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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Leg Development. Nature's Way of Improving Stock. The Best Hog to Raise.
PAGE 3—IN THE DAIRY.—Ensilage and Ensilage Crops. HORTICULTURE.—Small Fruits for Home Use. In the Orchard and Garden.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—The Old Methods of Farming (poem). What Can We Do? Dresses in Montevideo. The Woman a Man Marries.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Blossom Time (poem). Old Sequela.
PAGE 10—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Alfalfa or Lucerne. What Farming Should Mean.
PAGE 11—THE POULTRY YARD.—Poultry One of the Leading Industries—Why Farmers Fail. How to Tell Good Oats.
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—The Great Crisis. Farmers and the Census.
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—Out Among the People. Questioning Candidates. About the Tariff. Advance Crop Reports. Book Notices.
PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Alliance Platform. Miami County. Sedgwick County. Linn County. Pottawatomie County. Sumner County. Riley County. Marion County. Official Matters from the State President.
PAGE 5—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT (contin'd).—Call for a Convention. Brush in the Field. Organization Notes. Public Speaking—Appointments. Live Stock at the World's Fair.
PAGE 12—Gossip About Stock. Weather-Crop Bulletin. Topeka Weather Report. The Markets.

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[Continued on page 16.]

The Stock Interest.

LEG DEVELOPMENT.

The Fountain of Speed Discovered at Last.

One of the Wallace school of writers "on horses" has discovered a new objection to Thoroughbred blood in the trotter. He says his conclusions are that the reason why the half Thoroughbred and the half trotter is not a success is that it requires a greater development of the leg to trot fast than it does to run fast, as the propulsive strain is greater on each leg at a time than in a run, and that the only way to obtain power at the trot is to breed on the lines which have inherited the power through successive generations of trotters, to stand the strain. Well, "did you ever!" What a pity this modern philosopher didn't announce his wonderful discovery earlier and thus save the believers in blue blood the humiliation of eating crow. The Thoroughbred fellows will have to take water now, sure, for its just as plain as day that capacity for speed at the trot is entirely dependent upon the manner in which the muscles of the leg are developed. And then, again, this new discovery just as effectually knocks into a cocked hat the idea that a pacing cross is a help in a trotting pedigree, for the sidewheeler goes two feet at a time, and the "propulsive strain" don't come on one leg at a time any more than it does in a run. This writer don't tell us just how, or by what course of reasoning he arrives at the conclusion that "it requires a greater development of the leg to trot fast than it does to run fast," and the Thoroughbred-blood-in-the-trotter crank ought to have more modesty than to ask him for proof of such a little thing as that.

But, as we want to encourage the reformers who are waging a fierce warfare upon the disastrous practice of mixing the hot blood of the Thoroughbred in the cold current that courses the veins of the plebeian and thus producing such gambling machines as Palo Alto, Maud S., Jay-Eye-See and Sunol, we would suggest to the *Wallace's Monthly* writer one other objection to the Thoroughbred, which he has doubtless overlooked, but which is equally as serious and convincing as the lack-of-development in the running-leg theory, and that is this: For generations it has been the practice of running horse trainers to bang the tails of the racers, which makes them lighter, thereby destroying one of the greatest aids to the development of the spinal column. On the contrary, the trotter is allowed to retain his entire caudal appendage, and the attentive groom will use every art of his profession to have his charge appear in public with a big flowing tail. Of course, the spine and its muscles will be developed in proportion to the amount of exercise or weight they are compelled to support, and as it takes "back-bone" to trot broken heats in 2:10 or better, all that is required of the progressive breeder is to confine his stallions, brood mares and colts to a gait that exercises one leg at a time, cultivate big tails, and steer clear of the blood that produces speed at the run or the pace.

The "Iconoclast" branch of the Wallace family, always ready with an echo to the *Monthly* whistle, thinks there is a "good deal of sound philosophy in the conclusions reached by the writer" of the leg theory, but insists upon his "trotting instinct" hobby as the great key, and this instinct is defined as a something "bred into your horse." Now, it is a little bit uncharitable in "Iconoclast" to copy the *Monthly* writer's discovery and then proceed to knock the wind out of it with his "trotting instinct," and therefore we will ask him to explain to R. T. Williams where Blue Bull, a horse that couldn't trot a step and himself sired by a pacer, got the trotting instinct to impart to over sixty trotters in the 2:30 list? What was the matter with Almont's trotting instinct when he got the pacer Westmont out of a trotting mare? Was it a failure to educate one leg at a time that enabled Delineator to pace a mile in 2:18, or did Dictator's instinct desert him just at the moment he served the trotting-bred dam of this horse that was born a pacer?

Is trotting instinct a sort of a floating, fluctuating commodity; does it come and go as the moon changes, producing a trotter to-day, a pacer to-morrow, and in a majority of cases one that can go neither gait fast enough to get warm? If it is a substantial, permanent, reliable inheritance, why is it not invariably applied, or when we couple two of its heirs why is it that the produce frequently fails to trot?

Give the one-leg-at-a-time man a fair show—a partnership between his leg development and your "instinct" ought to monopolize the speed-producing business. —*Western Sportsman*.

Nature's Way of Improving Stock.

Nature's way of improving stock is by adapting them to their environment. She seeks not mountains of beef or rivers of milk, but animal comfort, and the maximum of comfort in any environment. She aims to conserve and perpetuate life at all hazards and so adapts form to environment. If the environment is good, we would say her methods were in the direction of improvement; if bad, in the opposite. If the pastures are rich and the climate mild, she enlarges the form, if the reverse, she stunts it. She does all these, however, gradually and never by sudden leaps. The Jersey cow, as the result of the environment of her native island, is small. Placed on our fatter pastures she attains much larger size, but not in one generation, or two. When the Holstein, whose roughness when mature is the result of large, coarse pasture, is placed on our richer grasses and fed with corn, she takes on a finer form, gives less milk and richer, but not all at once. Nature is feeling her way. When the Short-horn or Polled Angus is placed on poor land the form becomes dwarfed, but by the same slow process. We often see, in the herds of poor breeders, the successive steps of gradation, from the lordly grand-dam, constitutionally hungry and always gaunt, her bones protruding from her large form, down to the smaller dam and the stunted calf. Nature never progresses by sudden leaps, but always by slow and cautious methods.

When man undertakes improvements in the animal form he must work by nature's methods or be punished. He must first secure the proper environment, and then by selection and breeding secure the kind of stock adapted to that environment. In the East Liberty stock yards, near Pittsburgh, we inspected a motley group of cattle. There were droves of great export cattle from the West, good, heavy cattle from Ohio and the valleys of Pennsylvania, and cattle, slim as a rail and lank as a hound, from the mountains, and each the product of its environment. Differences there were in breeding, it is true, but after all, the supreme difference lies in the feed, and the little mountain weasel-skins would have been as much out of place on the prairies as the export cattle on the mountains. It would have been refined cruelty to graze the Western cattle on those mountain pastures, and an insult to the grasses of the prairies to profane them with the weasel-skins.

A great many farmers fail because of neglect to study the law of environment in connection with stock breeding. Farmer Jones has good pastures and shelters. He has fairly good native cattle growing better each year, and he buys a fine bull of one of the best beef breeds. The produce are so superior to their dams that he concludes that nature does, after all, progress by leaps and bounds, instead of slow processes, and he imagines that another dip into the improved blood will make them well-nigh perfect. He sees some improvement, but is, after all, disappointed and blames the new sire. Farmer Smith has native cattle, and seeing the great improvement wrought in the herd of Farmer Jones buys his first sire, and he, too, is disappointed. His cattle are improved, but not to the extent of Farmer Jones', and he concludes that the sire has been abused or is failing. Neither of these have any reason for disappointment. Farmer Jones has good grass, and being a good farmer, simply by the use of the law of heredity, brought his cattle up to their environment, and saved years of labor by the use of

environment alone. After that progress is necessarily slow on nature's plan. Farmer Smith failed, by improper feeding and care, to develop the hereditary potency in the stock, as good feed and care would have produced the same results that were produced in the herd of Farmer Jones. Breeding and feeding must go together. Inherited tendencies can be developed only under conditions similar to those which produced them. No limit can be placed on the possibilities of improvement by good breeding and feeding, but the process, after the stock has approximated to the environment, is necessarily slow.

There is little encouragement in this for breeders who lay special stress on fancy points, which have no relation whatever to environment, such as the color of the hair, or certain strains of blood, which, by reason of marked success in the hands of some good breeders and feeders, have become fashionable. Nature is looking after size, form, fat, milk, endurance, courage, and speed, but not after fancy points and the passing whims of breeders. The farmer who is looking after pounds and quality of beef or pounds of butter can, therefore, safely disregard mere fancies. The breeder who has to keep an eye on everything that affects the market, must take whims and fashion into account, not as they affect form or quality, but selling value. The breeder must study both man and nature, the farmer need study only nature and the wants of the market for consumption. What the cattle farmer wants is pounds of beef of a choice quality and anything that affects that is important. Other and different considerations affect the breeders' market. Neither, however, can reach the desired end by sudden leaps. It is not nature's way. It is this slow way of nature that drives the speculator in fancy stock out of the business. Catering merely to passing whims or taking advantage of a sudden advance he soon becomes impatient and drops out of a business that does not promise sudden wealth. It is well that it is so. Nature does not take kindly to speculation. She deals kindly with men who take up a business, study it and stick by it, and lay a broad and sure foundation for the future. It is only by following in her path that breeders win large and lasting success. —*Homestead*.

The Best Hog to Raise.

The man who is to make swine pay must make a wise selection of breed. In this he will generally do well to consult the preference of his locality. It is safe to say that when the mass of farmers about him use a certain breed that breed is the best for that locality. Thus, to make a broad distinction as to color, the white hogs are popular East, while in the West they are very rarely seen. Now I think it safe to take for granted that a colored hog is better for the West than a white hog. Thousands of Western farmers have tried white hogs, but have discarded them because they have found colored hogs better. When a certain breed prevails in a locality it is evidence that common experience has proven that breed to be the best for that locality. Still the man must not hold to this so rigidly as to prevent his testing other breeds or taking advantage of any improvements that may be made. Nevertheless, for me to advise a Pennsylvania or New York reader to use only Poland-Chinas because I have found them best would be altogether unwise.

In the West the Poland-China is the most popular hog. This is because it is more inclined to grow and less inclined to fatten than the breeds more popular East. Here we can produce corn so abundantly and cheaply that it must be the main food for swine; and as it is a fattening rather than a growing feed we must have a hog inclined to growth and not too much inclined to fat. Were it difficult for us to raise corn we would probably find a hog of somewhat smaller bone, less activity and a more pronounced tendency to make fat rather than muscle the most profitable hog for us.

Another thing: We give our swine more land and less pen than swine are given in the East. Hence we want a hog with more activity and hardiness and more disposed

to rustle. We make the hog harvest his own grass and clover, and hence desire a good grazer. It is easily seen that the Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey are the best hogs for us; while on smaller farms, higher-priced land and in pens, the Chester White and Berkshire will be better. In the South the Essex is probably the most popular hog, because it is the best adapted to the climate. Then in the South the hog must come early to maturity, for there it is impossible to cure and keep large pieces of meat. This brings up another point which the swine-raiser must consider. His market may offer the best demand and price for small pieces. If such is the case it will likely be best for him to raise a smallish hog that can be ripened at an early age. The man who has a market that demands larger pieces will want a larger hog.

Every breed has its own excellencies and is superior to every other breed in some point or points. It is idle to say that this or that breed is best. It may be best for one man, or one market, or one farm, and yet very inferior for another. It is also foolish to suppose that there is any cholera-proof breed, or any breed that cannot be made sick by unwholesome feeding or filthy drink and quarters; and on the other hand I do not know of any breed that cannot be kept healthy by right treatment.

While with us the Poland-China is yet the most popular breed the Duroc-Jersey is a very promising hog, and it seems to be well adapted to the East and South also. Within this breed there is considerable variation, some strains being smoother and finer than others. I find the distinguishing characteristic of the Duroc-Jersey to be fecundity—a quality quite inferior to the Poland-China. The Duroc-Jersey litters will probably average fifteen live pigs, and the sows are splendid sucklers and mothers. Hence I find it highly profitable to cross the Poland-China on the Duroc-Jersey, using a Poland-China male and a Duroc-Jersey sow. By so doing we get such litters as are desirable, and we also get a pig that for feeding is fully the equal of either a pure-bred Poland-China or Duroc-Jersey. But of course this pig should not be used for breeding purposes; only the first cross is desirable. The Duroc-Jersey is hearty, active, a good rustler, can be ripened at six to nine months of age, and is not fastidious about his food. We have tried crossing the Poland-China on the Berkshire, but the result was disappointing.

What I have just said about these breeds is of course calculated for the West. The man in Pennsylvania or the East will, as I have already said, perhaps find some other breed better adapted to his conditions. Of these other breeds I do not speak, for the reason that I have not tried them at all or else on a very limited scale, and it is my rule not to write about anything with which I am not familiar. My advice would be, however, for the swine-raiser to begin with that breed most popular in his neighborhood, but also to give other breeds a fair trial, using of course only two or three animals. This would cost very little, and the loss, if any, would be a highly justifiable one. —*J. M. Stahl, in National Stockman and Farmer*.

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In the Dairy.

ENSILAGE AND ENSILAGE CROPS.

There are still those who doubt the value of ensilage as food for stock, although the experience of feeders each winter piles the testimony thicker and higher in favor of an already established fact. Shall we wonder at these skeptics? There are still those also (now happily few and far between) who doubt the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox, though it is nearly a century since Jenner proved the fact and established the practice. Ensilage has been publicly advocated only during the past ten years, and the farmers are well (and favorably) known to be the conservative element of the population in every land. Of them, it may be said, perhaps with greater truth than of any other class of people, that they follow the scriptural injunction, and "prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good;" but as regards the use of ensilage, very many of them are too slow to prove its value to their own satisfaction, and to hold on to the practice of feeding it. And yet they will take nobody's testimony. What can be done for such skeptics? I would refer those who still shake their wise heads at the idea of preserving green fodder fresh and sweet through the winter, to their nearest progressive neighbor who has fed ensilage during the past winter, and let them there examine the article, and if it be good ensilage, watch the avidity with which the cattle eat it; let them handle the sleek, well-fed animals; let them take notes on the cost and capacity of his silo, on the cost of growing and cutting the silage, and on the amount consumed daily by each animal; and, if open to conviction, they will go away convinced. Then let them clinch this object lesson by making immediate preparations to grow a crop of silage for feed next winter.

