republicans to return to their
former political associations.Under conditions as they are now de-
termined for the campaign, the contest
will be a spirited and probably a close one.That the People's party has fully de-
termined that the war is over, was dem-
onstrated by the unanimous nomination
of Col. W. A. Harris, an ex-Confederate of
General Lee's staff, for Congressman-at-
large, his name having been brought be-
fore the convention by Fred J. Close, who,
as a Union soldier, left one arm on the
field of battle.The convention did wisely in disapprov-
ing the reduction in the Kansas railroad
appraisal and in refusing to renominate
a member of the board which made the
reduction.**TO BE A GREAT CAMPAIGN IN THE
SEVENTH DISTRICT.**On Wednesday, June 15, the People's
party convention of the Seventh Congres-
sional district of Kansas, nominated Hon.
Jerry Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, to
succeed himself. On the following day
the Republican convention of the same
district nominated Hon. Chester I. Long,
also of Medicine Lodge, as its candidate.
This assures the liveliest campaign ever
witnessed in the Seventh district. Mr.
Simpson will doubtless receive the almost
united support of the Democrats of the
district, while Mr. Long will be especially
strong with the "business interests," i. e.,
the bankers, loan and collection companies
and agencies, railroads, merchants and
lawyers. Mr. Simpson will be the favor-
ite of laboring men and farmers.Personally, both men are smart, well-
informed and good campaigners. Either
of them is more than a match on the
stump for any other man in the district
than the one opposed to him. Either of
them can get, at any place in the district
where he has spoken, an audience far too
large for any available audience room.
Should a joint discussion be the plan of
campaign adopted, the audiences will be
counted by acres. In argument, repartee,
wit and anecdote the men are well matched;
they know each other well, and whatever
they may say of each other during the
campaign, each has a high respect for
the other. Each is an able exponent of
the principles of his party and the elec-
tion will be a fair determination of the
preferences of the voters of the district as
between Republican and Populist doc-
trines.**TO TRANSFER OPTION TRADING TO
LIVERPOOL.**The opponents of the anti-option bill
now threaten that in case this bill be-
comes a law, option trading will be taken
up in Liverpool, thus transferring this
depressing influence on prices from this
country to England. This can scarcely
be regarded as an argument against the
bill. It makes little difference to the man
who is to hang whether the rope is made
in America or England. So, of the destruc-
tion of prices by sales of wind products;
it makes no difference whether the manipu-
lation by which it is effected takes place
in this or some other country. But the
rapidity with which consumption is over-
taking production, especially as to grains,
will very soon constitute this country the
arbiter of prices here, so that when we
shall have eliminated the depressing effect
of option sales from our domestic markets
there will be little to fear for what the
foreigner can do to our detriment in the
matter.The opponents of the anti-option bill
will have to try again. We don't scare atthe prospect of the transfer of grain gam-
bling from Chicago to Liverpool.By all means let the anti-option bill be-
come a law right speedily.**RAILROAD ASSESSMENT AGAIN.**The Topeka Capital of June 21, says:
"The question is, 'Did not Hovey, Stover
and Ives do their duty by their oath of
office in reducing the railroad assessment
to correspond with other property?'"
This assumes as a matter of fact "the
railroad assessment was reduced to cor-
respond with other property," and is an
immense coming down from the statement
made officially by the Railroad Assessors
in the Capital of May 28, as follows: " * *
* all other property as a whole has di-
minished in assessed value over 90 per
cent., and railroads less than 10 per cent."In the KANSAS FARMER of June 8, it
was conclusively shown that the official
statement of the Railroad Assessors was
not true, and by the references therein
made to the records of the Board of Rail-
road Assessors and Equalization it was
shown in advance that the Capital's as-
sumption of yesterday morning is not true,
but that comparing the assessments of
1890 and 1891, the reduction on railroad
property was \$7,000,406.66, while the in-
crease on other property was \$1,920,497.40.
This was without taking into account the
increase in the amount of either kind of
property. It was further shown that
taking into consideration the kinds of
property on which the farmers of Kansas
pay taxes, there was a reduction of 2
cents per acre on land, 80 cents per head
on horses and 27 cents per head on cattle,
giving a percentage of reduction ranging
from about one-half of 1 per cent. on land
to about 4-5 per cent. on cattle, while
the reduction in the railroad assessment
was \$858.02 per mile, or a little over 11
per cent. of the former valuation.If the gentlemen interested and the
Capital desire to go into a discussion of
the justness of this discrimination in favor
of the railroads and against the farmers
and other tax-payers of the State, the
KANSAS FARMER will accommodate
them, not for the purpose of striking Mr.
Ives, who was defeated for renomination
in the convention of his party, but for the
purpose of getting correct information be-
fore the people on an important subject,
and in the hope of preventing another
costly error on the part of those servants
of the people, the State Board of Railroad
Assessors. In the meantime an answer
is invited to the KANSAS FARMER edi-
torial of June 8.**PARTY NOMINATIONS.**The following are the nominations to
date of the political parties of Kansas:

REPUBLICAN.

For Congressman-at-large, Geo. T. An-
thony, Ottawa.
For Congress from the Second district,
E. H. Funston, Carlyle.
For Congress from the Fourth district,
Charles Curtis, Topeka.
For Congress from the Seventh district,
Chester I. Long, Medicine Lodge.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme
Court, Stephen H. Allen, Pleasanton, Linn
county.
For Governor, L. D. Lewelling, Wichita,
Sedgwick county.
For Lieutenant Governor, Percy Dan-
iels, Girard, Crawford county.
For Secretary of State, R. S. Osborne,
Stockton, Rooks county.
For Auditor, Van B. Prather, Colum-
bus, Cherokee county.
For Treasurer, W. H. Biddle, Augusta,
Butler county.
For Attorney General, J. T. Little, Ola-
the, Johnson county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion, H. N. Gaines, Salina, Saline county.
For Congressman-at-large, W. A. Har-
ris, Linwood.
For Congress from the First district,
E. J. Close, Troy.
For Congress from the Fourth district,
E. V. Wharton, Yates Center.
For Congress from the Fifth district,
John Davis, Junction City.
For Congress from the Sixth district,
Wm. Baker, Orworth.
For Congress from the Seventh district,
Jerry Simpson, Medicine Lodge.Many a failure is attributable in some
way to wastefulness.There is little sense in trying to force a
boy to be what he does not want to be.

IMPROVEMENTS BY SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

The value of the experimental work described in Bulletin No. 34, of the chemical division of the United States Department of Agriculture, rises above that of the results therein described, while the value of these results is to be measured only by the establishment of a new industry whose success may safely be predicted on the data furnished in this bulletin. Possibly a peculiar interest to the farmers of Kansas attaches to this report, from the fact that most of the work described was done in this State.

The readers of the KANSAS FARMER are familiar with the name of Mr. A. A. Denton, of Sterling, Kas., on account of the work he has done during the years 1888, 1889 and 1890 in originating varieties of sorghum, in importing foreign varieties and in developing the most valuable properties of all varieties. His work in 1891 was a continuation of that of the former years with results which strongly emphasize the success of the former years.

