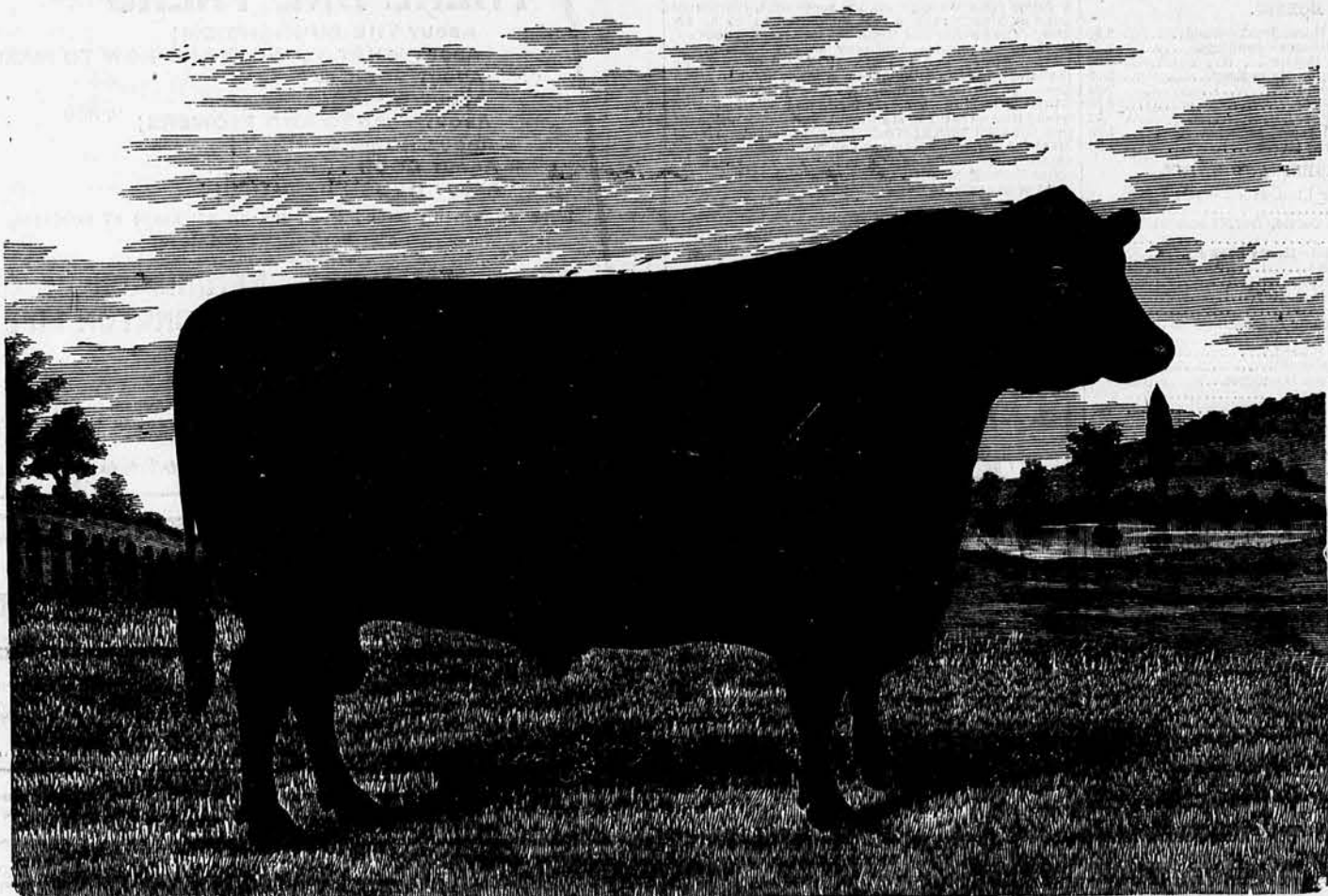


KANSAS FARMER

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(Continued on page 20.)