Without further taking up the threadbare arguments pro and con, let it suffice to say that, in my opinion, no farmer can afford to be without a well-filled silo when he puts his stock into winter quarters. The experience of those who have tried it fairly is all in favor of the practice, and the testimony of the experiment stations, most of which have had something to say on the subject, is to the same effect. Here at the Kansas State Agricultural College we find ensilage an economical, and in all respects desirable feed, which will enable us to keep much more stock than would be possible without it. My esteemed predecessor, Prof. Shelton, has long ago shown its value in Kansas compared with corn fodder (see Bulletin No. 6), and nothing need be added now on that point. It may, however, be pertinent at this time to make a few observations on points which have been developed in the course of experiments on the subject here at this station.

First—Speaking for Kansas, there are practically but two crops which can seriously come under consideration as ensilage crops, and these are corn and sorghum. It is true many other crops can be grown which will furnish as good, or even better, quality of silage, but no other crop has yet become known as practical in this State which, both quantity and quality considered, will yield an equal amount of nutrition to the acre. The notes on last year's experiments show that the yield of most varieties of corn and sorghum grown for ensilage ranged between fifteen and twenty-five tons of green material per acre, and feeding on an average about thirty-five pounds ensilage daily to each animal, along with some grain feed, at a yield of twenty tons per acre, one acre will maintain a herd of fifty head of cattle (the number in the college herd to which ensilage has been fed) for a period of twenty-three days. What else can be grown on that acre which will do equally well?

Second—The indications from this winter's feeding are that, on the whole, corn makes better silage than sorghum. One silo filled entirely with sorghum of several varieties did not prove to be as satisfactory as either of the two other silos filled with corn. The variety of sorghum which made up the greater bulk of this silage

was the Golden Rod, and the undesirable qualities are attributed chiefly to it, but there were also cut in with it Late Orange, Kansas Orange, Early Orange, African, Honey Drip, and a few others. This silage proved to be dry and pithy, and was not relished by the cattle to the same extent as in the case of the corn silage. Only about 68 per cent. of the total weight put into the silo was eaten by the cattle, the remaining 32 per cent. being distributed under the three heads of loss by evaporation, spoiled, and rejected by the cattle. But even with these drawbacks the ninety-six tons which filled this silo, and were grown on less than five acres of land, maintained our herd of fifty head of cattle for ninety-six days, the average consumption inclusive of the loss from the three causes mentioned being exactly one ton per day. The matter is not yet settled, but so far as indicated by this silo, corn is superior to sorghum for silage in Kansas.

Third—But confining the question to corn, experiments here indicate that there is much difference in the weight of silage which the several varieties of corn will produce on an acre of ground. The so-called ensilage varieties, and in general the Southern varieties, which produce large leafy stalks and a fair yield of corn, are to be preferred to the ordinary field corn of the North and West. Out of a couple dozen varieties tried at this station last year, the following six produced the heaviest weight per acre in the order given:

	Tons per acre.	Weight of ears in per cent. of total weight.
Southern Horse Tooth.....	23.5	25.75
Shoe Peg.....	17.75	18.50
Brazilian Flour.....	17.33	9.75
Red Cob.....	17.	12.00
White Flat Ensilage.....	16.50	24.50
Bullock's White.....	16.	14.00

All were grown exactly alike on soil of uniform quality. The rows were three and one-half feet apart, and the stalks twelve inches apart in the row.

Fourth—Most writers who give advice on the subject state that the best results are obtained with ensilage corn when it is grown exactly like field corn. Last year's experiments at this station do not bear out this assertion. The results show that ensilage corn ought to be planted much closer than field corn in order to obtain the best yields, not only of the green plant, but of ears. In field culture, it is pretty generally understood that if the rows are three and one-half feet apart, the stalks should be from twelve inches to sixteen inches apart in the rows in order to obtain the best yield of full-sized ears; that is, for the medium to large-growing varieties mostly planted in the West; but for ensilage, we find that the best yields are obtained when it is twice or three times thicker on the ground.

To test this matter, a series of experiments were accurately made, mainly under care of Assistant Cottrell, with a variety which has been cultivated at the college for a number of years, and known as College Yellow Dent. The corn was allowed to ripen in order to weigh it accurately, and the fodder was not weighed till dry, but it shows with equal accuracy the proportion that would be available for ensilage at the several distances. The figures are in each case the averages of two plots similarly treated:

Distance between rows, feet.	Distance between stalks, inches.	Yield per acre, bushels.	Weight of fodder, tons.
3 1/4	16	59	2
3 1/2	12	43	1 1/2
3 3/4	8	72	2 1/2
3 1/2	4	73	3.1

Of the long series of figures obtained, only these few are given to illustrate the fact, which is prominent throughout the experiment, namely, that the heaviest weights, both of grain and fodder, are obtained when the stalks are from four to eight inches apart, instead of from twelve to sixteen inches, as in the case of the field corn. There is, however, this important difference: That when the corn is thus crowded, most of the ears are nubbins; but they more than make up in numbers what they lack in size, and for ensilage, a given weight of small ears would be almost as good as the same weight in large ears. The influence distance had on the per cent. of nubbins was as follows:

At 16 inches, 25 per cent. of the crop were nubbins.

At 12 inches, 40 per cent. of the crop were nubbins.

At 8 inches, 50 per cent. of the crop were nubbins.

At 4 inches, 80 per cent. of the crop were nubbins.

But the shortest distance, nevertheless, gave the greatest yield of ensilage, both in stalks and ears.

Perhaps some of the foregoing points may interest farmers who are now planning their acreage of ensilage.—Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in *Industrialist*.

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

Horticulture.

Small Fruits for Home Use.

I hope every one that reads this article, who has an acre of land at his disposal, will not neglect to devote at least a portion of it to small fruits, says a writer in the *Rural Home*. There is nothing that is better appreciated by the farmer's family than a good supply of fresh fruits and vegetables; they are not only palatable, but healthy as well. Every farmer perhaps cannot afford to purchase these luxuries, but if he has land at his disposal he can well afford to raise them—and he can invest a little time and labor to no better purpose. I take it for granted that every farmer who reads this intends to have, and does generally have, a good supply of garden vegetables of his own growing, so I will let them pass. But I know from observation that but few farmers comparatively have a good supply of small fruits. Now it does not take a large amount of land, time or labor to grow enough small fruits for home use. Now I am going to speak of only three varieties of small fruits which can be grown by almost any one who is willing to make the attempt.

First on the list, as well as first in the season, is the strawberry, and it is also thought by many to be first in quality. A small spot of ground set with strawberries and properly cared for will produce enough for a large family. What kind of soil would I set them on? Any good land that will grow corn will grow strawberries. Should prefer rather heavy or wet land to a sandy soil; the berries will be cleaner and larger in size, and hold out in bearing condition longer, especially if it should happen to be dry weather during the fruiting season.

How would I fix the ground? Plow in a good coating of stable manure, harrow well and give a liberal dressing of fine bone. Furrow the piece four feet apart and set the plants one foot apart in the row.

When do I set them? Early in the spring. I would not think of setting them at any other season of the year. What about the after-treatment. Hoe them as often as necessary to keep the weeds down and keep the cultivator going if it is where a cultivator can be used. Let the runners take root, and when hoeing turn them lengthwise of the row. By this means the rows will grow wider, and by fall the entire ground will be nearly covered with vines.

Do I mulch them in winter? Yes, when the ground freezes give them a light covering of straw, hay or any other light covering. Leaves are not good, as they mat down too solid. I have found buckwheat straw to be one of the best mulches I have ever used. In the spring rake off the mulching and give a top dressing of some good commercial fertilizer and you will be almost certain to have an abundant supply of strawberries for your trouble. I have found the least trouble, to set a new bed every spring, picking from the same bed only one season. I think it is less trouble to set a new bed than to clean out and care for the old one more than one season.

Next on the list, as well as next in season, comes the raspberry. A few plants will produce fruit enough for home use. While the red varieties are good in quality, they are bad plants to spread; coming up from the root they will soon occupy the entire space—hence I would recommend the yellow or black varieties. These varieties root only from the tips and with very little care can be kept within proper bounds. Set in rows five or six feet apart and three feet in the row. When the canes get well started cut them down to about three feet high. This makes them stocky and self-supporting. After the fruit has been gathered, the old canes will die; these should be cut out during the fall or winter to make room for the new growth of canes for next season.

Last and third on the list I shall mention grapes. Every farmer should have a supply of this luscious fruit. Once well started the grape vine is long lived and very productive. Set in good ground and trained to a trellis, or on an old wall even, they are

almost sure to produce fruit every season. Grape vines should be cut back each year within a few buds of the old growth, but even when this is neglected I have seen most excellent crops of fruit. I have written more than I intended, but if every farmer who has not been in the habit of growing small fruits for his family will give it a trial, I shall be well satisfied, and think he would be also.

In the Orchard and Garden.

Plant peas for a succession.

All tender varieties of vegetables can be planted now.

A timothy or blue grass sod is a poor place for young trees.

Get a supply of boxes and baskets for shipping fruit.

In shipping to market it always pays to sort the fruit.

Plant sweet corn between the rows of early potatoes to keep the ground occupied.

Cucumbers can be planted among the early sweet corn.

A good light ladder for gathering fruit will be found a convenience.

The appearance of fruit and vegetables when placed upon the market has much to do with the price.

In a moist, sandy rich loam growing late cucumbers for pickles can be made very profitable.

Plant melons in straight rows so that nearly or quite all the cultivation can be done with the cultivator.

Nearly all fruit, if to be shipped to market, should be picked before it is fully ripe. It will bear transportation better.

The mulch should be removed from all the trees, but left on the strawberries and raspberries until after fruiting.

If plants need watering, thoroughly wetting the soil twice a week will be more beneficial than a daily light sprinkling.

If liquid manure is to be applied around the plants, stir the soil thoroughly and apply just at night, taking care not to have too strong.

The majority of insecticides will have to be renewed after every hard shower of rain in order to be thoroughly effective during the season.

Grey's Summer is one of the best radishes to plant now for a late crop. They will stand hot weather rather better than most other varieties.

A stockier, closer growth can be secured with the celery plants if they are transplanted two or three times when small.

Cabbage requires a rich soil, well prepared, and then be given thorough cultivation. Fresh coarse manure can be used with them.

Tomato plants should either be provided with a good stout stake to each vine or should have a trellis for a support to keep the fruit off the ground.

The easiest and cheapest pruning can be done by rubbing off the young growth as soon as it starts out where it is not wanted.

Level cultivation is much the best, both in the orchard and garden, and especially in a dry season, as it aids to retain moisture in the soil.

With nearly all tree fruits especially, a much better quality can be secured if care is taken to thin out, soon after the fruit sets.

Beets, parsnips, salsify, and nearly all root crops, should be thinned out as soon as the plants make a good start to grow in order to give the plants plenty of room to grow.

In many localities the home market is almost entirely overlooked, when with a little care to supply with fruit of a good quality a considerable quantity could be sold at remunerative prices.

Present indications point to a fine crop of nearly all kinds of fruit except peaches, and of these the crop generally will be light and good prices will likely prevail.

Sweet potato plants can be set out now. Set the plants fifteen or eighteen inches apart; have the hills prepared in good tilth. It is not necessary to have the soil thoroughly rich.

Where fruit is grown an evaporator can be made profitable, even if only used to dry a supply sufficient for family use during the winter. The quality is much better and the work much easier done.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 20, 1888.

DR. A. T. SHALENBARGER, Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir: I wish to say a word in behalf of your wonderful Chill and Fever Pills. Some months ago a friend, who knew that my wife had been afflicted for months, sent me a package of your pills. I gave them to her and they cured her at once. A neighbor, Mr. Perry, had suffered with chills for more than a year, and had taken Quinine until his hearing was greatly injured. Seeing the cure wrought in my wife's case, he procured a bottle of pills and was speedily restored to perfect health. I feel that this is due to you. Very truly,

REV. J. D. DAVIS.

Special Offer.

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

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Secretary.....J. E. Turner, Washington, D. C.
Lecturer.....Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.

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Vice President.....W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kas.
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Business Agent—C. A. Tyler, Topeka.
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STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

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Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.

STATE GRANGE

Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

The following seven demands were adopted at the St. Louis convention, December, 1890, as the platform of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

The Kansas F. A. and I. U. add to the above these:

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.

9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.

10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.

11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.

12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

Miami County.

A correspondent to the Paola Times, writing from Beagle, Miami county, says that the farmers in that part of the country are on the war path, armed with ballots and the scalping knife, declaring that they will have better legislation or know the reason why. That all acts of Congress are mostly in favor of the monied men and against the producer, and

that their Representative in Congress had better take warning, as the good begun work in the Sixth district will go on. That the law creating national banks gives the monied men their money at 1 per cent., and allows them to loan it to the farmer and laborer at from 10 to 20 per cent., which means about 13 per cent. against the producer. That there are other laws equally as bad, and that the people are determined to have a change.

Sedgwick County.

Owing to the action taken by different manufacturing companies of farm implements in pledging not to sell goods to farmers except through their agents, and as said agents or implement dealers of Wichita are doing all in their power to break the Farmers' Exchange and Co-operative Association of Sedgwick county, Payne Alliance, at a late meeting, resolved that they would patronize no manufacturing firm that refuses to sell direct to the farmers through their Exchanges, and pledged their patronage and support to their County Co-operative Association. As the old parties have not been working for the interest of the masses—the great common people—but against them, Payne Alliance also resolved that they will not support either of the old parties, and favored an independent, non-partisan movement.

Linn County.