All are familiar with the Early Amber variety of sorghum, which but a few years ago was looked upon as the chief hope of the Northern sugar industry. By the careful cultivation given it by Mr. Denton, this variety has been so improved that while in 1888 the average of sugar found in the samples was 9.50 per cent., it has raised to 11.69 in 1889, 12.84 in 1890 and 12.90 in 1891. Yet while it formerly stood at the head of the list as a sugar-producer, it now falls, notwithstanding the above noted improvement, to the twenty-fifth place, when considered with reference to sugar content. Thus the maximum sugar in 1891 in Early Amber was 14.10 per cent., while McLean's, a variety obtained by Mr. Denton from Australia, had a maximum of 17.85 per cent. Again, the value of cane, considered with reference to the availability of its sugar, depends much upon the purity of its juice. Considered with reference to this quality the old favorite, Early Amber, now occupies the eighteenth place; first place again being occupied by McLean's, while second place is held by Colman's, a variety originated by Mr. Denton by crossing the two old varieties, Early Amber and Early Orange. Indeed, the indications of practical work in the factory are that Colman's should possibly be accorded first place, this being the variety from which was made 199.9 pounds of sugar per ton. Again, in this classification, the sixth place is held by a variety heretofore known as Undendebule No. 1, but now called Collier's, in honor of Dr. Peter Collier, who procured the original seed from Africa. This variety had a record of actually yielding 185.7 pounds of sugar per ton, while the total amount of sugar contained in the cleaned cane from a measured acre of this cane was 3,021 pounds.

A remarkable illustration of the advantages of scientific seed selection is shown in the case of the new variety called Folger's Early. This variety originated in a selection from Early Amber. It produces larger and better canes than the Amber, the juice having a higher percentage of sugar and retaining it much longer. The record of seed selection of this variety makes a remarkable showing. The richest specimen contained 18.3 per cent. sugar. In the matter of purity of juice, that which is represented by the number 70, that is, in which 70 per cent. of all the solids in the juice is sugar, is very good. But in selecting seed of Folger's Early, a specimen was found in which the purity is represented by the number 89. Of course every seed from this specimen will be planted, and it is not too much to expect that a continuance of a few years of careful selection and cultivation will so perfect this cane that its juice will contain 20 per cent. of sugar and have a purity above 90. The entire record of this cane is remarkable. It produced at Medicine Lodge 13.96 tons per acre, of which the clean cane constituted 10.07 tons, the seed tops 2.23 tons and the leaves 1.66 tons. The seed tops, on being threshed, yielded thirty-nine bushels of cleaned seed per acre—sixty pounds per bushel.

The details of this interesting bulletin are too protracted to be reproduced here. Mr. Denton's part of it is a most remarkable showing of the control of plant development by intelligent selection and cultivation. It leaves no doubt of the success of sugar-planting in Kansas and furnishes the data from which the En-

glish parties who are investing in the sorghum sugar industry concede that they can make sugar as cheaply as it can be made by any possible competitor.

GRAIN "BEARS" ARE STOOK "BULLS."

The extent to which crop prospects affect the prices of corporate stocks, particularly railroad shares, gives Wall street an interest in the growing crops even greater than that which is developed by her interest in grain speculation. The incomes of railroads, especially of those roads which depend largely on carrying grain to market, are greatly modified by the quantity of grain to be spared from the grain-producing regions. On these incomes dividends depend, and on these again depends the value of the stocks and bonds of the roads. The effect of crop prospects on prices of railroad securities and on prices of grains is always by contraries. Thus, abundant crops cause an advance in railroad securities and a depression of commodities.

Just now the bulls on the boards, which handle stocks, are picturing the crop prospects in glowing terms. They estimate that the wheat crop will not fall much more than 100,000,000 bushels short of that of 1891. To this unduly exalted estimate the bulls add their own statement that the surplus carried over is greater than ever before. Thus they make out a case of great prosperity for the railroads, with prospective low prices for grain. In these estimates the bulls on the stock market and the bears on the grain market combine their forces with considerable effect in the prices in both markets.

ENTHUSIASM FOR ELECTRICITY.

The *Western Electrician*, while expecting practical results from the attempts to apply electricity to the purposes of agriculture, cautions its readers against too sanguine expectations as to immediate success. It says: "When the enthusiastic rural editor takes up the fascinating topic of electricity's prospective applications, his headway oftentimes carries him just a little way beyond the mark. At the present time the country papers have taken the cue from the electrical press, and on all sides we hear how the subtle fluid is to aid the progressive farmer on his road to wealth. Senator Peffer's bill to establish the experimental station for ascertaining the extent to which electricity might be advantageously used on the farm, has undoubtedly been the main-spring behind these utterances. Although the talk in some cases has been most visionary, the Peffer bill has undoubtedly started an agitation that will eventually bear fruit. It may be noted that a *Wheeling, W. Va.*, paper has resurrected the old overhead-conductor-on-the-country-road scheme, and points out that the time is 'well in sight, if not already in hand,' when, instead of driving a team through the mud when he takes his produce to market, the farmer in all the more thickly populated States, will have a switch running to his barn from an electric country road, and will use his team only to pull his private cars to the road, where they will be taken in tow by a trolley car or some other device for applying electricity as a motor.

"While all this may be brought about some day in certain favored localities, it is not well to indulge too much in conjuring up such beautiful visions for presentation to the farmer, as they will lead him to expect too much of an agent that in this field can only be applied to a limited extent, and under certain restricted conditions. It would be better if the enthusiastic friends of electricity would educate the agriculturist to a knowledge of the wonderful applications already proved thoroughly practicable, and leave the future to those who know enough of what has been accomplished to make well-tempered prophecies."

KANSAS WEATHER-OROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending June 20, 1892:

The rainfall is below the normal east of Washington, Morris and Elk and north of Crawford, and in the extreme southwestern and western counties. Throughout the central and western counties it is generally above normal, the heaviest rain falling in the central counties and amount-

ing to over four inches. In the central counties of the extreme east little or no rain fell.

The temperature and sunshine have ranged above the normal in the eastern half of the State, while in the western the sunshine is normal but the temperature slightly below.

All crops have been benefited this week, and in proportion to the amount of rain received. The ground had become hard on top, a crust had formed, which of course was readily broken by the cultivator in the corn fields, but could not be reached in the fields of small grains. These rains fell mostly in the night.

The warm nights and hot days have made the corn grow with a wonderful rapidity. The rains have loosened the crust in the oat, flax and wheat fields, and have watered the thirsty roots of all plants.

The harvest in the extreme south-central counties is in progress. In Barber it has progressed far enough to show a greater yield than last year. Harvest will begin in the second tier of counties (from the south line) and in Harvey this week.