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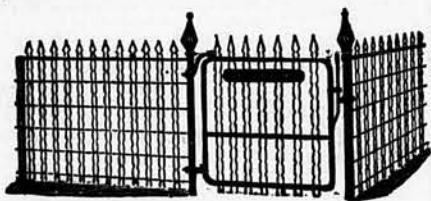
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Agricultural Matters.

HOW TO MAKE FARMING PAY.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER, by Wm. L. Black, of Texas.

In the face of the present depressed condition of agriculture, I am sure I will be excused for offering some suggestions with a view to improving the same, though they may not be considered a practical remedy.

I have observed the tendency of farmers to form Alliances for the purpose of forcing upon the country such measures of relief as appear to their own minds the most correct way to pursue—more particularly such schemes as the "sub-treasury bill," "a bill to abolish dealing in futures," "an unlimited coinage of silver," etc., and I am very much afraid the effect of their efforts will be more disastrous to them in the end than if they were to quietly submit to the troubles they now have.

There is an old proverb, you know, which says "it is better to bear with the ills we have than to fly to those we know not of," and I am very much inclined to think it will apply very well in our present emergency.

Farming is a science that requires very careful study to master, and so is trade and commerce. It would be equally as consistent to expect a farmer to make a successful merchant or banker, who never saw a counting-room, as for a merchant or banker to make a successful farmer who never plowed a furrow. Each department requires a certain degree of knowledge that must be acquired by long experience, and I think, therefore, that the farming element are dealing with a very dangerous matter when they attempt to make laws to regulate the trade of our country. They might just as well undertake to dictate medical laws, and I feel sure that very few farmers would venture to take the management of a severe case of sickness, if there was a doctor in the neighborhood. Is it not well, then, to go a little slow, and look well before we leap?

I was gratified to learn of the success of Mr. Peffer, and am satisfied that he will make an honest effort to aid the farming industry. If he makes any mistakes at all, my opinion is they will be errors of the head, and not of the heart.

In a recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER I was pleased to read the address of Mr. E. C. Cowles, before the Douglas County Farmers' Institute. The gentleman is on the right track, and, according to my judgment, the only track that will ever get farmers out of the rut they are in. The only fault I could find in Mr. Cowles' remarks was that he did not outline any plan for putting into operation his very practical theory, which is nothing more or less than an organization to regulate the supply of farm products to the demand from consumers. This is the one great problem that farmers should discuss, and leave such questions as "dealing in futures," "sub-treasury bill" and "an unlimited coinage of silver" for commercial minds to settle.

If we produce largely enough to go around the mouths of the 65,000,000 people in the United States, I guarantee

there will be no lack of silver to pay the farmer with, and he will have no fault to find with the so-called gamblers in grain and cotton, for they will all work to advance prices, rather than depress them, and will assist him in placing his product at a much higher value than he otherwise would be able to get.

Mr. Cowles' plan is really in the order of a "trust," the same as is used by manufacturers in many lines of goods to regulate supply to demand. Now, if the manufacturers recognize the "trust system" as a practical way to control their business, is it not reasonable to think it would be a good one for farmers to work under? I have always made it a rule to find out my neighbor's secret of success, and then pattern as closely as possible to his way of working. I am convinced, therefore, that the "trust system" is what we need in the farming industry to make it more prosperous. The question is: How are we to introduce it? To think of actually controlling every product of the farm in the same way that is employed by manufacturers, even if such a thing were practicable—which I doubt very much—would be too gigantic an undertaking to attempt. It would be more cumbersome than the "sub-treasury" scheme. There might be "county trusts," or even "State trusts," but it is out of all reason to think of operating a "United States farmers' trust," and I do not think it is at all necessary to form any such organization to accomplish the result we need. What we want to do is to regulate the supply of the farm to the demand from consumers. We want to know how many acres have been and are being prepared to plant in wheat, cotton, corn, oats, tobacco, rye, barley, castor beans, and in fact every article that is commonly produced by farmers. If we have prepared too many acres for wheat we want to know it before the seed has been planted. It certainly does no good to tell the farmers they have produced 400,000,000 bushels of wheat when the demand calls for only 300,000,000. They should be informed of the demand first, and then they could regulate their planting accordingly.