F. C. Sutherland, of Parker, Linn county, writes us, that at a late meeting of Star Lodge, 757, it was decided to move from the small school house, which they had out-grown, to the commodious hall, over their co-operative store, in Parker. They marched to town in a procession headed by our country's flag, and about 500 persons partook of a bountiful dinner of good things, generously furnished by the ladies, after which came speeches, songs, etc. The principle speakers were Bro. Pierce, a veteran reformer and able champion of the rights of labor, and Bro. Jackson, Lecturer of the County Alliance, a young man of marked ability and considerable local celebrity as a defender of the people's cause. A good time was had, and the cause of justice considerably strengthened. The people of Linn county are awake to their interests and propose to "strike" for their rights, and will be "heard from" in the near future. Mr. Sutherland speaks very highly of the KANSAS FARMER; says that "The Way Out" suits his views exactly; also the action of several lodges and Alliances in regard to the school book question, silver bill, etc., etc.

Pottawatomie County.

Delegates representing fourteen Alliances assembled at St. Marys, Friday, May 16, to make arrangements for the "grand rally" of the four counties of Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, Jackson and Shawnee, at the St. Marys fair ground, Tuesday, June 3, which the editor of the KANSAS FARMER and other speakers are invited to address. A committee on arrangements was appointed and authorized to select two citizens of St. Marys to assist them, and to communicate with the sub-Alliances through their Secretaries. This committee met at St. Marys, Wednesday, May 21, and after the election of officers and appointment of necessary committees, instructed the Secretary to invite the Presidents of each of the four County Alliances and our State President, B. H. Clover, to attend and address the meeting. On motion, each sub-Alliance was requested to select one of their members to assist the marshal in carrying out the program of the day; that the Mayor appoint any police the Alliance suggests, the expenses to be paid by the organization. The program is: (1) Procession, to form and start from the fair grounds; (2) dinner; (3) reception committee and band meet the speakers at the depot at 12 o'clock. Afternoon—(1) Object of the meeting, by the President of the day; (2) address of welcome, by the Mayor; (3) address by Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER; (4) addresses by Dr. McLallin, editor of the Advocate, and others.

Sumner County.

At a mass meeting of Alliances and other organizations at Dayton's grove, near Corbin, Saturday, May 17, they resolved that when a Legislator fails to do all in his power to bring about reforms to which he stands pledged, he shall henceforth be politically ostracised; opposed the creation of a new navy, or appropriations for public buildings of any kind not for the benefit of all industrial classes; favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver, or the depositing of silver bullion and the issuing of silver certificates with full legal tender power for all debts public and private; endorsed the sub-Treasury plan, and Senator Stanford's bill; disapproved of any system of taxation, State or national, that is not based upon the principle that the citizen pay according to the value of the property he possesses; resolved that the constitution be so amended that United States Senators be elected by a direct vote of the people; that the office of County Auditor be abolished; that salaries of county officers should be regulated according to business performed, and to correspond with the profits of the average taxpayer of the county; that it is the duty of every producer to study and post himself on all the great questions of the day which directly effect his interests.

Riley County.

At a called meeting of the County Alliance, held at Randolph, Saturday, May 17, twenty-three out of the twenty-six Alliances in the county were represented, with eighty-one delegates. After the transaction of other important business, among which is the establishment of an exchange at Manhattan, they decided to put an independent ticket in the field, and favored a Congressional nomination of their own. They then resolved to adopt the Alliance system of nominations; that they would not recognize any man placed in nomination by any political party, even should they belong to the Alliance, and recommended that all County Alliances adopt similar resolutions; that the County Secretary send a copy of these resolutions to all County Alliances in that Congressional district. The Riley County Alliance proposes to put good, honest men in office, who will serve the people and who are willing to concede that they are the people's servants and not the people's masters; send representatives to the Legislature and to Congress who will abolish abominable class laws that so defame, degrade and disgrace us as a people. They believe that the prosperity of an agricultural country depends upon the condition of the farmer, and propose hereafter to select farmers to make laws and to fill all places of public trust. None others need apply.

Marion County.

At a delegate convention of the Alliance and other labor organizations of the county, Saturday, May 17, they decided in favor of nominating a full independent, non-partisan ticket; indorsed the St. Louis and State demands; resolved that United States Senators be elected by the direct vote of the people; demanded that Congress shall pass a law establishing government loan agencies, by which money may be loaned direct to the people by the government without the intervention of national banks, said money to draw a rate of interest large enough to cover the expense of operating the loan agencies and pay cost of abstracts, and pay the same rate of interest that the national banks now pay the government, and as 1 per cent. per annum will pay the expense of both abstracts and operating agencies, we demand that the government loan money on real estate securities at 2 per cent. per annum, and that the sum of 8 per cent. per annum be collected, said sum to be deducted from the principal each year, thereby establishing the payment of mortgage by graduated installments, such graduation to continue till said mortgage be reduced to one-tenth of the original sum as near as may be, at which time both principal and interest shall become due; that Congress pass a law prohibiting foreign capitalists from becoming competitors in any kind of business whereby said capital can control the

price of labor or prices of agricultural productions, unless said capitalists shall become *bona fide* residents of the United States; that all text-books for use in common schools should be compiled, printed and bound by the State, and be furnished to pupils at cost, provided that the text-books shall not be printed by State Printer at present rates; free sugar (with bounty to home producers equal to present tariff duties). The convention is to be held Tuesday, August 12, at Marion; the basis of representation to be one delegate-at-large for each sub-Alliance and Knights of Labor assembly, and one delegate for every twenty members and major fraction thereof. A county central committee was appointed, consisting of one committeeman from each sub-Alliance and assembly. Van B. Prather, Assistant State Lecturer, will deliver several speeches in Marion county during the week from June 9 to 14 inclusive. Ben Terrell, National Lecturer, will address a grand mass meeting of the farmers and Knights of Labor at Marion, July 15, at which all are earnestly invited.

Official Matters From the State President.

Please announce that the regular annual election of the officers of the sub-Alliances is to be held at the last meeting in June. All terms expire on that date without regard to the time of election.

The regular annual election for county officers occurs at the regular quarterly meeting in July without regard to when County Alliance was formed. Delegates to State meeting at Topeka in October, should also be chosen at this meeting. At State meeting in October, delegates will be chosen to attend the national meeting of the Supreme Council, which meets at Jacksonville, Florida, in December, 1890.

Each sub-Alliance Secretary should, immediately after election and installation, send to County Secretary and also State Secretary, a complete list of officers elected and their postoffice addresses and name and number of Alliance electing them.

I am requested to ask that each county having organizations of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in it, select a member to act as one of a committee known as a Congressional District committee in the Congressional district to which the county belongs. These committees may each be called together by their member of the State committee. Each county should have its committee, so that all our interests from sub to national be guarded. Be vigilant, and "let no guilty man escape." "Fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" and part of the fall.

Believing that in the education of the common people in the principles of good government and economic questions, and in all things pertaining to the well-being of our people and our country, and to the end that our children may not go out into the world to make the fight for existence single handed and alone and ignorant of the true principles of co-operation and organization; but that they may be enabled to profit by our failures as well as by our successes, and taught their duties as citizens and as free men and women, and that in united action alone can complete success be attained; therefore, I have assumed the responsibility of naming Sister McLallin, of Meriden, Jefferson county; Sister Hattie V. Beldin, of Danville, Harper county; Sister Nichols, of Elk Falls, Elk county; Sister Florence Olmstead, of Douglas, Butler county, and Sister J. K. Wright, of Constant, Cowley county, Kansas, as a committee to be conferred with as to the best means of bringing about the much desired results heretofore indicated. I would respectfully suggest that each county name a competent brother or sister to assist in the work of formulating a system of education for the children, and report the name to the Advocate, KANSAS FARMER, Alliance Tribune, Industrial Free Press, and all other papers known to be friendly to our cause, and that by the medium of our papers, plans and suggestions be made, and a working system be founded. I would also respectfully suggest that a system of Juvenile Alliances, or Unions, be formed, where the children of the farmers and all laboring classes may meet in friendly greeting, and that lessons

and teachings in line of our industrial education be taught (of course there would be no secret work). I have heard many old men say that they had no idea (until taught it in the Grange or Alliance, or F. M. B. A., or K. of L.), what robberies could be committed in the name of liberty, and we don't want our children ignorant and easily misled, as we have been. "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

Your brother,

B. H. CLOVER,
President F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.
Cambridge, Kas., May 22, 1890.

Call For a Convention.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting in Fort Scott, May 17, steps were taken and a committee appointed to make arrangements to hold a Congressional convention in the Second district. The Farmers' Alliance, Mutual Benefit, Grange, Knights of Labor and all industrial unions are hereby requested to take immediate steps in each county in the Second Congressional district and report to their committee by delegate or through the mail, under seal of different organizations, on or before June 14, at which time there is a convention called to settle on a time and place, and complete the organization. If you send by mail state your place desired for holding the Congressional convention, but send delegates if possible of your best representative men. No doubt that it is clear to all industrial classes that the time has come for them to check the present system of legislation in favor of the few against the many, and if not changed the producers are to become paupers in a land of plenty.

The June 14 convention is to settle all preliminaries and time and place for holding the Congressional convention. The counties of Bourbon, Allen, Anderson, Linn, Miami, Franklin, Johnson, Wyandotte and Douglass are the counties embraced in this district. All organizations will call their meetings without delay. We would ask all newspapers friendly to the cause to please copy.

A. J. DONAHOO,
Chairman Committee.
Fort Scott, Kas., May 24, 1890.

Brush in the Field.

In reply to the many invitations to lecture on the objects and purposes of the Alliance, will state that I desire that you address me Topeka, Kas., so that the date and place can be arranged. My terms are the usual Organizer's fee and actual expenses, which may be, where desired, paid in subscriptions for the *National Economist* and the *KANSAS FARMER*. Will exemplify the secret work of the order when desired. Time all engaged now up to June 12.

W. P. BRUSH, National Organizer.

Organization Notes.

The Geary County Alliance will meet at Junction City, Saturday, May 31.

In Georgia the Alliance has candidates in seven Congressional districts.

The next regular meeting of Wabaunsee County Alliance will be held July 4, at Alma.

The producers of this country have at last wisely concluded that it will pay to use brains as well as muscle.

Delegates from all sub-Alliances in Geary county are requested to meet at Junction City, Saturday, May 31, as important business is to be transacted.

According to a late decision of the Supreme court of Nebraska (in a test case), Alliances may build elevators on the right of way of railroad companies.

At a regular meeting of Mulberry Alliance, 1884, Mitchell county, May 19, the plan proposed in "The Way Out" was recommended as the one for adoption.

The *Farmers' Voice*, (Chicago) says: "Farmers! you know that the government money at 2 per cent., and government ownership of railways are your life or death issues.

Lerado, Turon, Belmont, Pleasant Hill, Pleasant View and Langdon Alliances, of Reno county, and a good number of members from Kingman and Pratt counties, plined at Lerado, May 17.

Eureka Alliance, 386 Reno county, at a late meeting, resolved that, as the Military bill now pending before Congress smacks of tyranny and despotism, they were bitterly opposed to it becoming a law.

Ex-Governor Harvey is now a member of the Alliance, and has been elected president of a sub-organization in Riley county. Mr. Harvey refuses to become a Congressional candidate against John A. Anderson.

At a regular session of Ash Creek Alliance, 2103, of Books county, May 17, at which members were present from the counties of Osborne, Smith and Phillips, it was unanimously decided to place the name of Captain R. S. Os-

borne, of Osborne county, before the producers as a suitable candidate for Congress from the Sixth district.

There will be a special meeting of the Jewell County Alliance, Wednesday, May 23, at Manhattan, for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention of the Sixth Congressional district, at Hill City, Friday, June 8, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Alliance. Each sub-Alliance will be entitled to one delegate for every ten members or fraction of six or over.

County Lecturer G. Bohrer, having faithfully discharged the duties of his office, with credit to himself and much good to the order, and having resigned to accept the office of District Lecturer, the County Alliance, at its last session, kindly tendered him a vote of thanks, and cheerfully recommended him as being in every way well qualified to discuss the great, leading economic questions of finances, land and transportation, in a clear and convincing manner. Bro. G. W. Hill, writes us that they are making extensive preparations for the mass meeting, and Judge Peffer's visit at Lyons, June 7.

Public Speaking--Appointments.

The demand for public addresses by the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* has become so great as to make it important to publish appointments ahead, so that people in making new appointments, may know what days are already engaged. Dates now named in advance are:

May 20, South Haven, Sumner county.
May 20, Grenola, Elk county.
May 30, Grenola, Elk county.
May 30, Oxford, Sumner county.
May 31, Paola, Miami county.
June 3, St. Marys, Pottawatomie county.
June 5, Maple Grove, four miles northwest of Waverly, Coffey county.
June 7, Lyons, Rice county.
June 11, White Cloud, Doniphan county.
June 12, Seneca, Nemaha county.
June 14, Eureka, Greenwood county.
June 17, Kensington, Smith county.
July 4, Beloit, Mitchell county.
July 12, Halstead, Harvey county.

There is no charge made for these visits except for necessary expenses, and this may be made up largely, if not wholly, by subscriptions to the *KANSAS FARMER*, when the people are so disposed.

Live Stock at the World's Fair.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—During the convention of the live stock breeders, held in Chicago, on the 15th inst., for conference with the Directors of the World's Fair, much was said of the importance of having ample space provided for the grand display of live stock that all felt sure will be made in 1893. Nothing definite was said of the number of acres the live stock department of the Fair would require, but from 400 to 640 acres was frequently named as the space doubtless needed for the entire Fair. The convention was very decided in its opposition to the suggestion of a divided show and was equally earnest in the desire that the space provided should be so ample in extent, and the approaches thereto so convenient, as to preclude all possibility of failure or dissatisfaction from overcrowded grounds or jammed thoroughfares to and from the exhibition.

From late reports we learn that the committee delegated by the Committee of Eighteen to wait on the Directors of the World's Fair the next day, was asked which the stockmen would prefer, "forty acres in the heart of the city (lake front) or 140 acres ten miles away, in both cases in direct connection with the entire exhibition." To this, Mr. Clarke, temporary chairman, answered in favor of forty acres in the city. How will this strike the stockmen of the late convention? Is it not an unexpected shrinkage from their original ideas regarding the extent and importance of the great exposition to be made in 1893?