Oats are improving very fast since the rains; in Coffey and the counties contiguous they were heading out very short, but since the rains they have pushed up so that now they begin to promise the use of the binder. Flax is in general doing better than oats and is in bloom as far north as Shawnee. Fruit has improved, though the apple crop will be short. Blackberries and raspberries are now in the Wilson county markets, but chinch bugs are reported in her corn fields.

Fruit Talk From Douglas County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Douglas County Horticultural Society met on the fruit farm of B. F. Smith, to-day (June 18).

In their talks on "Fruit Crop and Orchards," several members participated. All agreed in reports of a very small crop of orchard fruit of inferior quality, caused by scab and insects. Strawberries and raspberries also light, but blackberries and grapes as yet appear well for crops. This shortage and poor quality was attributed to the cold, incessant rains and high winds while the fruit was in bloom and setting. Of small fruits, the strawberry received most attention. Although the crop was small and about gone, there were nice boxes of the Robinson exhibited by B. F. Smith, who spoke of it as a late and productive sort. Preferred the Captain Jack as the best market variety; also spoke well of Glendale and Mt. Vernon for the same purpose. In reply to an inquiry, A. H. Griess said that the Saunders, Lovett's, Auburn, Gillespie, Enhance, Stayman's, Middlefield, were among the very best new kinds. Michaels the earliest, and this year had done well as to productiveness, which was not the fact last year. A variety received as "Little's No. 6," is the largest of any ever seen or grown by him. A gentleman representing a Denver firm was called on as to markets for berries and other fruits. He had bought several car-loads and shipped them in refrigerator cars to Denver, with a marked saving over express rates, which in former years had taken all the commission men failed to take, and he said when there was 200 acres or more in strawberries it would pay to come to Lawrence and buy the berries. Said the markets had never been supplied as they should be, and this section had no serious competition for that market when our berries were in season. He gave similar facts in relation to our orchard fruits, of which we had yet too little. Quite a surprise to our egotism! We thought we had enough to supply the world from our county.

Lawrence, Kas., June 18. A. H. G.

Keep tools in good condition. A dull hoe makes double work for the man; a dull plow or mower double work for the horse.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is not accidental but is the result of careful study and experiment by educated pharmacists.

The Delaware Experiment Station remarks: "If experience and an educated taste shall finally favor sweet cream butter, the extractor may be expected to take the place of the separator and the churn. But unless the decision shall fall in that direction, it is doubtful if the new device ever comes into general use."

ALUM AND AMMONIA IN OUR BREAD.

Shall We Drive Slow Poison From Our Breakfast Table?

A nuisance that troubled England fifty years ago is now rapidly spreading in this country, that is, putting Alum in the bread we eat. This question is causing a great deal of discussion at the present moment, as it is revealed that alum is being used as a substitute for cream of tartar in baking powders. A story is told that a very large percentage of the baking powders sold on the market contain either alum or ammonia and many of them contain both these pernicious drugs. Much timely alarm is felt at the wholesale use of alum in bread, biscuit and pastry. To young children, growing girls, persons of weakly frame, alum bread eaten morning, noon and evening is the most harmful. It is the small quantities taken at every meal that do the mischief. Alum is cheap, costing but 2 or 3 cents a pound, while cream of tartar costs 30 cents, and the high price of cream of tartar has led cheap baking powder to be made of alum. If the reader wants to know something of the corrosive qualities of alum let him touch a piece to his tongue, then reflect how it acts on the tender, delicate coats of the stomach.

The *Scientific American* published in a recent number a list of alum and ammonia baking powders, which is of great value at this time. Following is a condensed list compiled from official reports. Powders marked with a star seem to have a general sale, as they are mentioned in at least two of the official reports:

*ATLANTIC & PACIFIC.	*ROYAL.
CROWN.	SILVER STAR.
*DAVIS' O. K.	*SNOWDRIFT.
GEM.	STAR.
*KENTON.	STANDARD.

There are, in addition to the foregoing list from the *Scientific American*, a number of such powders sold in the western that were not found in the eastern stores.

Following is a list of the most prominent:

ANDREWS' PEARL.....	Contains Ammonia.
(C. E. Andrews & Co., Milwaukee.)	
ACME.....	Contains Ammonia.
(Thos. Wood & Co., Philadelphia.)	
BON BON.....	Contains Alum.
(J. C. Grant Baking Powder Co., Chicago.)	
CALUMET.....	Contains Alum.
(Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago.)	
CLIMAX.....	Contains Ammonia.
(Climax Baking Powder Co., Indianapolis.)	
FOREST CITY.....	Contains Ammonia Alum.
(Vouwie Bros., Cleveland.)	
HOTEL.....	Contains Ammonia Alum.
(J. C. Grant Baking Powder Co., Chicago.)	
HERCULES.....	Contains Ammonia.
(Hercules Baking Powder Co., San Francisco.)	
ONE SPOON, TAYLOR'S.....	Ammonia Alum.
(Taylor Mfg. Co., St. Louis.)	
RISING SUN.....	Contains Ammonia.
(Phoenix Chemical Works, Chicago.)	
ROYAL.....	Contains Ammonia.
(Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.)	

Corrugated Iron.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We notice in your issue of May 25, 1892, an article on corrugated iron, which we fully indorse in every particular, and can easily prove the advantages named by your correspondent to any one who will make a trial of it.

We note one apparent error, however, in the next to the last paragraph, in which, speaking of its lightning-proof qualities, he says, "that a building covered with iron is almost never struck by lightning." This is undoubtedly an error in reading the manuscript, for on the contrary an iron building is, if anything, more liable to be struck by lightning than a wooden building, for the reason that the metal will attract the lightning; but when the iron building is struck the electric current is immediately diffused throughout the entire surface, or, in other words, scattered, so as to render it perfectly harmless. We presume your correspondent intended to say that a building covered with iron is almost never damaged by lightning, instead of never struck. We will agree to replace free of charge any damage done by lightning to an iron building for which we have furnished the iron. We will be pleased to answer any questions on this head that any of your readers may wish to ask.

THE KANSAS CITY METAL ROOFING & CORRUGATING CO.

From reports of twenty-two dairy herds in Vermont, gathered by Chas. L. Adams, and representing 361 cows, the average yield was 253 2 pounds of butter for the year. The largest average yield was from the herd of T. A. Meader, eight cows, and 332 1/2 pounds of butter per cow.

Impaired Digestion repaired by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Horticulture.

Spraying Gooseberries.

If the mildew can be prevented, as fine gooseberries can be raised in this country as in England, which is saying very much, for that is one fruit in which they beat us out of sight. It has been found that mildew can be prevented by spraying with ammoniated copper, prepared as follows: Three ounces of carbonate of copper is dissolved in one quart of the strongest ammonia, and the solution is diluted with twenty-two gallons of water. This liquid is sprayed on the plants early in the season, and later, as it may be washed off by rains. The addition of enough molasses to make it adherent to the leaves will serve to retain the solution longer. It will be found that an application of lac sulphur to the foliage also destroys the mildew.