Now, the way this can be done is very simple: Let the United States appropriate sufficient money to establish and maintain in each State a "Bureau of Information and Statistics," with a competent Secretary at the head of each, and a sufficient corps of clerks to assist him. These State bureaus should locate agencies in every market of any importance in their State, and each agency should be allotted a certain number of counties and a sufficient number of clerks to keep correctly all the necessary statistics of their department. Each agency should obtain the name and address of every farmer in its territory, and add to the list every year such new ones as may locate there. This can very easily be done through the assistance of the assessors' rolls. We will suppose, now, that it is necessary to learn how many acres of land have been prepared for planting different crops. The State agencies would only have to send out a postal card to each farmer—say one month before seeding time, with the following questions, to be answered and returned: "How many acres have you prepared to plant in wheat, and what has been the average producing capacity of your land?" "How many acres have you prepared to plant in corn, and what has been the average producing capacity of your land?" "How many acres have you prepared to plant in cotton, and what has been the average producing capacity of your land?" The same questions should be asked with regard to tobacco, hemp, flax, castor beans, buckwheat, potatoes, sugar, rice and every other article that can be produced in such district. In less time than a week these answers could be returned to the agency and summarized in a general statement for the State Secretary, who in turn would compile the whole, and report as follows to the Agricultural Department at Washington:

The State of — has prepared to plant as follows:		
— acres wheat, average producing capacity —		
— " corn,	"	"
— " cotton,	"	"
— " tobacco,	"	"
— " hemp,	"	"
— " flax,	"	"
— " castor beans,	"	"
— " buckwheat,	"	"
— " sugar cane,	"	"
— " rice,	"	"
— " sweet potatoes,	"	"
— " Irish potatoes,	"	"

The department at Washington would then have it in their power to report the exact number of acres that had been prepared for each particular crop in the United States, and if the consumptive demand was not sufficient to call for as much as the capacity of the land was capable of producing, the farmers could be informed of the percentage that each one should reduce his planting in order to regulate the supply to demand. Sup-

pose the aggregate number of acres in wheat indicated 20 per cent. too much, and the number in rye 10 per cent. too little, the department would simply advise farmers to reduce the one and increase the other.

But, to avoid confusion, each farmer should confine himself to the class of products that he first reported, and if he should be called on to reduce any or all, he should plant clover, timothy or some forage crop, and thus secure harmony among all, and insure to themselves a certainty of getting a good value for such crops as they intended to send to market.

In addition to guiding the farmer as to the number of acres they should plant, the State bureau should keep a record of the consumption, and indicate weekly what amount was on hand and unsold in each district or market, whether on the farm or in store.

The department at Washington should also establish "standard grades," and supply each sub-agency with types representing the national standard of each class of American product of agriculture. There should be no "Chicago No. 1 wheat," and "New York No. 1 wheat," or "New Orleans middling cotton," and "New York middling cotton." They should all be controlled by one national standard, and then all would know what was meant in commercial reports of the market.

The necessity for keeping a record of the supply and demand of any article of merchandise is so well recognized it is hardly necessary for me to refer to it. Imagine for one moment that we had no "cotton or wheat exchanges" to inform bankers of the visible supply of these products, do you think they would be willing to advance their money on such collateral security? These "exchanges" are, after all, nothing but bureaus for information and statistics. The gambling feature which farmers are so much opposed to is simply the outgrowth of the information which they afford. Suppose you were told by good authority that the supply of castor beans was much less than the demand from the manufacturers of castor oil, don't you think you would be inclined to hold what you had for a higher price? And if you were inclined to speculate, would you not feel like buying or "contracting for future delivery," all the castor beans that your neighbors had to sell?

The "gambling feature," as it is generally called, is, to my mind, a very important element. It is the barometer that fixes the value according to supply and demand, and if farmers will be careful not to over-produce, they will find it a very valuable aid in their industry.

With a "national standard grade" for each class of product, these same gamblers will be willing to buy from the farmer his hemp, flax, tobacco, castor beans, or anything else, just the same as they now do wheat, cotton, etc., and then there will be no trouble for a farmer to exchange his products for money at any moment he cares to do so.