If it is possible that every needed accommodation for the most successful showing of the live stock resources of this country can be had within an area of forty acres, the live stock men should be satisfied with this, wherever the site may be, provided the grounds assigned them are in "direct communication with the entire fair." If forty acres are not enough for a creditable show, the fact should be made known at the earliest date possible. Here is work at once for the Committee of Eighteen. By corresponding with the various live stock associations, the committee can soon learn how many animals the members or patrons of each association are likely to exhibit. Upon the data thus secured could be based a reliable estimate of how much space will be needed for the live stock exhibit.

The fact that this committee is only temporarily organized, and therefore not yet in working order (though reports in the papers read as if a permanent organization had been effected), and the declaration of the temporary chairman in favor

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of forty acres on the lake front, leads to the feeling that, after all, the live stock interests in the coming Columbian Exposition are but drifting here and there with the winds.

The Committee of Eighteen was authorized by the convention held in Chicago on the 15th inst., to fully represent the various live stock organizations of the country, and to look after the interests of the live stock part of the exhibition. If this means anything, the said Committee of Eighteen occupies a position of the very highest importance to the live stock industry in America, and the result of their work will be awaited with the deepest interest.

PHIL THURFON.

Spring-Tooth Cultivators.

As will be seen by an illustration on page 1, in this issue, showing a good view of this class of cultivators which are rapidly coming into favor with farmers who have given them a trial. For detailed particulars regarding this cultivator, address a card to the Springfield Implement Co., Springfield, O.

Hog Cholera.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., of Fort Scott, Kas., authorize us to state that they will send their expert, Mr. Townsend, (when not engaged), to cure hog cholera with their Specific for responsible parties, who have any considerable number of hogs, within a distance of two hundred miles of Fort Scott. Terms to be agreed upon. No cure no pay.

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Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.
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This is a beautiful Solid Gold Filled Wedding Ring, made of heavy rolled gold plate, and warranted. We want to introduce them, and in order to do so, we make a Special Offer. Send 36c. in stamps, and we will send you this elegant ring. We will also send you Free as a Present, The Little Wonder
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Just as represented in cut, (cut 1-3 size). It is a thoroughly reliable teller of the Time of day. Just what everybody wants. Handily engraved, silver-nickel case.
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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Old Methods of Farming.

How awfully hard were the old ways of farming.

As sad recollection presents them to light—
The old iron plow that was drawn by the oxen—
Those solemn old oxen that wouldn't go right—
The planting of corn, the broadcast hand-sowing,
The cutting out weeds with a hoe from the corn;
The back-aching work of hilling up "taters,"
That made us long for the sound of the horn,
The old tin resounder that called us to dinner—
How blest was the time that we heard the tin horn.

And then came the haying with wearisome labor
Of cutting with scythe the grass to make hay;
Of raking with hand-rake, of pitching and loading,
And sweating to death as we mowed it away.
Then harvesting grain with long-fingered cradles,
The binding with straw—'twas hard and so slow;
The threshing with flails or tramping with oxen,
And cleaning from chaff when a strong wind would blow.
The old-fashioned harvest, that awful hard harvest,
The back-breaking harvest we're willing should go.

How different now are the methods of farming!
We turn over ground with a steel riding plow;
We hoe with a sulky, cut grass while we're riding.
Rake and load with the horses and put in the mow.
How sweet is the sound of the twine-binding reaper,
To those who remember the cradle's bright gleam,
And the noise of the thresher, the puff of the engine,
As they turn out the grain so fast and so clean,
The vibrating thresher, the swift-running thresher,
The steam-power thresher that threshes so clean.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

To whom of us does not the world seem just now a little out of joint?

We work hard and make long hours, we plan our business carefully, we accustom ourselves to no luxuries, but economize closely, we employ as little help as possible, we try as great a diversity of crops as seems safe, we study the market with care, but withal we save nothing or next to nothing.

Something must be wrong, for though individual cases of industry yoked to pinching poverty may perhaps always have existed, it has never before been common among the people of what we call "our favored land."

When independence of kingly rule was first established, only one person in twenty lived in a city, and it was many years before the rush city-ward began. Forests were cleared, small farms well tilled, substantial houses built, schools and churches were well supported and well attended, and prudence and plenty went hand in hand. There were no rich men and no poor men as New York of to-day counts "rich" and "poor."

What could have been the reason for their greater security, their Acadian prosperity? Was the human nature in man less grasping and avaricious then than now? Did not the man who had more than his neighbor immediately feel the fitness of absorbing his neighbor's little? And did he not straightway begin to live an idle life fed by the fruit of others' toil?

Doubtless the same heights and depths were possible then as now, but the surroundings of all our national life before the civil war were not calculated to develop this phase of life.

With the speculation, the extravagance, the luxurious living that followed the close of the war and the building of the great lines of railway vanished the simplicity of ante-bellum days, and coincident with them arose the monopoly, the trust, the gathering up of many comfortable competences to make some one a colossal fortune, the enriching of the rich, and the impoverishing of the poor.

The same daily paper which tells of the burning of a New York tenement house fourteen stories high and casually mentions the horrible death of several of its wretched inmates, also tells us that so-

and-so has just given a dinner party at which the floral decorations cost \$3,000, the tapestries and curios of various sorts used for further ornamentation, \$3,000, the menu, consisting of ten courses, \$9,000, incidentals, \$1,000; total, \$16,000.

Tenement houses fourteen stories high and not fire-proof, and \$16,000 for a dinner for thirty private persons! The comparison is too obvious to need comment.

There is a noble and an ignoble content. A noble content makes us refrain from mourning over unavoidable ills. It checks the hasty word at the dullness of a child or the petulance of the invalid, complaint at an importune rain or a disastrous drouth, it forbids dejection over results if we can be sure that right means have been used to reach those results. An ignoble content makes us rest quiet while suffering evils not inevitable, enduring evils which we might and should remove.

Is the state of our country to-day such that we ought to be content with it, and let matters take their own course subject to no interference from us? Is it our duty to endure, or to engage in the arduous undertaking of removing the causes of our undesirable situation?

Should we stay at home and devote our time solely to our corn and pigs, and let the editor of our county paper attend to politics, or shall we sometimes come together to discuss ways and means to improve our condition?

The immortal document read to us every Fourth of July, names among the inalienable rights "the pursuit of happiness," and declares it to be a duty to alter or abolish the government that interferes with that or any other right. No one can deny that the sugar trust, the beef combine, and all the great monopolies do interfere with the legitimate pursuits of happiness in the case of a majority of our people.

Perish forever the thought of abolishing government, but may we not try to alter some of the laws of the government which sits quiescent and allows these vampires to fatten on our hard earnings?

And now it is said, it is manifestly illogical to make that complaint. What is the government? "We, the people of these United States, do ordain and establish this constitution."

Who of us hire men in our fields, and then leave them to pursue their own course, uninstructed by us, and un hindered, heedless whether they spend the time for which we pay working for us or for our neighbor or quietly reposing under the shade of some umbrageous tree? We know what we have planned for and how we want our work done, and we stay with them to see that it is done to suit us, and no one ever suggests that a contrary course would be advantageous.

Nevertheless, the contrary course is what we pursue in the case of those hired servants, whom we call Senators and Representatives. We hire them and pay them a good salary to go to Washington and work for us. The salary they are pretty sure to draw; sometimes they draw it out and let the paymaster run away with it, and in that case we pay them over again. Do they do their work as they ought?

Before we answer that question, before we arraign them for neglect of duty, may it not be well to ask how many of us, their constituents and employers, have a definite idea of what we want them to do? If asked to-day, could we state concisely just what we want?

We cannot answer "Help," that is too general. We don't want some one to buy up all the notes and securities which bear our signatures, and return them to us cancelled; we do want in some way a restoration of flush times and good prices, a revival of business, a good market.

Don't say that legislation can do nothing to bring about better times; it can do much.

First—Congress can and should increase the volume of currency. There was none too much money in circulation when it averaged \$62 per capita—then it must be far too small now at \$10 per capita. Take A, for example, who bought a place for \$4,000 when money was plenty. He paid \$1,500 down and gave a mortgage for the balance. Now times are hard, nothing

sells as it did, his farm now will not sell for \$2,500, in fact he cannot sell it at all. But there is his note and it must be paid. There may come sickness and death into the family with their additional expenses. The crops will hardly keep his family alive and pay his interest. What can he do about the principal? By and by the sheriff sells him out and still he is not free, for the forced sale falls far short of liquidating his debt. Now, in the prime of life, after years of hard labor and frugality, he must look about for a new opening and he finds it hard to get and heavy to hold. It is this dreadful depression in prices that has ruined him and thousands like him. It was written in old time, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." This man and all like him are very patient oxen, and are certainly prevented by the muzzle of stern necessity from enjoying the product of their toil.

A nation whose circulating medium has been so suddenly and so largely decreased as ours has been, is in a critical condition as the patient from whom the leeches have just drawn a large quantity of blood. The days of blood-letting ought to be past.

We should hold to this point; we should never stop our insistence till there is enough money in the country to conveniently transact the business of the country.

Second—The great monopolies must be suppressed. It would do no good to have more money in the country with all these dreadful combines working against us, for they would speedily absorb it all. Our servants in Congress must make it impossible for one man or set of men to put up such a job as the bagging trust prepared last year for the cotton grower, or the twine trust for the wheat grower, or many other trusts too well and too painfully known to need enumeration.

Third—A menace exists for us all in the wonderful increase in alien ownership of land. European capitalists own whole townships, in some cases nearly whole counties, in our Western States and Territories. It is held partly for speculative purposes, and is thus kept away from the hundreds of home-seekers who would otherwise purchase and settle it, and who may now be forced to become tenants on the lands they ought to have now a chance to buy. To see these tracts of land in the possession of English noblemen reminds us too forcibly of poor Ireland and her grievous wrongs. The amount of land held by one owner, at least by a non-resident owner, must be limited by law.

Fourth—Mature reflection convinces us of the great advantages to be gained by having the government assume control of some of the great businesses of the country now managed by vast corporations, such as the railway lines, telegraphic communications, and the mines of coal, iron, gold, silver, etc., yet to be discovered.

Fifth—To lead toward a solution of the race question in the South, it is the imperative duty of Congress to provide a more complete system of public instruction for the youth of the South of both races, and to make attendance at school compulsory for all of suitable age.

With this as a platform, will arise the question, how can these reforms be accomplished? I can do nothing, you can do nothing. There is no one of us powerful enough to change the mighty current of oppression by so much as a finger's width. But we may take comfort from this thought: There is no good so great but we may win it if we will all unite. Imagine, for one moment, all the farmers and mechanics, all who work in factories, or delve in mines, thoroughly united in purpose, thoroughly organized for work. What could withstand them? Not principalities or powers. If wisdom ruled their deliberations, they would be as resistless as the waves of the sea.

What shall we do in regard to party affiliation? Shall each give up his old party and all unite for redress of grievances? Without hesitation we must answer "Yes," if no other way may the end be gained; but party fealty is not to be lightly sworn nor lightly foresworn.

Shall the Republican give up the old party which received his first vote, and the success of which he has always so strongly

desired, the party under whose leadership this country has reached a name and reputation among the powers of the earth, which he believes it could not have gained otherwise? Shall the Democrat give up the old party, name known and revered since the days of Jefferson?

Verily, these are hard questions. May we not still hope that one of the old parties will hear the cry of labor and come to our relief? If they do not and will not, then it will seem as if a separation is forced upon us.

We know our wrongs, let us seek their redress; we know our rights, let us maintain them. Let us stand by each other till the last, let us never give up the battle till victory is ours. EVA H. NEVILLE.

Dresses in Montevideo.

While speaking of the Montevideo ladies, the author mentions for the benefit of his American lady readers that short dresses are worn in the streets—granting a liberal display of very small and high heeled French boots—with hats and without cloaks, and that the fashion seems to run altogether to the bustle, accompanied with great puffs calculated to make a Japanese girl die in envy. "I have frequently seen these posterior appendages projecting quite two feet from the body, and have wondered they were not utilized as bundle or wrap carriers. Every country, however, has its own standard of taste and fashion. In Valparaiso and Santiago it is the spray of feathers and topknot of artificial vegetation which marks the best society.

The Woman a Man Marries.

A man likes a woman of independent and strong character, but he is not attracted to her unless she possesses some feminine weakness. He may admire her as a good comrade and even seek her advice, but he is more likely to love and marry the weak, clinging vine; and after the honeymoon is over he not infrequently wastes his life secretly longing for or openly seeking the companionship of the strong character he passed by. Here again let the discreet woman take warning and veil the full extent of her self reliance and strength from the sight of man till occasion demands revealing it.

She must keep it to surprise him ever and anon, instead of flaunting it forever in his eyes.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Peculiar

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

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

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Much mischief is done in the treatment of constipation. The common opinion is that all requirements are fulfilled if the medicine forces unloading of the bowels. A great error. Medicine simply purgative, corrects no morbid condition, consequently their use is followed by greater costiveness. A remedy, to be effectual and permanent, must be composed of tonic, alterative, corrective and cathartic properties. These are admirably combined in Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills. They will, in a short time, cure all the sufferings that result from inactive bowels. They give tone to the intestines, stimulate the secretions, and correct imperfect functional action of the stomach and liver.

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NEVER DISAPPOINT.

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OIOGRAPH AGENTS WANTED.—\$5 to \$10 per day collecting small pictures for us to copy and enlarge. Satisfaction guaranteed and a \$4 outfit free. Address A. DUNNE & CO., 56 Rensselaer St., N. Y. Name this paper.

The Young Folks.

Blossom Time.

What pipes the merry robin,
To yonder glistening blue?
What sings the brook of silver
The daisied valley thro?
What hums the breeze so cheery?
But this one sweet refrain:
"Oh, days so bright!
Oh, rare delight!
'Tis blossom-time again!"

In morning's dew and sunshine,
The orchard's trees, a row,
Seemed tangled in a cloudlet
Of fragrant, rosy snow.
And every breeze that passes
Shakes out a jeweled rain;
While birds a-wing
Are carolling:
"Tis blossom-time again!"