Thinning Fruit.

A Missouri farmer says he thinned the fruit on his trees at the rate of twelve trees in ten hours. They were large enough to yield an average of six bushels to a tree. He figures in this way: If he had a thousand trees it would cost him \$85 to have them thinned, with labor at \$1 per day, or \$170 at \$2 per day. He has but few culls among his apples, and the selected crop will easily bring him 10 cents per bushel more than the fruit from trees which were not thinned out, which, at six bushels to the tree, would increase his sales by \$600.

Again he claims still another great advantage. It is not the growth of the fruit that exhausts the tree so much as the formation of the seed, and reducing the number of seeds grown by picking off one-half or two-thirds of the fruit that sets, he relieves the tree so that it can form fruit buds in the fall for the next year's crop. In ten years he has not had a failure of the trees to bear every year, excepting when they were overloaded and he neglected the thinning. Then all the strength was used up in growing fruit, or, rather, seed, and there were no blossom buds formed.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Small Fruits for Farmers.

Can the ordinary farmer grow small fruits for his own family? Yes, by all means, and grow an abundant supply, not only for summer, but for winter. It is often said that the farmer can buy his fruit cheaper than he can raise it. But the plain fact is that unless he does grow it himself it is safe to say that seven out of every eight never would have full supply, or even half of it.

If you have land that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes, it will grow a reasonably fair crop of strawberries, raspberries, currants, blackberries or grapes. We have strawberries on our table for about a month, and during the last week of that month we have the Marlboro raspberries. Souhegan, a black-cap, is a few days later; then comes the Gregg, a black, and the Cuthbert, a red raspberry of very choice quality. Before they are half gone come the currants and then the blackberries. Early grapes are ripe before the berries are gone, and last until winter. There need be no break in the supply. There ought not to be. I do not know of a forty-acre farm in the entire West but where all of the fruits should be grown. Only think of having, not just a taste occasionally, but a full supply for yourselves, your children and friends, from early in the season until winter, and in addition, my good wife puts up a full supply in glass jars, so that there is not a day in the year but that we can have them if we so wish. My farmer friends, you may have just as full supply as we do, and they are a comfort and pleasure to us that money could not buy.—Our Country Home.

Since the recent importation from Japan quite a revolution has taken place in plum culture in this country. The new specimens are so much larger and finer than those formerly cultivated that they have taken the place of the old ones very generally. The Kelsey is possessed of wonderful qualities and the fruit is beautiful in color. Then there are others, such as the Blood plum of Satsuma, which is a solid purple color; the Ogden, with a bright yellow skin and firm, sweet, juicy flesh, and the Botan, with a bright cherry skin and orange-yellow flesh.—American Farmer.

Horticultural Notes.

In California, the value of hoeing is so assuredly known that even the orchards are kept under clean shallow culture, and not a weed is left to rob the trees.

It helps the trees to pick off the imperfect specimens of fruit, for as much vigor is required to develop them as if they were the best and most perfect.

Nothing gives a farm home a more gratifying appearance than vine-covered arbors; if the vines are grape, beauty is reinforced by utility, and a double point is gained.

The American apple appears to be gaining great popularity across the ocean. Statistics show that 1,300,000 barrels of this fruit were sent to England during last season.

Nearly all kinds of pears have their flavor diminished by being allowed to hang on the trees until they ripen and fall. On an average they should be picked about a week before.

The cultivation of oranges is carried on to a large extent in Georgia. It is estimated that there are now 15,000 groves, valued at \$25,000,000, in that State. These groves cover about 70,000 acres.

It is found that the bulb of the calla lily makes very appetizing food, and Florida farmers are planting it by the acre. The bulb is first boiled and then fried, roasted, or hashed with cream.

Laths make good substitutes for bean poles, which are becoming harder to get every year. Nail three laths together at one end, with a single wire nail, and they will form when spread out a tripod sufficiently high for a hill of beans.

It has been found that soot, owing to the sulphate of ammonia it contains, makes a valuable top dressing. The amount to be found in soot varies, so that it is difficult to lay down any rule as to the quantity to be applied.

Cape Elizabeth is the great cabbage garden of the State of Maine. Since November 25,000 tons of the vegetable have been shipped from the town, and the average price received by the farmers was \$9 a ton. And there are lots of cabbages left.

The value of bananas has been greatly increased in Central America since it has been developed that flour can be made from them, to contain more nutriment than rice, beans or corn. A large manufactory is being established at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

South Africa has begun to export fine fruits to Europe. Several large cargoes of pears, apples, grapes and peaches have been received in England in the finest condition, and brought very high prices. Canning is also being tried with most favorable results.

Pear trees cannot endure to be sod-choked. They should be washed twice a year with kerosene emulsion, and the sod forked about them. Mulch always with either coal ashes or sawdust that has been used for bedding in the stable. Never plow a pear orchard.

Inexperienced planters when purchasing trees often make the mistake of selecting the largest they can find, because they wish the fruit trees to bear soon. Young trees can be moved more successfully, and soon outstrip the older ones in vigorous and handsome growth.

Currants should have the benefit of partial shade, but it should not be that afforded by large trees, as the bushes would have to be so near the trees as to be liable to have the soil robbed of its food by the roots of the trees. That afforded by some building or fence is better.

The peach has a way of bearing at the extremity of its branches. The fruit soon gets beyond reach and is apt to break the branches. A method recommended by Col. Pearson before the New Jersey Horticultural Society is to cut off the main branches of peach trees within one and a half to two feet of the trunk after leaf growth has fairly started.

An orchardist in writing to the Orange Judd Farmer object strongly to making the tops of apple trees so open as to let in the rays of the sun. He says that the direct rays of the sun in a severe season killed nine-tenths of his trees. He now grows his apple trees open on the north-east side only. He says he has seen orchards all through the Western country ruined by the eastern style of pruning.

PEOPLE FIND

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In the Dairy.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.

In the last issue I tried to impress upon your farmer readers the importance of great care in selecting cows for any special branch of the dairy business they might choose. It would be no more idiotic for a merchant to continue selling a large portion of his goods below cost every day and have that amount of his trade eat up the profits made on his other sales, than it is for a farmer to keep cows that do not give milk enough or good enough to make them earn a daily profit. The farmer should know his cost of production as well as the merchant, and there is no law to prevent it.

Feed for the dairy should be produced upon the farm, and the rations so balanced in quality that the best product can be obtained. In our Northern and Middle States the luxuriant green grass of pastures in May, June and fore part of July is perfection. No man can excel it with other foods. It gives the most delicate flavor to butter and its richest golden color, and is the true pattern of excellence all dairymen should strive to imitate other seasons of the year, and this is the problem to solve. To do this we must supply other feed by soiling that is succulent and will help to carry an even flow of milk the year around and still not require a cash outlay or be beyond the reach of the common farmer. A small field of sweet corn planted near the dairy barn, with very early, medium and late varieties for maturity, is the best soiling crop a farmer ever raised to keep up his flow of milk and quality. About the middle of July in our section of country, or the latter part, this is just in good roasting-ear stage, and as soon as the hot, dry summer weather approaches you should commence feeding it generously to the cows. Be sure and let it mature enough before you commence to feed to develop the highest point of saccharine matter in the corn plant. A small wagon load of this should be hauled to the dairy barn about twice a week, so that it will be no trouble to have it handy to feed, and it will not then be neglected with the hurry of crop work.