How is it now, with hemp, for instance? In the first place, a farmer hardly knows where he can sell it, and if he does, there is only the manufacturer of rope and bagging that he can offer it to. The manufacturer will, naturally, pay whatever he chooses, and, on the other hand, if the "Bureau of Information and Statistics" were to indicate the supply of hemp was short, the speculator would contract for "No. 1 hemp" just as he does now for "No. 1 wheat."

With regard to the practicability of having each farmer reduce his planting area, such a percentage as may be advised by the Department of Agriculture, I am aware of the fact that there are a certain class of farmers who would be disposed to give false information to the bureau, believing that they would profit by it. This, I know, is a peculiar phase of human nature, and one that will always be hard to control; yet, it seems to me, that farmers have suffered long enough, and should begin to see the necessity for working together upon some plan or other for the common good of all. They could not ask a more disinterested source of information than that furnished through government officials, and until they recognize the importance of working in unison, so as to regulate supply to demand, they will never get out of their troubles. By united action they can soon retire the mortgages on their farms, and be independent of the money-lender. The farmers will be well compensated for their products by the great army of non-producers in the United States, and instead of raising 100,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat, to ship to a foreign nation, and thus be forced to accept the low price of the English markets for our entire crop, let us raise only enough

to supply our home trade and a small percentage over to cover the contingency of a poor season.

We have in this country, after all, a very much larger proportion of the population of the globe than any other civilized country has. We are more extravagant in our wants, and consume much more *per capita* than any other people on the face of the earth. The farmers of other nations have to live as well as American farmers, then why not let them have their own trade, and we keep ours? With our cotton crop it is different, and to a certain extent it is with tobacco. Of course it would be well to compete with foreign countries in these and any other kinds of product that we can excel in, but not in wheat, which is raised as well in one country as another.

With regard to cotton, I think we have always made a great mistake. American cotton is king. The value of it went up to more than \$1 per pound, simply because the supply was cut off during the few years of our late war. England has been trying for more than one hundred years to introduce the cotton plant in other countries, but has always failed to produce a satisfactory staple. The United States is generous enough to allow foreign manufacturers to purchase her cotton on the same basis as we sell to our own manufacturers, and, by means of cheaper labor and cheaper money, they can undersell our manufacturers in foreign markets. Is this right? Now, if this country will place an export duty of 10 cents per pound on cotton it will force foreign manufacturers to come to this country and compete on an equal footing with our American manufacturers of cotton goods. They would be compelled to move their machinery and operatives to this country, and the American farmer would then have an enormous increase in the non-producing population to feed, which are now scattered all over Europe.

There are some other features connected with the "Bureau for Information and Statistics," relating to the live stock branch of agriculture, which I may refer to in some future communication.

The brightest and best, it seems to us, of all the special numbers recently published by *The Youth's Companion*, is the one for Easter, just received. The illustrations by Taylor, Gibson, Vogt, Myrick, and Miss Johnson have unusual merit.

Both the Douglas County and the Missouri Valley Horticultural Societies held regular monthly meetings on Saturday, March 21. These two organizations are recognized as the leading horticultural societies of the West. A visit with either one of them will satisfy a close observer and critic that they are composed of the closest of students, deep-thinking, practical, experienced fruit-growers, who have rendered a most inestimable service to the great fruit region of the Missouri valley. The KANSAS FARMER has made arrangements to hereafter publish the leading thoughts advanced and the most valuable papers read before these societies.

Dyspepsia's victims are numbered by thousands. So are the people who have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

When cutting down trees for lumber or for lasting quality, it is reasonable that they should be cut when the least sap is in them, for the less sap, the less the fermentation or tendency to decay.

In Darkest Africa.

They did not have a "Horse Book" or a "Pioneer Buggy;" if they had the Rear Column would not have been in disgrace. Send 10 cents, silver or stamps, and learn how to cure the Horse, and where to buy the Buggy.

Pioneer Buggy Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Corn Shock Loader.