Bright gold of dandelions,
New grass blades, twinkling gay,
Like wayside vines, dew crystallized,
Wee, snowy lambs at play,
Soft echoes from far uplands,
Speak but one language plain:
"Oh, days so dear
Of all the year!
'Tis blossom-time again!"

My heart sings with the robin,
The silver flashing rill,
And carols with the breezes
In joy's delicious thrill.
With flowers, and grasses; and lambkins,
It joins the glad refrain:
"Oh, fairest days!
Oh, rarest days!
'Tis blossom-time again!"

—Golden Days.

OLD SEQUOIA.

The Biggest of the Big California Trees.

In order to see it, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, you leave San Francisco in the afternoon, remaining over night at Stockton. From thence the next morning you go by rail to Milton, arriving there just a little before noon. There you take the stage for Copperopolis, where you dine. Changing at Copperopolis you take the Yosemite stage to Priest's Hotel for your first day's journey. This will make the distance for the first day, from Stockton to Milton by rail twenty-eight miles; Milton to Copperopolis, stage, sixteen miles; Copperopolis to Chinese Camp, stage, fourteen miles; Chinese Camp to Priest's Hotel, stage, eleven miles; total, rail twenty-eight miles, stage forty-one miles.

The next morning you take your place again in the stage, and after a ride of twenty-six miles you lunch at "Crocker's Station," after which you resume your place and at 6 p. m. the same day you are in Yosemite Valley, after a ride of an even fifty miles.

The tree referred to is one of a small sequoia group known as the Tuolumne grove, situated seven miles beyond "Crocker's" and seventeen miles from Yosemite Valley. This group of trees is about 5,300 feet above the sea level, and contains between fifty and seventy-five individuals of the "big tree" type, some of which are most noble specimens of the genus. It is very strangely diversified between sound and perfect specimens and others almost completely destroyed by some long-past and tremendous conflagration. Fortunately some of the largest and oldest members of this family group were entirely overlooked by the flames, and they remain, as far as fire is concerned, perfect trees. One, the "Living Giant," is especially worthy of mention. This tree is about 350 feet high, of which at least 225 feet of its massive trunk is without a branch and scarcely with an excrescence to mar its symmetrical beauty. It is about thirty feet in diameter, and is the most completely faultless specimen of the old and giant sequoia that I have ever seen. "Old Sequoia," the biggest tree in the State, lies about 200 yards down a sloping hill to the southwest of this tree, the "Living Giant." The Yosemite stage road here passes directly under the high up and overhanging branches of the "Living Giant." The local and distinguishing name of this stage turnpike, for the others leading into Yosemite, is the "Big Oak Flat road," so named from having its early initial point at Big Oak Flat, famous at first as a very rich placer mining camp and forever now as Bret Harte's "Roaring Camp."

The tree "Old Sequoia," is but a blackened and charred stump on two of its sides and when within 100 feet of its roots one feels vexed within himself for having been

foolish enough to tramp out of his way for such a disappointing result. Still, curiosity will impel him to keep on until he is within a few feet of the remains of this once greatest of all sequoia monsters. At a distance of some thirty feet from its roots the remaining immensity of this tree begins to force itself upon the perception of the beholder, and when one has reached its very base and partly circled it, curiosity is changed to wonder, and upon beholding the burnt cavity within its roots, wonder to awe.

The tree is best approached from the east. One crosses a little brook and immediately stands upon a shattered and partially burned mass from the great tree itself. This piece is some twelve feet wide, thirty feet long and seven feet thick and is distant from the remaining main body of the tree fully thirty feet. Great fragments of charred wood still extend into the undergrowth behind us, upon the east side of the brook, to the west bank of which we have just crossed. Fragments which fell from the tree during the conflagration, of immense size, lie piled upon each other in a solid mass extending from the piece upon which we stand to almost the very base of the remaining portion. Of this remaining part, directly in front of us, is a living mass, appearing from our standpoint like a solid stub broken off at about midway its height. This piece is, measuring from its extreme edges at about six inches above the ground, forty feet in diameter. The whole remaining circuit of the tree is 121 feet. This largest remaining portion at which we are gazing is then forty-one feet in diameter and about 165 feet high. Its bark is as fresh and glistening in the sun as that of any of its uninjured and living neighbors.

The vitality of this remaining portion of this tree is attested by the presence within some twenty feet of its shattered top of one living branch of four feet or more in diameter, bearing a thick mass of brilliantly vivid green foliage; no other branches living are left upon it, and only two or three charred remnants of branches have been spared by the fire.

The tree stands upon the gently rising slope of a hill, and when we climb up to get around its western face it is to see but two blackened masses of its wood nearest to us, and some of seventy-five feet high. We look through them and upward at this blackened wall of forty-one feet wide and 165 feet high, and can scarcely credit our senses that the other side of this wall is as freshly alive as before the tree was touched by fire.

Standing upon the west side of the stump one looks down into a deep, partially blackened cavity, where the fire burned down into the roots for probably some twenty feet originally, but the action of time and its successive winters has partly filled the hole with an alluvial deposit, so that the depression is at present about ten feet. Upon descending into this vault one seems to be entombed in a vast and blackened wooden crater. It is here that the immensity of this vegetable mammoth is the most fully appreciated, and it is scarcely possible to believe that there was ever one single tree of the enormous dimensions of this shattered and charred giant.

The history of the rise and fall of this veritable monarch of sequoiadom is as plainly written upon its remains and its surroundings as though it had been commemorated upon an everlasting tablet. Of course its age is only conjectured. If reliance can be placed upon the consecutive yearly ring theory there must have been enough of them about the greatest girth of this vegetable behemoth to have made it some 5,000 years old. To judge by the exceeding symmetry of the best preserved members remaining of this Tuolumne grove, Old Sequoia must have been a wonderfully beautiful tree, considering its immense size. It also may have been close on to 500 feet high.

I say may have been, because the sequoia is very disappointing regarding altitude, it being the rule for the species to grow to an average altitude of 200 feet, or some over, in the larger specimens, without putting forth any large branches, thus preserving a comparative evenness of

diameter and bulk for that distance, then to suddenly put out a multitude of large boughs which rapidly diminish the balance of the shaft, which then tapers suddenly to a point resembling nothing so much as a freshly sharpened lead pencil excepting for its branches.

These causes might have made Old Sequoia but little taller than his neighbors, say 350 feet. The violence of the winter storms is also greatly liable to break off the brittle and attenuated tops, with their great weight of foliage, if they reach up much above the general level of the surrounding forest. Still the wood here is altogether so dense, and the entire grove occupies so sheltered a position, that it is possible this tree may have enjoyed an altitude commensurate with its enormous bulk.

It is evident, in fact positive, that the fire which destroyed this and several others of the largest, and consequently the oldest, members of this grove must have been of fearful intensity, as all of the remainder of the tree, with the exception of the standing portion of 175 feet high, and two burnt stubs of some fifty and seventy-five feet respectively in height, was entirely consumed. Still the entire circuit of the tree for several feet above its roots is complete, though badly charred on three sides, and repeated measurements made 121 feet in circuit, and consequently I think that Old Sequoia in the Tuolumne grove stands to-day the largest authenticated tree in California, and if so it is undoubtedly the largest tree on the North American continent.



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Our readers who wish to consult our veterinary editor through the **KANSAS FARMER** should give symptoms fully, when writing.

It is a matter of surprise to many that so many hogs are slaughtered at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The number killed this season up to date is 94,444; corresponding period last year, 77,387.

Governor Humphrey has appointed as Kansas Commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, R. B. Price, Hutchinson; Charles K. Holliday, Jr., Topeka; and as alternates, Frank Lanysen, Pittsburgh, and J. F. Thompson, Sabetha.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company has concluded negotiations by which they now possess the St. Louis & San Francisco line, which increases their mileage 1,483 miles, making a grand total of 8,927 miles operated and controlled by the Santa Fe.

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

The *Daily Business*, Chicago, significantly remarks that oleomargarine manufacturers have been quick to see the force and application of the "original package" decision by the Supreme court, and they are forcing the sale of their product in original packages in New York, Minnesota and other States whose markets have been closed against it by law.

Just as we were making up our last forms the expressman brought to our office an elegant crate of strawberries from the noted fruit farm and nursery of Wm. H. Litson, Jr., Nevada, Mo. The varieties consisted of Minor's Prolific, Crescent's Seedling, Cumberland, Jessie, Bubach, Warfield and Chas. Downing. Each kind was perfect and of good size. Mr. Litson has our thanks for the first fruit of the season.

The agricultural press of Great Britain seem particularly hostile to American meats, and are doing as much as possible to prejudice their countrymen by declaring our meats diseased. They very frequently quote American live stock and agricultural papers as their authority. The agricultural press of the U. S. should be a unit in their co-operation with the Secretary of Agriculture in his determined efforts to have foreign restrictions against American meats removed.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Trace any one of the most mischievous evils in modern trade to its source, then go back and trace another, and another, in the same way, and you will find them all converging in one place—the office of the money gambler. The difference between the man who gambles in any one article of produce and the man who gambles in money is seen when we consider that while one operates in only one commodity, the other interferes with the business of all other people, because money is needed by all people and necessarily used in their business affairs. The poor as well as the rich, the spinster and the milkmaid as well as the bank President and railroad manager, the section hand, the field laborer, the miner, the mechanic, the clerk, the farmer, the professional man, as well as the merchant, the manufacturer and bridge builder, must have and use money. It is practically impossible to get along without it. And this is not because money is absolutely necessary under all circumstances and in all conditions of society, but because in the present advanced stage of civilization some medium for the exchange of values is necessary for the common convenience. The laborer who earns a dollar by working a day on the street, wants to exchange that day's labor for a shirt or pair of shoes, and the only way he can do it is to use the means provided by general agreement of the people in law—a dollar. He takes the dollar, which represents his day's labor, and that pays for the article he wants. After it has performed that function it is used in repeating indefinitely the same work—exchanging a dollar's worth of labor for a dollar's worth of something else. That is what money is for—to make exchange of values easy. We exchange property by moving it bodily, but we exchange the value of property by the use of money. We transport property in vehicles over highways; we exchange values by means of the simple device of money. Five gold coins may be used in exchanging the value of a hundred-dollar horse for any other article of property, or it may be laid away for use when occasion calls; but, in order to move the horse to where the other article is we should have to use a railway car or drive him along the public highway.

These illustrations show that value is not in the money, but in the thing which money represents. Silver and gold are fit metals to use for money; they are peculiarly well adapted to that use, but any other article would answer if the people so agree among themselves. Money, then, when performing its proper function, is a device for effecting exchanges of value, a device provided by the people for their own mutual convenience, and this demonstrates the proposition that the proper function of money is to serve a public use. It follows that every person is entitled to the use of money on precisely the same terms upon which other persons obtain the use of it. In other words, people ought to have and enjoy the use of money on equal terms, just as they use the highway. Conceding all this, no bank, loan agency, mortgage company, no individual person or corporation should be permitted to "corner" the people's money and charge them interest for the use of it. And that is the great issue—the reform of our financial methods so that citizens may have the use of money on equal terms and at cost. It is the cornering of money that has impoverished the world. At this hour one-half the farm lands in Christendom are mortgaged to private money-lenders, and a larger proportion of city real estate is in like manner encumbered. Money rules the nations, money dictates all financial legislation, money is rapidly absorbing the substance of men. We use the word figuratively, of course, in these sentences. The money power means the combined commercial influence of men who deal in money and live upon usury. In that sense the money power has the world by the throat. Some of the States of this Union, if put up at auction in farms and city lots, would not sell for enough to pay the debts of the people. That is a startling proposition, but look a moment. Take our own beloved Kansas: Railroad indebtedness

\$487,000,000, municipal indebtedness \$40,000,000, farm indebtedness \$60,000,000, city real estate indebtedness \$30,000,000—total \$617,000,000. Add to this \$20,000,000 private debts not of record, and we have \$637,000,000, while the total property valuation of the State as shown by the latest figures we have at hand (1888) was but \$353,000,000. The actual value is more, we understand well enough; that is to say, the value as it was estimated when property had a commercial value. Land is cheap in Kansas now; there never was a better time to purchase it. Farms can be bought for a slight advance on the mortgage, and that is based on one-third the value in fair times.

This cheapness, this low range of values comes not from extravagance or waste on the part of the people, but from the great cost of money. When money is high all other property is low; when money is low other property is high; that is the rule and everybody understands it, yet, strange to say, our public men, our statesmen, do not see anything in that worthy of note, and hence are taking no steps to make money cheaper. Right there lies the great issue—cheap money for the people. A readjustment of financial methods is necessary in the public interest. The people are suffering from want of money, which they cannot obtain simply because the interest rates are higher than they can afford to pay. In their own defense the masses must stand up and insist upon cheap money and plenty of it. By cheap money we do not mean what some men call fiat money, though there is no valid objection to it, but we mean good money, whatever that is determined to be, issued to the people at a rate of interest just high enough to pay expenses. That will break up the usury business and get money out among the people where it belongs, reviving business and setting labor to work in a thousand new and useful enterprises.

We must get rid of the notion that money is a commodity to be dealt in like corn or other product of private toil. Money is made only by the people in their organized capacity—by the government, the people's agent. No citizen, no county or State or corporation is permitted to make money, that is a sovereign prerogative, and this is because money is made for the use of the people. Then why permit private persons to monopolize its use and exact tribute from borrowers. The government makes money for the people, then, why not let them have the use of it on equal terms and as cheaply as possible? Who has any right to gather up the people's money and hold it from them until they pay bounty on it? Let this matter be made the great issue for it is before all others in importance, including most of the economic questions of the time. Cheap money and dear corn will suit the farmer; cheap money and dear cloth will suit the mechanic and manufacturer; cheap money and plenty of it will suit everybody but the money gambler, and he is the very man who has brought all this trouble on us. It is not important that he be pleased; if he be treated justly in the payment of the debts due him, that is quite sufficient. He can invest his money in enterprises which will give employment to labor and thus do good as well as earn his living by the profitable use of money.

FARMERS AND THE CENSUS.