This kind of extra feed is better and cheaper than bran, cottonseed meal or oil meal, and the time spent in cutting it and raising it is no more and costs less than it does to run to market every few days for other feed. One-fourth of an acre of land devoted to each cow will a little more than furnish the full supply needed to supplement pasture grass feed from the last of July to middle of October, and the cows will then hold their regular flow of milk at the lowest minimum of cost. Remember, the whole success rests mainly upon this point.

In every calling of man all manufactured productions are most skillfully pared down to the lowest possible cost. Farmers have no right to neglect this point. Competition forces it upon us, and if we are careless, for pity sake don't blame the calling or general government because our mistakes cause the ruin.

By the middle of October every dairy farmer in America should have a sufficient supply of nice, sweet, juicy ensilage fodder; he can feed his cows fresh and warm from his silos until the first or middle of the next May. The ensilage corn must be the largest variety he can raise in his locality, and have it advance to the good roasting-ear stage and nearly hard-glazed corn, so it will produce the largest quantity of saccharine matter possible for the plant. It must be planted and cultivated far enough apart so it will produce the largest yield of ear corn. Immature corn fodder or corn ensilage is no better to stock than highly-skimmed milk is to make butter with.

No arbitrary rule can be given on the

planting of corn for all sections of our country, because in the New England States or North corn will give its highest yield when planted not more than three feet apart, while in Alabama or Tennessee it needs to be from four feet six inches to five feet apart.

My feed ration for dairy cows in winter is all the ensilage morning and night the cows will eat up clean, and it will average a little over a bushel basketful to each cow. In this feed there will be fully four quarts of ear corn cut up, cob and all, and cooked up in silo into its most digestible form for animal food. That amount each cow gets twice a day, and it is a sufficient grain ration for cheapest and best production of milk. At noon I give a light feed of clover hay, and after that in the winter season they will then drink a good quantity of water, if allowed to do so in a reasonably warm barn, and are not forced to skirish around some old ice pond for water and get hooked out of the hole by some other animal before they get half enough for a drink.

A winter feeding of cattle on ensilage and clover hay in this manner for six months each year does not cost me to exceed \$8 per head, and add to this summer pasture and soiling at a cost of 30 cents per week more, and \$16 will be the total needed cost for the yearly feed of a dairy cow upon the farm; and with a yearly average of 250 to 300 pounds of butter per cow, who is to blame if the farmer does not make money? I have owned a flouring mill many years, and it is located about fifty rods from my dairy barn. I have tried all manner of mill feed for the production of milk; have fed cottonseed meal, oil meal and every such ration ever recommended by dairy writers, but milk produced from such food costs fully 3 cents per quart, and no man can get that price for it on the average if made up into cheese or butter. Large milk dairies near cities can afford it when they sell the milk. I have fed dairy cows grain rations the year around and forced the cows to give a much larger flow of milk, but I lost money every day I did so. It cost me \$40 per year or more to feed a cow at \$16 cost. My milk does not cost over 1 cent a quart, yearly average. I found from the management of eight different cheese factories that for whole-cream cheese it requires five quarts of milk (or ten pounds) for a pound of cheese. The whey from cheese will not quite pay the expenses of its manufacture, and 10 cents net per pound for whole-cream cheese for the annual product is a very large price. We have a very large butter creamery here, and in figuring the returns from it several years, I find it requires twelve quarts of milk on the average of all dairies for a pound of butter. The sweet skim-milk and the buttermilk from churning, however, is worth twice as much for feed purposes as the entire cost of manufacture, and butter and cheese both can be produced at a good profit with milk at a cost of 1 cent per quart. —H. Talcott, Jefferson, O., in *American Farmer*.

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cut out and have it to refer to.

The Poultry Yard.

Lice.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To make poultry profitable on the farm or in the city, we must look after the health of the hen, etc., and one of the breeders of disease, or the fountain head where disease starts, is lice. I shall not attempt to prove that lice are the direct cause of cholera, etc., though I never saw a sick bird that did not have more or less lice on them. But how to get rid of them? Nearly every day I hear of some one complaining that their henry is just alive with lice, or their hens are dying from some cause. And, as the summer advances the poultryman that does not keep a sharp look-out in his poultry yard, may come short of a bank account this fall, for "biddy" has passed resolutions time and again that she will not help fill up that egg basket unless she is kept free from those little mites. The subject has been written up time and again in the columns of this paper.

To keep our poultry free from lice, we must make good use of coal oil, keep the floor sprinkled with lime, and whitewash the walls of the house; but I am sorry to say very few follow the advice, and the next thing we hear is that everything is alive with lice. Then we want to know how to make a wholesale business in getting rid of them, because after the lice once get a good hold on the henry and "biddy" well stocked with them, it is nearly impossible to make a clean sweep of them. The most successful plan I have ever tried is to take a tub of water, a little warm, on a warm, sunny day, and make a soapsuds of carbolic acid soap. Take "biddy" by the wings and immerse her. See that her feathers are all wet, but do not put her head under only once, as the acid may injure her eyes. Go over the whole flock in this way, then go for your henry with your coal oil, and you have them all in one day. Sprinkle the nest with insect powder. It can be had at the drug store for 5 cents an ounce. It takes very little for a nest.

To rid chicks of lice, catch them at night and grease their heads with lard. Some mix coal oil with the lard, but lard by itself will do and the chick's eyes are in no danger. The lice go to the chicks' heads when night comes. This will only have to be done once when the chicks are three or four days old. Emporia, Kas. J. R. COTTON.

Effects of Cold Storms on Poultry.

Each season of the year brings its special work and care, demanding the attention of keepers of poultry. Excepting the first bleak autumn storms, no period of the year is so trying to the constitution of fowls as cold spring rain storms. Birds that have stood the severity of winter without any apparent signs of disease often succumb to the effects of a chilly rain storm. The germs of disease, however, are sometimes contracted during confinement in winter, and the sudden change of weather experienced during a cold rain will develop the malady, which is likely to become contagious. Fowls that have been highly fed and kept warm to induce laying will, like a forced plant, be too tender to stand neglect during the early drenching rains that penetrate to their very skins.

The danger need not be feared, however, by those who will take a little extra care of their stock during such weather. As soon as the earth softens under the first mild breath of spring, fowls are all awake to the prospect of getting worms and other insects from the ground. They will then be off, prowling about before it

is light enough even to see their prey, but, as they evidently know the early bird catches the worm, they are on the ground betimes. Perhaps the next day there is a severe change in the weather, with sleet or rain, and you will see the birds hunting about, in hopes of finding insects, till they get soaking wet through their feathers, and if not well cared for this often proves fatal.