At last, a corn shock loader, long wished for. Worth \$25; price \$13. Can be attached to any common wagon and rack. One man does all the work. The shocks are loaded any place on the wagon while it is being driven to the next shock—regardless of mud, snow or frost. No backing to a shock. It is handy, easy and quick. No difference whether hand or self-shocking machine-made shocks. It is a good thing in nice weather and a better thing in bad weather. Guaranteed to do good work or no pay. (Patent applied for.) D. H. GOOD, Canada, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

Actinomyces.

That peculiar disease known as actinomyces, or more generally called "lump-jaw," is attracting a great deal of attention of late as a very serious matter. In writing upon the subject, Prof. N. S. Mays, D. V. S., M. Sc., instructor in physiology and veterinary science at the Kansas State Agricultural college, says:

"This disease makes its appearance in the form of a lump situated somewhere about the head, usually upon the bones of the upper or lower jaw, and looks as if it might be the result of a blow. The lump, however, keeps on growing until a large tumor forms and breaks, discharging a yellowish pus containing fine granules much smaller than a pin head. These granules, upon examination with a microscope, prove to be tufts of peculiar organisms which, from their radiating structures, are called actinomyces. These little tufts were until recently supposed to be fungi, but the latest authorities place them with the bacteria, or 'germs,' as they are commonly called.

"Careful experiments prove that this peculiar germ is the cause of the disease, and that it can be transmitted to other animals, as well as to man, by inoculation, and 'lump' is therefore classed as an infectious disease.

"After this tumor breaks and discharges for a time, it usually heals upon the surface, but continues to grow in size, often reaching one foot in diameter. The bones of the jaws or face become affected, and the animal presents a very loathsome appearance.

"If the tumor is small, and situated so as not to interfere with mastication, an animal usually remains in good condition, and is not seriously inconvenienced; but if the tumor is large and discharges a good deal, or if the jaws are affected so that the animal cannot eat properly, it often becomes greatly emaciated.

"This is not a highly infectious disease, that is, one animal does not take it readily from another; nor is the method of contracting the disease well understood. It is supposed that the bacteria in the discharge from a tumor may fall upon hay or other food which, eaten by other animals, may give them the disease. Animals cannot contract the disease unless these bacteria are present, and any one having a case of this disease in a herd would do well to keep the affected animal isolated, especially if the tumor is discharging. Hogs and sheep may take the disease, but not readily, and for some unaccountable reason horses do not take it at all.

"One of the most important questions connected with the disease is, is the flesh of animals affected with this disease fit for food? Any one familiar with a case of the disease would not care to eat the flesh of such an animal, and numbers of cases of this disease have been found in man, all undoubtedly traceable to eating diseased meat that was not properly cooked. Thorough cooking kills the germ. Some contend that when the lump is small and the animal in good condition, if the diseased part be removed, the rest is fit for food, but in most States having sanitary laws which deal with the disease, the animal is slaughtered and the whole carcass condemned to the rendering tank.

"From January 1 to November 1, 1890, there were condemned and slaugh-

tered at the Union stock yards, Chicago, 1,280 head of cattle affected with this disease. Of these, 140, or .115 per cent., came from Kansas.

"Experiments with this disease are now being carried out at this and other stations to determine more of its nature, transmissibility, and cure."

Cheap Hog-House.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent issue you ask for a plan of a cheap hog-house. Here is one very like a house which the writer has had in use for the last six years:

With a plow and scraper grade up the ground a foot deep, the size of the proposed house. This is to prevent the water from running in. Now sink short crotches on both sides, and a row of longer ones through the middle, thus making the roof house fashion. This will leave the sides low and still give head room inside. On these crotches lay poles and brush. All around the outside of this skeleton, at a distance of three or four feet from the outside crotches, sink a row of posts, which should extend above the ground about four feet, although three feet would be high enough after the wall settles. The width of the space between these posts and the outside crotches will be the thickness of the wall. Into this space now throw some hay, straw, or similar material to the depth of a few inches. On this material lay a row of poles against the crotches to prevent the pigs from tearing down the wall on the inside, and a row against the posts to protect the outside. The writer has used artificially-grown cottonwood poles for this purpose. They can easily be replaced when necessary. Continue building the wall in this way until about four poles, each six or eight inches in diameter, or their equivalent, are laid one above another. This will protect the wall to a sufficient height. Then continue the wall without poles to some distance above the top of the crotches to allow for settling. Now cover the entire building and walls to a sufficient depth to keep out the rains. A space for a door can be left where desired. In the summer tear out the ends, or a part of them, to permit the air to circulate through the building. This makes a very warm house in winter and a cool one in summer.