The census year began June 1, 1890, and ends May 31, 1890. Each State has from one to eleven supervisors' districts. There are 175 supervisors in all. There are 42,000 enumerators, who in all parts of the country will begin their work Monday morning, June 2, 1890. Every farm will be visited before June 30, and the following questions will be asked, keeping in mind that the figures you are to give nearly all pertain to the crops of 1889, and not to the growing crops of 1890.

(1) Your name as occupant of the farm. (2) Are you owner, renter for money, or for share of the crops of the farm? (3) Are you white or black? (4) Number of acres of land, improved and unimproved. (5) Acres irrigated. (6) Number of artesian wells flowing. (7) Value of farm, buildings, implements, machinery, and live

stock. (8) Fences—Cost of building and repairing. (9) Cost of fertilizers. (10) Labor—Amounts paid for labor, including board; weeks of hired labor, white or black. (11) Products—Estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed, or on hand for 1889. (12) Forestry—Amount of wood cut, and value of all forest products sold. (13) Grass lands—Acres of each kind of grass land cut for hay or pastured; tons of hay and straw sold; clover and grass seeds produced and sold; silos and their capacity. (14) Sugar—Cane, sorghum, maple, and beet; sugar and molasses; acres, product and value of each. (15) Castor beans, acres. (16) Cereals—Barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, wheat; acres, crop, amount of each sold and consumed, and value. (17) Rice—Acres, crop and value. (18) Tobacco—Acres, crop, amount sold, and value. (19) Peas and beans—Bushels, and value of crop sold. (20) Peanuts—Acres; bushels and value. (21) Hops—Acres, pounds, and value. (22) Fibers—Cotton, flax, and hemp; acres, crop, and value. (23) Broomcorn—Acres, pounds, and value. (24) Live stock—Horses, mules, and asses; number on hand June 1, 1890; number foaled in 1889; number sold in 1889; number died in 1889. (25) Sheep—Number on hand June 1, 1889, of "fine wool," "long wool," and "all other;" number of lambs dropped in 1889; "spring lambs" sold in 1889; sold in 1889 other than "spring lambs;" slaughtered for use on farm in 1889; killed by dogs in 1889; died from other causes in 1889. (26) Wool—Shorn spring of 1890 and fall of 1889. (27) Goats—Number of Angora and common. (28) Dogs, on farm June 1, 1890. (29) Neat cattle—Working oxen, milch cows, and other cattle on hand June 1, 1890; number of pure-bred, grade and common; calves dropped in 1889; cattle sold in 1889, slaughtered for use on the farm, and died in 1889. (30) Dairy—Milk—total gallons produced on farm; sold for use in families; sent to creamery or factory; used on farm, including for butter or cheese; used on farm in raising cream for sale, including for creamery or factory. Butter—pounds made on farm and sold in 1889. Cream—quarts sent to creamery or factory; sold other than to creamery or factory. Cheese—pounds made on farm and sold in 1889. (31) Swine—Number on hand June 1, 1890; sold in 1889; consumed on farm and died in 1889. (32) Poultry—Number each of chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks on hand June 1, 1889; value of all poultry products sold; eggs produced, sold, and value in 1889. (33) Bees—Number of stands, pounds of honey and wax produced, and value. (34) Onions—Field crop—number of acres, bushels produced and sold, and value. (35) Potatoes—Sweet and Irish, bushels produced and sold. (36) Market gardens and small fruits—Number of acres in vegetables, blackberries, cranberries, raspberries, strawberries, and other small fruits, and total value of products in 1889. (37) Vegetables and fruits for canning—Number of acres, and products, in bushels, of peas and beans, green corn, tomatoes, other vegetables and fruits. (38) Orchards—Apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, and other orchard fruits; in each the number of acres, crop in 1889, number of bearing trees, number of young trees not bearing, and value of all orchard products sold. (39) Vineyards—Number of acres of vines bearing and in young vines not bearing; products of grapes and raisins, and value in 1889.

Besides these questions on the regular Agricultural Schedule No. 2, Superintendent Robert P. Porter has ordered several special investigations in the interests of agriculture, among which are viticulture, nurseries, florists, seed and truck farms, semi-tropic fruits, oranges, etc., live stock on the great ranges, and in cities and villages; also the names and number of all the various farmers' organizations, such as agricultural and horticultural societies, poultry and bee associations, farmers' clubs, Granges, Alliances, Wheels, Unions, Leagues, etc.

In no part of the census work have the lines been extended more than in the direction of agriculture, and if farmers will now cheerfully co-operate with the enumerators and other officials in promptly furnishing the correct figures more comprehensive returns regarding our greatest industry will be obtained than ever before.

OUT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The interest taken by farmers and workers generally in public affairs at this time is remarkable. Nothing like it was ever known before. In every county of this State—we do not know of one to be omitted—has one or more local associations which are working in harmony with a State and national organization looking to changes in legislation and to reforms in the administration of public affairs. In many of the counties, more than one-half the voters are now enrolled in Alliances, Granges and Unions. In their local assemblies they discuss all public questions, not as partisans, but as citizens, and they measure the fitness and qualifications of candidates by new standards. In the delegate assemblies they consider matters relating to districts and special territorial areas as well as to determine measures of policy concerning matters pertaining to the "order." Then, they hold mass meetings and invite the whole body of the people to attend. These mass meetings are wonderful demonstrations of popular excitement. Farmers and their families go as far as twenty-five miles to attend. Processions with flags and banners and frequently with bands of music march through the streets of towns, and the people gather by thousands about the stands, where they listen to addresses by invited speakers. The writer of this has spoken to at least 30,000 people in Kansas since the first day of the present month, and he will attend seven more meetings before the month closes. This, with an average of six meetings per month during February, March and April, gives the record of one speaker only, and he is not a member of the Alliance or of any other industrial organization. Every Congressional district has a regularly appointed Lecturer, so has every county, and one man, charged with like duties, has the State for his field. All these workers are constantly busy. Meetings by the dozen are held daily in different parts of the State, and Alliance literature is devoured faster than ever campaign tracts were in the hottest party fights.

And everywhere among the people, more especially among the farmers, there is widespread and real dissatisfaction with existing conditions. Just what is the real trouble and the extent of it, puzzles everybody; but on two great matters there is substantial agreement—finance and legislation; that is to say, people generally believe there is something radically wrong in our financial methods, and that legislation has been largely in the interest of wealth, ignoring the rights of the masses. The people do not understand why they are compelled to pay 8 to 24 per cent. interest for the use of money when the profits of agriculture do not exceed 1 or 2 per cent. net. Indeed, they are beginning to inquire why any citizen or class of citizens should be permitted to gather up all the money in the country and trade in it as if it were wheat or other commodity which they had produced. Individual citizens produce grain and other crops, and they manufacture useful articles for the use of such of their fellows as may need them, but the government only has a monopoly of preparing money for the people—money, an article which everybody must use more or less in his business, and it is getting to be quite common now for plain people to ask one another why it is, that when they have provided for a supply of money their law-makers permit a few persons to get hold of it and then charge other persons interest for the use of it. So far has this line of inquiry gone that many persons have about come to the conclusion that a correct system of finance would in some way get the people's money to them at no greater expense than the actual cost to the government. The use of the highway costs the people only for repairs, and what the highway with its moving vehicles laden with produce do for transportation of persons and property, money in circulation does in the exchange of values.

The people are thinking, and their thoughts run along new lines. They see that the course which we have been following has not brought us real prosperity; that while the country has developed be-

yond all precedent, while we have done wonders when our work is read in the census reports, yet while this marvelous progress has been going on, the people as individuals, and the municipalities, the school districts, counties, cities, railroads and States have contracted indebtedness beyond the assessed value of all the taxable property they own. The farmer, for example, knows that in the face of all this testimony in his favor, he is in fact growing poorer. A few men have mortgages upon the whole country, and it keeps us all busy to pay the interest on our debts. Can this condition of things be changed? Is it to be the rule forever that the masses of the people must pay tribute to the few who are permitted to "corner" the money of the country? And is the debtor to have no recourse beyond judgment against him? Is he to be cut off utterly without remedy? Is there no law for him? Is all our legislation to be and remain in the creditor's interest? These are some of the questions asked by the common people, and it is to hear discourses concerning them that mass meetings of farmers are being held in the spring-time while the crops are growing.

QUESTIONING CANDIDATES.

Some of our contemporaries inquire why the KANSAS FARMER submits questions to one candidate only—Senator Ingalls. Some time ago—five months or more, we advised that every candidate for public office, more especially those who aspire to legislative duties, should be closely catechized on the important issues of the day, and some three months ago we promised to submit questions to every Kansas candidate for Congress in the coming campaign, and did then, as we do now, insist upon the same questions being submitted to all the different candidates for State and county and district offices, from Governor to Representative. It was not then and is not now intended to slight anybody. The situation requires plainness of speech, and every candidate must take sides one way or the other on pending questions. So far as the KANSAS FARMER is concerned, it has resolved that the matters presented by the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union shall be discussed freely and frequently before the people this year, not only in the class journals, but on the platform in the hearing of the voters. As soon as all the Congressional candidates for the different districts are announced, they will be questioned just as Senator Ingalls has been. The people want to know and they have a right to inquire what are the opinions of every candidate upon all matters of public interest. This campaign will be conducted largely by the people.

About the Tariff.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of May 7, is an article to which I would like to make a short reply, because I believe his statements are apt to mislead a great many honest, thinking men, and because he has omitted some things which are necessary to consider in order to treat this question fairly. Now we will admit that protection brings better wages to the laboring man, and the increase in the wages is greater than the increase in the price of goods because of the cost of shipping. But another thought to be considered, if our protective tariff was discontinued England's manufacturers would put goods on our market so cheap that our factories could not compete unless they had as cheap labor as they have in England, and we can't have that. Why? Because if the wages were lowered the hands would leave the shops and come West and go to farming and stock-raising, and our mills would stop; then England would put goods as high as they pleased, and our products would be increased and markets for it would not be so good.

The writer also says that this government takes in so much tariff that when we go to pay our other taxes we don't have to pay anything to the government, still he says this tariff is absolute expense to us, and he counts it so in his profit and loss. Now, it would be impossible for us to enjoy freedom unless we had government, and the expenses of the government must be paid. Then, it is not right to say that tariff is a dead expense, and admit, as he does, that when we go to pay our other taxes we pay nothing to the government. For the good of our country let the tariff stand.

FINLEY LONG.
Kimbball, Neosho Co., Kas.

ADVANCE CROP REPORTS.

Our blanks sent out to correspondents read: "Make up reports as of the 29th day of May, and mail at once." It was intended to print all next week, but as these reports were received so early, we give them, as showing crop and weather conditions, prices, etc., not later than May 25. Recent rains may materially change conditions. Next week reports from most of the counties will appear, and if prospects and conditions are much changed in counties reported this week, we hope our correspondents or readers will send in additional reports in time for next week.

Anderson.—Wheat has suffered from drouth the past month, and will not now make more than 75 per cent. of a full crop. Oats are also damaged by drouth, and unless rain comes soon will be very light, not over 40 per cent. of a full crop; timely rains would revive the oats crop. Tame hay, clover and timothy, is almost a failure; most farmers say the first crop of clover will hardly be worth cutting. Corn is all planted; the stand was good, but mice have been taking it badly, owing to the loose condition of the ground; in some fields they have taken fully one-third of the crop.

Cherokee.—Wheat not up to an average, thin on the ground and unhealthy, except late-sown on rich bottoms; cannot have more than an average of ten bushels per acre. Corn poor, average stand and backward for so early planting. Wheat 80 to 90 cents, corn 23 to 25 cents; fat cows 3 cents per pound; hogs 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cents per pound. Pasture good and stock doing well.

Coffey.—Wheat in splendid condition, could not be much better. Corn doing well generally. We are having good rains. Corn worth 23 cents, wheat about 75 cents, cattle \$3 to \$3.75, hogs \$3 to \$3.25.

Cowley.—Seventy-five per cent. of the growing wheat is killed by the late frosts, hundreds of acres of it is being listed to corn, while other hundreds of acres are being mowed down for hay. Corn was bitten down by the frost, but is coming out all right; the later-planted stood the freeze the best. Wheat is selling at 75 cents, corn 22 1/2 to 25 cents, fat cattle are worth from \$3.30 to \$4.25, fat hogs \$3.40. We are having good rains now.

Ellsworth.—Condition of wheat is not as good as in my last report; dry and windy weather to middle of May and since then local showers with hail have injured it; I reduce my average to 100. Corn is being worked, some the second time; stand good. Wheat grading No. 2 is 79 1/2 cents at railroad, corn 22 cents. No sales of cattle and hogs to report.

Finney.—Wheat is in fine condition, is shooting, and gives promise of an early and bountiful crop. Corn, though not the standard crop of this part of the State, in good condition; the acreage is larger than heretofore. Quite a good acreage of other forage crops, such as milo maize, sorghum and rice corn is being planted. Broomcorn is also being extensively planted. The first crop of alfalfa will be cut next week; this plant is the principal hay plant of this county, and the first crop is unusually heavy. Corn is selling by our dealers at 80 cents per hundred, wheat, no sales; cattle worth 2 to 3 cents; hogs 3 to 4 cents. The season in this part of the State is unusually promising; the rainfall has been fair so far, and there is an abundance of water in the river and the irrigating ditches.

Ford.—Wheat in fine condition, recent rains insure us the best crop ever raised in Ford county; harvest will be ten days earlier than last year. Corn in fine condition. Wheat 55 to 62 cents per bushel, corn 25 to 27 cents; steers, good, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; hogs \$3.40 to \$3.60.

Franklin.—The south half of Franklin county needs rain. Tame hay will be light. Early potatoes suffering for rain, also wheat. Wheat 83 cents, corn 25 cents, prime beef 4 cents, cows \$2.00 to \$2.25, hogs \$3.30 per hundred at station.

Gove.—Early-sown wheat looks splendid, and is in fine growing condition, while some of the late-sown will not pay for cutting. Corn looks well but is small, on account of cold weather. Wheat 60 cents, corn 45 cents. Cattle are steadily advancing in price; yearling steers are selling from \$12 to \$14, two-year-olds \$15 to \$20 each, cows from \$15 to \$25 each, hogs \$3.00 per hundred pounds gross.