Most fanciers have noticed that a cold storm frequently stops hens from laying for a week. Now, this delay and risk of sickness may often be prevented by giving them a liberal mess of soft, warm food, with a little cayenne pepper in it. To this should be added a generous amount of animal food, either scraps or haskets, to take the place of the supply of worms, which is stopped when the fowls cannot get out. With this little extra care hens will often keep on laying, retain perfect health, and be profitable to their keepers. —Lancaster Farmer.

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The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER.

BURNED HEELS.—I have a filly that got her heels badly burned with a rope four days ago. What can I do for her? Gove City, Kas.

ANSWER.—Dress the burned parts once or twice a day with the following ointment: Oil of tar, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; verdigris, 1 drachm; lard, 6 ounces; mix. Keep the animal out of the mud, but give exercise enough to keep the swelling down.

THOROUGHPIN.—I have a yearling colt that has lumps on each side of the left hock joint which seem to connect through the joint. The lumps are soft, and some of my neighbors say it is spavin. Will you tell me what to do? Wetmore, Kas.

ANSWER.—You have given us the description of thoroughpin, but if your colt is not lame there is not much to be done in the way of treatment. You might apply a blister of cerate of cantharides to the lumps to stop their growth, and as the colt grows older they will appear less.

LAME ANKLE.—I have a four-year-old mare that is slightly swelled and lame in her right forward ankle. Sometimes she gets better for two or three days and then she gets worse again without any apparent cause.

ANSWER.—Your mare is probably rheumatic, and a sprain in that ankle at some time has left it weak and the lameness comes and goes as the weather changes. Apply a blister of cerate of cantharides to the swollen part once in three weeks, and do not work the mare. Give her a teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of potash in bran three times a day for a week, then stop a week, when it should be given a week again. She should run out on green grass but should not get wet in the rain.

SWELLED SHOULDER.—I have a mare that had the fistula for about four years, and about a year and a half ago it broke and I got a pipe out of it, then it healed up and appeared to be well. This spring it swelled up and then went down again, and I put her to work. Now she is swelled down near the bottom of the shoulder and the "quack doctors" say the swelling is caused by the fistula. I have used a liniment, but it did no good.

ANSWER.—It would be impossible for us to say, without an examination, whether the swelling below is from the fistula, or from a recent injury. If you blister it several times with cerate of cantharides it will enable you to determine if there is pus in it or not. If it breaks open you can treat it as you did the fistula and heal it up again. It would pay you to take your mare to a graduated veterinarian if you have one near you.

WOLF-TEETH.—I have a two-year-old colt with two small tush-like teeth on the upper jaw, near the grinders. The colt's eyes run and it does not thrive well. Are these conditions caused by the teeth? or what is their significance? I have been told that they should be removed, but I see nothing in "Youat's Writings" on the subject.

ANSWER.—We do not think the so-called "wolf-teeth" affect the eyes. According to "Clark on Horses' Teeth," they are more properly called "remnant teeth," the term "wolf-teeth" being applied because of their supposed destructiveness to the eyes. Thus considered, they are the remnants of teeth once functionally developed, but which, in the evolution of the horse, through cycles of time, from an animal of diminutive size to the proportions in which he now exists, have gradually grown smaller until they have attained the small size and inconstancy in which we now find them. As they are of no benefit to the horse and may become a source of annoyance through the chafing

of the bridle bit, they may as well be removed; but they should be extracted with a pair of forceps and not broken off, leaving the root to irritate the gums. The running at the eyes and unthrifty condition of your colt may be due to irritation consequent upon the process of dentition, or it may be due to some other cause entirely remote from the teeth. Bathing the eyes twice a day with very warm water may relieve them. Examine the colt's mouth to see if there are any decayed or split teeth. If any are found have them removed by a veterinary dentist.

CASTRATION—QUESTIONS.—(1) I had some colts castrated, and next morning there was a lump as large as a man's fist hanging down between the clamps. I thought it was a rupture, but in three weeks it has disappeared except when the colt is lying down. Can you give the cause? (2) What is the best way to castrate? (3) I had a horse galled and the hair grew out white. Can anything be done for it? What should have been done at first? (4) What is a good remedy for sweeny? Many thanks for remedy for spavin given some time ago.

ANSWER.—(1) What you saw was very likely the soft tissues of the septum between the two canals. (2) We prefer the ecraseur when properly used. (3) No. It should have been kept well greased until the hair started. (4) Make a liniment of equal parts of raw linseed oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia; shake well together and rub in well twice a day till sore; let it rest a few days and then repeat the liniment. Do not work the animal while lame, but when not lame light work will do it good. When not working turn out on green grass.

Excursion to Saratoga. For the pretty schoolma'am and her friends, the great meeting of 1892 is that of the National Educational Association at Saratoga Springs, New York. The date is July 12-15. The rate is one fare for round trip (plus \$2.00 membership fee), and is open to everybody.

With great wisdom, the Kansas teachers have selected the Santa Fe route to Chicago as the official line for their special vestibuled train. Through chair cars and Pullman sleepers have been assured. This train will probably leave Kansas City evening of July 8. A better chance is rarely offered for a cheap trip to the old homestead "back East."

Local agent of A. T. & S. F. R. R. will esteem it a privilege to fully explain the details to you. Better Than a Gold Mine, Are the rich farming and grazing lands in the fertile Arkansas River valley in south-central and western Kansas now offered for sale by the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad Company on easy terms and at reasonable prices.

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Keep a good set of books for reference, and teach the children how to use them.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY. June 20, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,852 cattle, 1,580 calves. The run of native beef cattle light. Coarse, half fat were slow sale. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$2 90@4 25; corn-fed Texas and Colorado, \$3 00; Texas steers, \$2 15@3 55; Texas cows, \$1 85@1 80; Texas calves, \$4 50@5 50; Indian cows, \$1 50@1 90; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@2 90. HOGS—Receipts, 3,108. Market strong. Pigs and lights, \$4 90@4 77 1/2. Representative sales \$4 37 1/2@4 97 1/2. Bulk of sales at \$4 75@4 95. SHEEP—Receipts, large. Sales were \$3 35@4 75.

ST. LOUIS. June 20, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,900. Mostly Texas. Natives steady. Texas slow, weak and lower. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00@4 35; Texans, \$2 00@3 50. HOGS—Receipts, 2,000. Market stronger. Sales were at \$4 60@5 10. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,900, of which 1,500 were through Texas. Nothing good on sale. Natives, clipped, \$4 50@5 00.