Graham.—Condition of wheat and corn is excellent, spring wheat being particularly good. Have had no damaging frosts, and nearly all corn is two to six inches high. Corn worth 25 cents, cattle and hogs bring good prices.

Greeley.—We had an eight-days' rain in April, of a fall of about six inches, which soaked the sod on level land about five feet deep, and considerably more on plowed land. We have since had frequent local showers, which have put wheat, rye and oats in better condition than known heretofore in this county. Corn-planting is progressing rapidly. Everybody is in good spirits in the prospect of a bountiful crop this year. Farmers here are few at present, but they are men of determination and bound to succeed if they have any show. A considerable number of trees are being planted this spring and are growing vigorously.

Harvey.—Growing wheat condition 100 per cent., except a few fields that were damaged by the late hail storm. Corn a fair stand, but small for the season of the year; about 90 per cent. of an average. Oats 100 per cent. Wheat, No. 2 red, 80 cents; No. 2 hard, 75 cents; corn 22; oats 20. Good fat steers 3 1/2 to 4 cents gross; stockers, good, 3 cents per pound gross; hogs \$3.50 to \$3.80 per hundred. The fruit crop is only fair, and grapes will not be over a half crop on account of the late frosts. Ground in good condition; had good rains lately.

Hodgeman.—Growing wheat good, corn good. No wheat sold here, corn 55 cents per hundred, oats 80 cents per hundred.

Labette.—Wheat fair, has improved greatly in the last ten days. Corn poor stand. Wheat 80 cents, corn 25 cents, cattle 3 to 4 cents, hogs \$3.40.

McPherson.—Winter wheat just heading out; condition about 80 per cent., poorer than last year at this date; several fields badly damaged by hail on the 17th. Corn very uneven this year, owing to lateness of spring. Oats that were sown early commencing to head but very short. Had several light rains last week, and prospect for more soon. Prices—wheat 75 to 80 cents, corn 22 to 24 cents, oats 20 to 22 cents; cattle, fat, 4 cents per pound; hogs \$3.40 per hundred on foot. Farmers feel hopeful of another good crop.

Mitchell.—Wheat suffering for rain, heading

short and cannot make full crop. Oats also needing rain. Corn good stand, being tended and looks well. Wheat 75 cents to 76 cents, corn 23 cents, cattle \$3.50 to \$4.00, hogs \$3.60.

Neosho.—Corn, about the usual acreage, stand good, a little backward but very clean, injured some by frost. Flax and castor beans, an increased acreage, both a good stand with slight injury by frost. Wheat outlook not so promising as last report, injury by freezing was greater than we expected, and several fields are being plowed up, owing to the large amount of cheat. Hogs are worth in this market \$3.40, fat cattle from \$3 to \$4, wheat 80 to 82 cents, corn 25 cents, oats 20 cents.

Ness.—The wheat and corn crops are in excellent growing order with the exception that the wheat and rye, which are now headed out, are shrinking from lack of rain. Fortunately most of the grain is very backward, which will be benefited by our early June rains, which come almost invariably. We rarely miss a dry time during the last half of May, and the observing farmers keep their stock feeding on the small grain till extremely late in the spring, so as to check its heading out till our June rains get here. Wheat is selling at 65 to 70 cents, corn 50 to 55 cents per bushel, hogs \$3.50, cattle \$1.75 to \$2 per hundred.

Ottawa.—Wheat very short straw, but owing to recent rains will fill with a good berry. Corn is backward but otherwise in good condition. Wheat 62 cents per bushel, corn 24 cents, beets about 3 cents, hogs 3 cents.

2) Wheat in this locality looking fine, also corn coming up fine. Wheat is worth 75 cents, corn 23 cents, oats 20 cents. Cattle doing well. Prospects for this season so far never better.

Pawnee.—Wheat, oats, corn and rye never looked better at this season of the year, as a rule. Best wheat sells at 70 cents, yellow corn at 21 1/2 cents, white corn 23 cents, fat cattle 3 cents, fresh milk cows \$20 to \$30, fat hogs 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cents—rather scarce in market. Weather cold as a general rule, with some warm days; quite windy for the time of year. A large number of forest trees planted and doing well. Ground mostly in good condition, especially on sandy soils.

Rice.—Wheat damaged by cold in March, and drouth later, at least 30 per cent. Price of best wheat 75 cents per bushel, corn 22 cents per bushel, hogs \$3.50 per hundred.

Sherman.—Wheat 75 cents, corn 30 cents, oats 25 cents, stock cattle \$2.50 to \$2.75, fat cattle \$3.25 to \$3.50. Wheat, corn and oats growing finely, can hardly imagine how they could be doing better; large acreage.

Sumner.—Wheat is damaged some by wind and frost, probably 10 per cent. Corn very backward and the poorest showing for years, some not done planting. Wheat selling at from 75 to 80 cents, corn 21 to 25 cents, hogs \$3.60, beef cattle 3 to 4 cents. Needing rain very bad, ground dry; no bugs; grass slim.

Trego.—Wheat needing rain badly, especially in western part of county; condition 50 per cent. of average. Corn growing nicely, some pieces being cultivated. Wheat about all disposed of, corn selling at 28 cents, cattle \$1.25 to \$2 per hundred, hogs \$3—supply limited.

Wabunsee.—The growing wheat is in good condition; it was needing rain, but the bountiful rain of the 20th put the soil in fine condition and wheat is now making rapid advance in growth; rust or hail is the only fear now of securing a fine crop. The planting of corn has been very uneven; some planted very early, others planted late, some have planted over; the stand seems very unsatisfactory, yet since the grand rain vast improvement has been made and there is yet plenty of time to secure a good crop. Price of wheat 85 cents, some ask 90 cents to \$1; corn, 23 to 24 cents; cattle, fat steers, \$3.75 to \$4.15; milch cows \$20 to \$30, fat \$2.25 to \$2.50; stock cattle higher than they have been for four years and find a ready market at that.

Wallace.—The growing crop of wheat is in fine condition, it being estimated that 40 per cent. of the fall wheat was blown out and off the ground. The corn crop is late in being planted, but will exceed last year's crop; what is up is of good color with good prospect. Price of wheat at present 75 cents, corn 25 cents, cattle 2 cents, hogs 3 cents.

Woodson.—Dry weather has cut wheat short 20 per cent. Oats will be very short. Flax looks well. Corn good stand but small. Corn 20 cents, hogs \$3.50.

Wyandotte.—Wheat and corn in good condition. Wheat 85 cents per bushel; corn 35 cents; hogs \$3.55; cattle, butchers' stuff, \$4; cows \$3; stockers \$3.60.

Book Notices.

BLACK BEAUTY.—This book is intended to cultivate friendly feelings toward and insure kind treatment of animals. George T. Angell, 19 Milk street, Boston, President of the American Humane Association, has invested \$5,000 in the printing of 40,000 copies, that its circulation may be large. It sells at 25 cents a copy, and is of a size which usually sells for 50 cents to \$1.

FIFTH READER.—A Kansas book, prepared by Prof. O. C. Hill, A. M., a Kansas man, and well worthy careful consideration by our educators and members of the Legislature. We believe in Kansas books for our schools and this is a very creditable beginning. We have not room for extended notice. We do, however, most heartily commend it to the favorable consideration of educators in Kansas. Published by Geo. W. Crane & Co., Topeka.

A called meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, was held at Wichita last week, and a fair attendance was reported, and a thorough drill given on scoring stock on hand. The Secretary's promised report is not at hand in time for this issue, so further details will not be given now. We desire to state, that when the breeders selected the FARMER as their chief paper, it was intended to stimulate the industry as much as possible. Articles on hog breeding by members of the Association would do much good published in this paper, and space will be freely given. Kansas has as good breeders of and writers on swine as there is anywhere. Only they should write more.

Agricultural Matters.

Alfalfa or Lucerne.

Paper read by John H. Churchill, before the Ford County Farmers' Institute, February 28, 1890.

Of all the forage plants this is by far the most valuable, and its cultivation should deeply interest every man who owns an acre of bottom land or under the irrigating canals. There is no crop that will bring as great and sure a return for the investment as this. Blow the winds high or low, be the season moist or dry, alfalfa on bottom lands or under irrigation grows night and day from the middle of April till November. Four hay crops can be cut during an ordinary season; the driest year, three; two hay crops and one seed crop can be harvested, the seed averaging from seven to ten bushels, which at \$4 per bushel brings a return that no other crop can equal in this country.

When the scorching winds come in July and August from the south and west, and the leaves of the corn curl and wither, and the prairie grows brown and burnt, and the air is filled with that intense and rolling heat, alfalfa nods and sways in the scorching blaze, bidding defiance to the winds which blast all other crops and vegetation; blooming with fragrance which is inspiring, giving hope to the weary and disappointed farmer that at last, after successive failures in other crops, there is yet one more chance to win the victory over the elements which combine to make farming so uncertain and hazardous in this section of country.

Alfalfa was introduced into California some twenty years ago, as near as I can learn. The seed was imported from Chili, South America, where there are said to be fields one hundred years old. It has been gradually making its way eastward since its introduction into this country. It finally crossed the Rocky mountains and gained a strong foothold along the settled valleys of the Rio Grande and Arkansas. Its onward march has always been victorious where the conditions have been favorable for its culture. Thousands of acres of this beautiful, profitable plant, are growing just west of our border line, all planted in less than ten years. It is estimated the seed crop alone is worth \$60,000 to Finney county this year, more than all the crops of Ford county combined, sales of live stock included.

Alfalfa hay is far superior to any other for feeding all kinds of stock. With no other food cattle and sheep can be sold to the butchers for fat stock. I know of one man whose alfalfa land paid him \$20 per acre last year. His land is not under irrigation; most second bottom. This is not an extravagant statement, for seed last year was worth \$7 per bushel. This year the same man cleared \$30 per acre, and had the hay crop clear for feeding stock. I can quote many instances of the marvelous results and wonderful profits of this crop, but it is unnecessary. This much I can say from my own personal experience, that from ten acres of alfalfa last year, grown on second bottom, without irrigation, we cut three crops on all of it, and on half, four, making more tons of hay than eighty acres under cultivation in millet, oats, corn and sugar cane; after the last cutting, forty head of calves run on it. If the price of seed should run down to \$2 per bushel, which I very much doubt, we have a forage crop which averages seven tons to the acre, which will tend to develop the live stock industry in a surprising manner, and prosperity will come to us which will be very welcome after so many years of hardship and disappointments.

It is not hard to get this plant started; it is easy of cultivation, and after the first year takes care of itself. From the best information I can find, the time for planting is from the middle of March to the first of May. Oats or barley should be sown first, either drilled in, or broadcast, one-half bushel to the acre, then alfalfa twenty pounds to the acre, which should be lightly harrowed. The oats will grow faster than the clover, and protect the young tender plant from the high winds; after the oats are cut, the alfalfa will take care of itself,

and will produce a good crop in September free from weeds.

I have seen it growing luxuriantly seventeen feet to water, without irrigation, cutting three crops last year, which was a dry season. Once rooted on the rich bottom lands, or on the higher plains on the irrigating canals, it is a perpetual source of income. No plowing, seeding or cultivating, only the pleasing task of harvesting. Corn has been called king, but a new spirit is claiming that title, that honor. No grain can be king that can be reduced to the humiliation of being sold for 10 or 12 cents per bushel, or be so debased as to be burned for fuel, as has been the case this year with corn.

Alfalfa stands high above all other crops to-day for profit, easy culture, and for quick and sure return for the investment; it has no peer; and by its worth, its bountiful productivity, its beauty while growing, I claim and hail the coming king, Alfalfa.

What Farming Should Mean.

The tilling of soil and growing of crops, is what one usually characterizes as farming, but that can scarcely be applied with justice to much of the work done on our farms to-day. Farming should mean the perfect handling of a given portion of land so that it shall produce a maximum amount of products, cereals, roots, vegetables, fruits and grasses, and their secondary products, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese and milk. Regarding it in this light, then, can we say that farming, so-called, deserves the name? Is not a great majority of it a mere attempt at farming, a work begun and only half finished; a profession practiced but not thoroughly understood; a pursuit capable of the profitable introduction of more brain work into a mechanism of its machinery, and in short demanding the better education of those employed in it? Years ago when the great Western plains of America lay in undisturbed repose, the prairie grasses annually growing up and falling down, thus gradually but surely enriching the soil whence they came, the pioneer—the "farmer" of his day—came, saw and settled thereupon. Possessed of limited means and but crude implements for cultivating the soil, with no railroad facilities and few marketing points, his requirements were of necessity those merely of himself and family. Thus no great efforts were needed by him to secure sufficient returns from the soil for the maintenance of himself and children. He merely "ticked" the soil, so to speak, scattered seed, and the fertile earth rewarded him an hundred fold. This man was a farmer sufficiently well versed for his day and opportunities when manual labor alone was almost all that the pursuit required. Since then what a change has come to these Western farms and to the descendants of those pioneer farmers! The present generation inherits, not virgin soil to cultivate, but farms that have been hard run and badly worked; a legacy of poverty this to the man who has not learned more about farming than his forefathers knew, and worse, yet to his children after him. With the stern necessities of the farmer's position of to-day, surrounded by thousands of men competing with him in the markets of the country, middlemen, high freight rates and consequent low prices for products, with land no longer rich in nature's store of crop food for the manufacture of farm products, farming has become a most difficult profession. Men who, finding themselves in these circumstances, surrounded by difficulties and possessed of unprolific soil, content themselves with farming as their fathers did must fail or at best make but a hard earned living for themselves and families in the sweat of their brows. Those who would make a success of farming are of an altogether different class. They are men whose headwork precedes their manual labor in every department of the farm; whose manual labor is the carrying of science into practice, and whose practice is perfect in detail and correct in principle. Their farms are farmed in the proper sense of the word. Crops are taken from the land and in their place something is returned to repair the loss consequent upon cropping. The land



JEWELS AND LACES.

"Oh, girl with the jewelled fingers,
Oh, maid with the laces rare!"