CHICAGO. June 20, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 17,000. Texans steady, 3,000 offered. Natives generally lower. One load of 1,615-pound steers sold at \$4 60. Beef steers, \$3 00@4 60; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 75; bulls, \$1 75@3 00; cows, \$1 75@3 15; Texas steers, \$2 50@3 50. HOGS—Receipts, 31,000. Market active. Top \$5 25. Bulk above \$5 00. Mixed, \$4 70@5 15; heavy, \$4 70@5 25; light weights, \$4 70@5 15. SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000. Market weak and 5 @10c lower. Natives, \$2 75@5 90; lambs, per cwt., \$4 50@6 75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY. June 20, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 114,000 bushels. Market active, both millers and elevators buying. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 65@68c; No. 3 hard, 62@64c; No. 4 hard, 57@61c; rejected, 51@55 1/2c; spring, 55@60c; No. 2 red, 71 1/2@72 1/2c; No. 3 red, 67a 68 1/2c; No. 4 red, 60 1/2@63c. CORN—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 81,000 bushels. A good market and free buying. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 43@43 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 42 1/2@43c; No. 2 white, 47@48c; No. 3 white, 47c; no grade, 31a35c. OATS—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 15,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 28@29 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 28 1/2@29c; No. 4 mixed, 27@28c; No. 2 white, 30@30 1/2c; No. 3 white, 29@30c. RYE—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 2,000 bushels. Steady and in fair demand. By sample on track: No. 2, 66@67c; No. 3, 63@65c. Sale of 1 car No. 3 at 65c.

FLAXSEED—Market quiet and weak. We quote at 91 1/2c per bushel, upon the basis of pure. CASTOR BEANS—Dull and prices nominal. We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 55 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 5c per bushel less. Seed beans, \$2 per bushel. HAY—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 120 tons; shipments, 50 tons. Market quiet but steady. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 00 @8 50; good to choice, \$7 50@7 75; prime, \$6 50 @7 25; common, \$4 75@5 75. Timothy, fancy, \$9 50; choice, \$9 00@9 25.

ST. LOUIS. June 20, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 51,000 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels. Market opened lower, closing 1/2a 1/2 lower than yesterday. No. 2 red,

cash, closing 79c; July, 77 1/2c; August, 76 1/2c; September, 77c. CORN—Receipts, 243,000 bushels; shipments, 61,000 bushels. Market higher for cash, No. 2 cash, 44 1/2c bid; June, 44c; July, 43 1/2c; September, 43 1/2c. OATS—Receipts, 92,000 bushels; shipments, 9,000 bushels. Market quiet. No. 2 cash, 30c, bid; July, 29 1/2c; September, 27 1/2c. BRAN—Quiet, 60c, east track. HAY—Quiet, prairie, \$8 00@11 00; timothy, \$11 00@15 50. WOOL—Receipts, 244,000 pounds; shipments, 202,000 pounds. Market quiet. Medium, 18a 22 1/2c; braid and coarse, 15a19c. Texas—Medium, 20a22 1/2c; coarse, 16a18c Colorado and New Mexico—Medium, 18a21c; coarse, 15a17c; fine, 13a19c.

CHICAGO. June 20, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 81,000 bushels; shipments, 147,000 bushels No. 2 spring 78 1/2c; No. 2 red, 80 1/2c. CORN—Receipts 328,000 bushels; shipments, 441,000 bushels. No. 2, 50 1/2c. OATS—Receipts, 388,000 bushels; shipments, 444,000 bushels. No. 2, 31 1/2@31 1/4c; No. 2, white, 33 1/2@33 3/4c; No. 3, white, 32 1/2@33 1/4c. WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools have continued to come forward in small lots and appear in good condition. From the appearance of what has been opened here and from further reports from these States, the wool is in lighter condition and better grown, and they will bring the same scoured prices, or an increase in the grease price. Prices have not changed and range from 14a16c for fine wools of average condition; 18a20c for light fine, and 17a19c for fine medium.

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Consignments solicited. Market reports free. References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

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The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Will you please answer this: What causes the itch between the toes and fingers, and the cure for it? and oblige A READER.

A very minute microscopic insect burrows into the skin and makes its home there, just as some animal burrow and live in the ground. The best known cure for it is sulphur ointment, well rubbed and heated in two or three times a week for one or two weeks. This particular case may not be a case of itch but a case of some special poison.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I wish to know about cream and butter. I have read that cream was much more healthful to eat than butter, though others say not. Dr. Byrn, of New York, says that "butter lays the foundation for stomach complaints," etc. A. A. Montgomery City, Mo.

Cream is more wholesome than butter, because it is taken just as nature prepares it, in a fine emulsion with the whole of the lactical fluid. Butter is far more liable to be contaminated in the process of making. It becomes rancid very rapidly and then it sets up a deleterious ferment in the stomach. Many housekeepers who would not think for a moment of setting decaying meat on the table will set out decaying butter without a thought of the danger they are subjecting the family to. I have no doubt that many cases of stomach and bowel complaints arise from eating rancid or rotting butter.

S. D. G., Houghton, Kas.:—Your child is troubled with slow development of the bony system. The food is not of the right sort to nourish the bones perfectly. You should be very careful about its diet. Feed it oat meal porridge, and milk and eggs, and bread made of what is called "whole wheat flour." It is now eating too much starchy, fat-producing food and too little of the phosphates and bone and muscle-producing elements. Don't try to make it walk, but try to keep it from walking until it is better nourished. When it gets enough of the right kind of food it will simply get up and walk without asking leave of anybody. If you try to make it stand or walk while the legs are too weak, you will simply induce a condition known as bandy-legs. The bones not being sufficiently hardened will bend outward and become permanently crooked. Another thing you must do to have your child become healthy, and that is stop giving physic. Every time you assault the bowels with drastic or purgative drugs, you increase the tendency to constipation. Let up on that practice at once, and in place of it, give the abdomen a good rubbing and kneading like a lump of dough, once a day, and feed the child an occasional dish of stewed prunes. If that does not succeed at once, give a copious injection of warm water every other night until the bowels begin to recover tone and regular habits.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—As the most dangerous season of the year is now at hand for poisonous snake bites, will you please give the best and most simple remedies for same. I am a reader and believer in "Family Doctor" department of the KANSAS FARMER, and believe timely advice would save lives if heeded. Minneola, Kas. C. T. SLAUGHTER.

If bitten by a poison snake or a rabid dog, as quickly as possible, with a sharp knife, cut out a small piece, including the site of the bite. Then, as quickly as possible, hold the bitten part just as close to a hot stove or fire or hot iron, a candle flame or burning lamp, or lighted cigar, as can be borne, and while doing that apply human saliva freely to the wound or some clean grease. Keep the spot just as hot as possible without actually cooking it for one to three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. Heat kills the poison. If pain and swelling increase, then drink brandy or wine or whisky to intoxication. Brandy is best. Still keep up the heat and saliva to the part, until the pain and swelling begin to recede. If livid or mottled spots appear on the skin, take a small dose of arsenic. If liquor cannot be had, take a tablespoonful of strong salt water occasionally. If the wound bleeds freely, so much the better—the more promise of recovery. It is an excellent plan to apply the mouth at once and suck all the blood possible from the wound, spitting out the blood, and rinsing out the mouth with brandy or salt water. Get a sensible doctor as soon as possible and show him this article to freshen up his memory on the antidotes.