What are your jewels and what are your laces worth to you if, from undergoing the trying ordeals which fashionable society imposes on its devotees, and which are enough to test the physical strength and endurance of the most robust, you break down, lose your health and become a physical wreck, as thousands do from such causes?

Under such circumstances you would willingly give all your jewels and all your laces to regain lost health. This you can do if you will but resort to the use of that great restorative known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Thousands of grateful women bless the day it was made known to them.

For all those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to women, it is the only remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts

strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. Sold by druggists.

is thoroughly worked, every inch of it; the crop is thoroughly removed, no ten-inch stubble being left behind, is thoroughly threshed, no good grain finding its way into the chaff, and is thoroughly fed to "thoroughbred" improved stock. In short, the successful farmer is the thorough farmer who understands farming principles and practically applies them. Such farmers have not each day to look out upon slovenly surroundings and miserable, unthrifty, "scrub" stock, but live comfortably themselves because they have the better feelings of "thoroughbreds," and warmly house and properly feed their stock because it, too, has a dash of thoroughbred blood in it, enhancing its value and therefore rendering it worthy of proper attention. Our farming has improved because our farmers have improved themselves, to enable them to cope with deteriorated soil and depreciated prices for products. By proper farming the land may be made to produce more than ever it did, and by improving the quality of its products the prices commanded by them will be greater and more remunerative than before.—Farmers' Review.

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BEAVER FALLS, PA.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry One of the Leading Industries-- Why Farmers Fail.

In the year 1887 the egg production in this country was worth \$350,000,000 and the dressed poultry for that year was worth \$167,000,000, making the combined egg and poultry products \$517,000,000; this was \$30,000,000 more than the value of the entire corn crop of the country for the same period, and \$175,000,000 more than the entire wheat crop.

While statistics are dry things to read over, and these figures look large to the ordinary farmer as well as others, they are nevertheless true. There are very few farms on which poultry receives the same care and attention given to other industries. Poultry-raising for profit is a science that must be acquired. A hen in her wild state will lay from twelve to seventeen eggs, then hatch and raise her brood, and in the meantime she must hunt a living for herself and brood, and with her it was "root hog or die."

The farmers have a practice that is a fatal mistake to them when they are raising poultry for either profit or pleasure. It is to hatch from 100 to 300 chickens in the spring, and dispose of all the largest and thickest before they come to maturity; keeping from twenty-five to fifty as a necessary evil through the winter. The next spring doing the same thing again, and in a few years their flock becomes entirely worthless, especially for winter layers.

Of course, fowls in their wild state "bred in and in," but the males were endowed with great pugilistic propensities and fought to the death, and only those of strong power and vitality were left to reproduce their species.

My own experience has taught me that a hen to be profitable must lay at least 200 eggs in a year; if she does not reach these figures or go beyond it, off should come her head. Some might ask the question, how will I know in a flock of fifty hens which are profitable and which are not.

You should know just the same as you know which are your best horses and cattle. Out of a flock of 300 you could not select more than fifty pullets of any breed that it would be policy to keep for breeding purposes, and they must be kept until they come to maturity. A great many of them will lay only every other day, and they must be disposed of because they will hatch a strain of chickens that will not lay every day; and a hen that will not lay every day will not prove profitable under any circumstances. Hens fed in the winter too much stimulating food when in good health, tends to make them lay their eggs before the shell has had time to form, and then the whole flock will form the habit of eating their eggs, and when they have once formed this habit it is a very difficult matter to break it up. The first things fowls do in the morning when they have their liberty will be to go to the water, and hens that cannot drink whenever they require it, will not lay regular, no matter how well they are fed. A great deal can be learned in books and papers about poultry, but the average farmer must learn from observation and practice.—*Practical Farmer.*

How to Tell Good Oats.

A writer in the *Scientific American* says good oats are clean, hard, dry, sweet, heavy, plump, full of flour, and rattle like shot. They have a clean and almost metallic luster. Each oat in a well-grown sample is nearly of the same size. There

are but few small or imperfect grains. The hard pressure of the nail on an oat should leave little or no mark. The kernel when pressed between the teeth should clip rather than tear. The skin should be thin. The size of the kernel will be less in proportion than the skin is thick. The color of the oats is not very material, but white oats are generally thinner in the skin than black. Again, black oats will grow on inferior soils. Short, plump oats are preferable to large, long grains. Bearded oats must have an excess of husk. Oats are not necessarily bad because they are thin-skinned or bearded; but they must contain a less amount of flour per bushel than thin-skinned oats without beards.

The Spring Medicine.

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. Do not continue in a dull, tired, unsatisfactory condition when you may be so much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

Who feels no ill.

Should therefore fear them, and when fortune smiles
Be doubly cautious, lest destruction come
Remorseless on him, and he fall unpitied.
—Sophocles.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. By its timely use thousands of homeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Notice.

The Frisco Line is the best and only through car route from Southern and Western Kansas to St. Louis and the East. For particulars address D. Wishart, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis Mo.

Home-Seekers' Excursions via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

On Tuesdays, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14, 1890, agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell Home-Seekers' Excursion Tickets to principal points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full particulars call on or address agents of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

Personally Conducted.

For the special accommodation of home and health-seekers, weekly excursions leave Kansas City every Friday for Pacific coast, via Santa Fe Route. Favorite line to California. Excursion tickets cost only \$35—regular second-class rates. These trains carry Pullman tourist sleeping cars, through without change, to principal California points. Only \$3 charged for a double berth, including bedding, curtains and other conveniences. Experienced managers go with each party. For further facts, call on local agents, Santa Fe Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, Kas.

Speaking of Fort Worth Spring Palace.

You can buy round-trip tickets via Santa Fe Route, at ONE FARE, to Fort Worth, any time between May 8 and 28, and have until June 3 to return. In Fort Worth you can purchase excursion tickets at low rate to points reached via Santa Fe Route in that State. Fort Worth is the gateway of Texas. Once inside the gate, every facility will be given for looking around. This is an important fact for land-seekers and health-seekers. A cheap way to see Texas. Inquire of local agent Santa Fe Route, or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

From St. Louis to New York and Return.

The popular train to New York is the Pullman Vestibuled Pennsylvania Special, known as "No. 20," which leaves St. Louis Union Station every morning at 8 o'clock after arrival of connecting trains from the west and southwest, and runs through over the Vandalia & Pennsylvania lines, reaching New York at 4 o'clock the next day.

Superb dining cars are attached to this train, serving meals for the entire trip—including breakfast at St. Louis before starting if desired. The cuisine of the Pullman dining cars which run on this train between St. Louis and Columbus will be still further improved, and the price per meal will be advanced from 75 cents to \$1 on the 1st of March. Returning, St. Louis Express "No. 21," leaves New York, via Pennsylvania Railroad, at 2 o'clock every afternoon and reaches St. Louis the next evening before 8 o'clock. A sharp run! Special information may be had and locations secured by addressing JOHN CHERBROUGH, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 100 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

The Popular Line.

To the East is the Burlington Route (Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.) The service by this line has been constantly improved until it has reached a degree of excellence surpassed by none, and equaled by few. The Burlington's "Elm" is probably the finest and most popular train running between the Missouri river and Chicago, being a solid through Vestibule train of Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper, the passenger arrives in Chicago at 9:15 in the morning. Having taken breakfast on one of the Burlington's World-Renowned Dining Cars, he is ready for the day's business, or in ample time to make all Eastern connections.

For the convenience of passengers from Kansas City the "Elm" takes a Dining Car out of Kansas City on which East-bound passengers are served with a supper which is equalled by few hotels.

The Burlington's St. Louis line, though comparatively new, is becoming better known and growing in popular favor every day until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri river and St. Louis. This train, consisting of through Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches, leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper and puts the passenger in St. Louis for breakfast, and ample time to make all connections.

You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington (Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.) is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is the short line between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. Through daily trains with Sleepers and Chair Cars.

In whatever direction you travel be sure your tickets read over the Burlington Route, thereby insuring yourself the greatest amount of comfort, with the least expense of money and time.

Write for all information, circulars, etc., to H. C. Orr, Gen'l Southwestern Pass. Agent, 906 Main St., Kansas City, or A. C. DAVIS, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent St. Joseph, Mo.

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1869. 1890.

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TIME TABLE.			
Chicago & St. Paul Limited.	Local Freight.	Through Freight.	
NORTH.			
St. Joseph.....	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Savannah.....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	8:57 p. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	9:46 p. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.	9:58 p. m.
Guilford.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	10:11 p. m.
Des Moines.....	3:00 p. m.	8:45 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
SOUTH.			
Des Moines.....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Guilford.....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Savannah.....	12:58 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph.....	1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1890.

Kingman county—U. G. Mustoe, clerk.

MULES—Taken up by H. L. Cryderman, in Bennett tp., April 24, 1890, one mare and two male mules; two black and one bay; two having harness marks and one having harness marks and mealy nose; the three valued at \$300.

Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.

HORSES AND COLTS—Taken up by S. C. Andrew, in Bialine tp., April 10, 1890, five male and three mare horses and colts; two black, three sorrel, three bay; one bay mare about 9 years old has indelible brand; no brands on others reported; valued at \$185.

Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Deppersmith, in Big Timber tp., April 27, 1890, one sorrel horse pony, letter K on shoulder and star in face; valued at \$20.

Seward county—L. E. Keffler, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. A. Russ, in Fargo tp., April 5, 1890, one light bay horse colt, about 8 years old, white star on forehead, white spot on tip of nose, white right hind foot, branded with a triangle on left hip; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. Sprague, three miles south of Topeka, on the Burlingame road, one light roan mare pony, with anchor brand on left hip, right hind foot white, had on leather halter; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1890.

Stanton county—Wallace Gibbs, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by O. H. Rosenbury, in Liverpool tp., April 24, 1890, one brown or dark bay filly, about fourteen hands high, white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

COLTS—Taken up by N. W. Lawson, in Walton tp., May 1, 1890, six colts, four male and two female, one bay, one black and four dun, cross on left jaw, valued at \$60.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. M. Roberts, in Mission creek tp. (P. O. Eskridge), May 1, 1890, one gray mare, 4 years old, small white stripe in face, wart on right side of neck, no brands; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 28, 1890.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. J. Pitman, in Shawnee tp., one cream-colored mare pony, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. R. Naylor, in Tecumseh tp., P. O. Tecumseh, May 20, 1890, one iron-gray pony mare, 3 or 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. E. Urie, in Fairview tp., P. O. Lucas, May 2, 1890, one brown mare, star in forehead, white strip on side face, branded with diamond-shape brand on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

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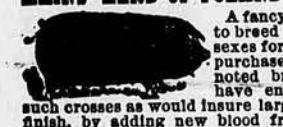
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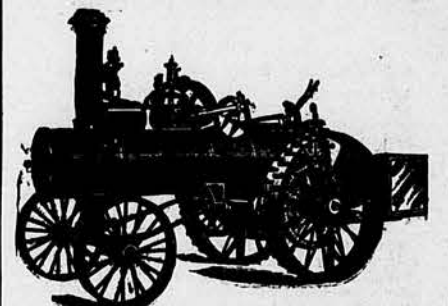
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(Continued from page 1.)

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TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!

PLANTS FOR SALE! VEGETA-

FLOWERING.—Jersey Wakefield, Henderson's Early Summer, All Seasons, Fottler's Improved Branswick and Excelsior Late Fiat Dutch Cabbage; Snowball Cauliflower; Black-seeded Simpson, Boston Market, Faust's New Queen and Henderson's New York Lettuce; Dwarf Champion, Turner's Hybrid, New Peach and Trophy Tomato; Henderson's White Plum, New Golden Self-Bleaching and Giant Paschal Celery; New York Improved Purple Egg Plant; Yellow Nansamond, Red Bermuda, Extra Early Carolina and Jersey Yellow Sweet Potato; Ruby King, Chili and Long Red Cayenne Pepper. Asters, Carnations, Coleus, Pinks, Pansies, Phloxes, Poppies, Verbena, etc., etc. Write for special prices, stating quantity wanted. Sunnyside Gardens, Topeka. C. B. TUTTLE & CO.

BERKSHIRES.—Weanling pigs, as good as the best, at \$4.50, or \$7.50 if recorded and transferred. Write. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

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BERRY BOXES.—A specialty. Plants, etc. Eclipse Seed House, 293 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

GARDNER POULTRY YARDS.—Breeder and shipper of the finest strains of Light Brahma, Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, B. P. Rocks, Rose and Single-comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per 18; \$2.50 for 26. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address Mrs. Tom Dare, Gardner, Kas.

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FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.—Of the best and cheapest Windmill in America, address "Windmill," KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka.

WEED SEWING MACHINE FOR \$7.50 CASH.—At KANSAS FARMER office, as we do not need it since putting in new folding machine.

INDIANA FARM.—To trade for good improved Kansas farm. Good land, rents well, close to good town. Give full description of your farm. Address Ed Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.

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BULLS FOR SALE.—Royal Hillhurst, who has stood at the head of Woodland Short-horn herd—a pure-bred Scotch bull, dark red in color, and a grand good one. Also young bulls from 10 to 18 months old, for sale at reasonable prices. All registered and guaranteed breeders. Five miles southeast of Topeka. Address J. H. Sanders, Box 220, Topeka, Kas.

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FOR SALE.—Farm of 159 acres, six miles southeast of Topeka, two miles south of Tecumseh; fenced and cross-fenced. 140 acres broken; 5 acres in timber; five-room frame house; frame stable holding six horses; good cattle shed; good spring and running water; two good wells; one-half mile from church and school. Address James Armstrong, (adjoining the farm), Tecumseh, Kas.

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OR
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Dairy and Creamery
Outfits at Lowest Prices. Write Us.

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MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsike Clovers,
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Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.

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Commission 1 Cent Per Pound. No Other Charges. Sacks Furnished Free. Send for Our Wool Circular. How to Prepare Wool for Market and Other Good Points. Advances Made When Desired.

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REFERENCE: Third National Bank, St. Louis.

WOOL

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COMMISSION.

308 North Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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SHOW BULLS and HEIFERS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. **T. W. HARVEY,**

REMEMBER THE DATE. 825 ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO.

JUNE 18th

SUBSCRIBE NOW AND SAVE MONEY!