In the Sick Room.

So many persons think on entering a sick room, they must speak in mysterious whispers or sepulchral tones and slip about on tip-toe in order to be quiet. But such things are extremely exasperating to an invalid and should be carefully avoided. Instead, speak in the natural tone and move carefully but naturally about the room, avoiding unnecessary noise in moving furniture, etc.

One who is well, can have no idea how tired a sick person will become of the sight of the same dishes containing the customary food, if there is no change made from day to day. Indeed we have

known this very thing to have taken away one's appetite, and it has grown to be one of the rules of our house, to make as much change as possible in the serving of meals for our sick, never using the same dish more than twice in succession and being careful that the tray cover is perfectly clean.

If possible to avoid it, a sick person should not be asked what they want to eat, for often by the time the dish is prepared and ready to be served the appetite for that particular thing has gone, and a very poor meal will be the result; while in all probability had the patient not known what was being prepared, it would have been partaken of with quite a relish. This is especially to be remembered if the appetite is poor or variable.

If one has little or no appetite, food should not be served them in quantities. Instead they should be given such a little—and served in the daintiest manner possible—that they will wonder if that is all they are to have, and before they know it, have eaten it all and mayhap called for more. While had a greater amount been served at first they would most likely have turned from it with disgust and left it untasted.

When visiting the sick do not stay so long as to cause them to wonder if you never intend to leave. Better go too soon, than stay too long and worry those you seek to cheer. Five or ten minutes are as a rule long enough to stay, unless one is a very intimate friend, and even then one must be careful lest they weary.

Last, but not means least, if one is very sick don't go slipping in on tip-toe and approach the bed with bated breath as though taking a last look at the departed. We have known nervous persons to experience a shock at such actions which hours, yes days of cheerful companionship did not dispel.

If possible, in all our relations with the sick, whether in our own family or that of a friend, we should strive to put ourselves in their places and be governed accordingly.—Clara Sensibagh Evrets.



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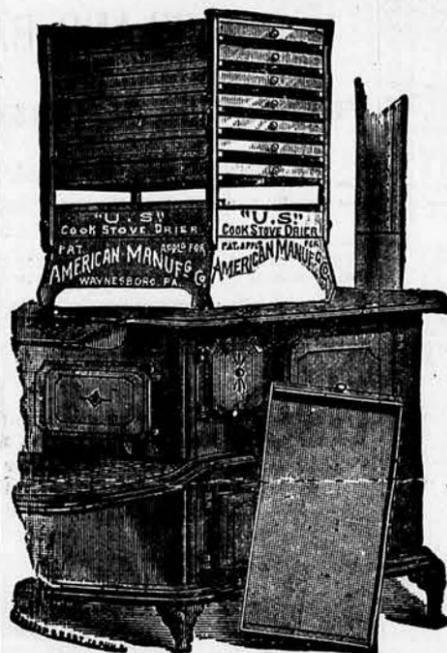
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This Drier has eight galvanized wire-cloth trays, containing twelve square feet of tray surface. The dimensions, base 22x16 inches, height 26 inches. Sent by freight at receiver's expense. Weight, crated, about twenty-seven pounds.

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With it you can at odd times, summer or winter, evaporate enough wasting fruit, etc., for family use, and enough to sell or exchange for all or the greater part of your groceries, and in fact household expenses. No labor on the farm will pay better, or as well, as that of converting your wasting fruits into evaporated stock. The apples, pears, plums, etc., if evaporated, will sell or exchange, pound for pound, for butter, granulated sugar or most groceries, while evaporated cherries, raspberries or peaches bring good prices. If you have even only a few trees in your yard or town lot, one of the U. S. Cook Stove Driers will enable you at odd hours to evaporate enough fruit for family use and enough to sell or exchange for the greater part of your groceries.

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Table listing books under 'CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE' with prices.

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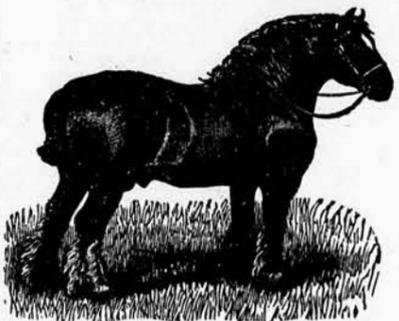
Table listing books under 'HOGS' with prices.

Advertisement for 'HOGS WILL BOOM' by L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.

Advertisement for 'DANA'S WHITE METALLIC EAR MARKING LABEL' by C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

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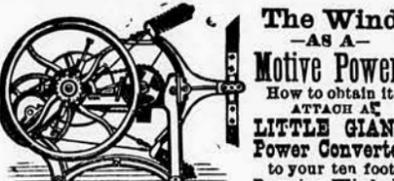
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FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 8, 1892.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. N. Stephens, in Elm tp., one light brown mare mule, 3 years old.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, clerk.

2 STERRS—Taken up by W. H. Kingsley, in Rutland tp., P. O. Rutland, May 16, 1892.

MARE—Taken up by C. Gladfelter, in Caney tp., P. O. Havana, June 3, 1892.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

2 MARES—Taken up by J. G. Lofton, one-fourth mile west of Pleasant View P. O.

COLT—Taken up by Geo. Lingenfelter, one and a half miles southwest of Baxter Springs.

MULE—Taken up by L. D. Phillips, in Garden tp., May 21, 1892.

Decatur county—J. C. Frewen, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by John W. Luttrell, in Oberlin tp., May 9, 1892.

FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 3 years old, end of nose white.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1892.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by N. L. Glasgow, in South Haven tp., May 28, 1892.

MARE—By same, one gray mare, 13 hands high, 6 years old.

MARE—By same, one black mare, 14 hands high, 9 years old.

MARE—By same, one light brown mare, 14 hands high, 7 years old.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 14 hands high, 3 years old.

COLT—By same, one black colt, 1 year old; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one brown colt, 1 year old; valued at \$25.

Harper county—Wm. Duffy, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. L. Blubaugh, in Banner tp., May 15, 1892.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. A. Hibbard, in Garden tp., two miles east of Lowell.

Sherman county—Ernest J. Scott, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. N. Williams, in State Line tp., P. O. Lamborn, May 27, 1892.

Dickinson county—F. E. Nattorf, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. P. Moore, in Liberty tp., P. O. Woodbine, May 13, 1892.

Cloud county—F. A. Thompson, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Zepherin Grandpre, in Aurora tp., June 2, 1892.

Sherman county—Ernest J. Scott, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Smalley, in Itasca tp., P. O. Goodland, May 26, 1892.

Dickinson county—F. E. Nattorf, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. P. Moore, in Liberty tp., P. O. Woodbine, May 13, 1892.

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