SCHNEIDER.

Marysville, Kas.

Influence of Sire and Dam.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is usually considered that the sire has the most influence upon the offspring, but this is based upon the fact that in a majority of cases the boar is the better animal. There is this fact, however, that can be relied upon, and that is, a thoroughbred having the longest line of line-bred ancestors will make the greatest impression on the future pigs. If equal in other respects, the one possessing the greatest vitality and the best health will be apt to mark the pigs. In breeding to improve, it is more necessary that the sire should not only be of a good breed, but he should possess individual merit with sufficient vitality to transmit his qualities to his offspring. Hogs in many cases are more liable to breed after their grandsire and granddam than after themselves. Generally in breeding, it is best to mate young sows with older, well-matured sires; and young sires should be mated with well-matured sows, and better pigs will be secured in this way than to depend upon young animals. In breeding to improve, it is very necessary to have the animals reasonably well matured, and a very considerable improvement can be made even with scrub hogs by taking a sow and breeding to a thoroughbred boar, and then selecting the best sows from the litter and breed again to a thoroughbred boar. Care must be taken not to inbreed too closely

or too long. Generally the sire ought to be the best animal, yet it is not always the case that it is. Using a thoroughbred sire on common sows and then selecting the best and breeding again is a gradual breeding up to full blood, while taking a full-blood sow and breeding to a scrub boar and following it up is gradually breeding back to the scrub. To this may be added the fact that the sow will farrow on an average not more than eight pigs, while a boar may sire a hundred pigs or more in a season on many farms; so that while it is important when it can be done to have both good animals, usually if there is any difference to be made it should be made on the side of the boar.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Mo.

Rome Park Pets.

Down in the county of Sumner is a somewhat famous country village called Rome. Unlike its illustrious namesake all roads do not exactly lead to Rome, excepting those that lead in the direction of southern Kansas, Oklahoma, the Panhandle, or the Gulf of Mexico and its deep harbors. Rome, Kas., however, is famous because of the location of a famous swine-breeding establishment known as Rome Park Stock Farm. It is one of the best and most extensive swine breeding farms to be found anywhere in the country. This establishment, like many other well-regulated institutions, has a "fad" or hobby, which is limited to the two popular Kansas favorites of swine, to-wit, inimitable Berkshires and peerless Poland-Chinas that have stood the test that demonstrates the merit of the stock. In the show ring, county, district, or State exhibition, always winners. In breeding, blood and quality is combined. Stock from this farm in the hands of professional breeders adds to the reputation of the breeder; in the hands of the general farmer they are sure wealth-producers. And best of all, the prices are within the reach of all. If any reader of this article desires either a Poland-China or Berkshire of either sex, any age, or any number of them, their wants can be supplied from the pets of Rome Park. If you are in doubt about buying, don't visit the establishment, because if you should see the stock you could not resist the temptation to purchase. If you are interested in hog-raising you will be well repaid by a visit to this establishment. In the event you really know just what you want and do not care to spend the time or money for a personal inspection, you can send your order by mail without the least hesitation and secure just what is needed.

The presiding genius of Rome Park Stock Farm is the Hon. T. A. Hubbard, a worthy and genial gentleman and a strictly first-class breeder of grand stock. The KANSAS FARMER has known this establishment favorably for years. The great and continued success attained at Rome Park is owing to the fact that the herd was started right, with the best obtainable stock that money could buy. To-day there are representatives of this farm in every State from Texas to the Dakotas, which will vouch for all the writer of this has freely stated about one of the prided institutions of Kansas. There should be hundreds of such establishments as this one scattered throughout the West to insure the prosperity of our farmers. Life is too short to waste the precious time in feeding or breeding inferior stock of any kind, especially swine. Improved stock mature much earlier than common stock and require less food to make a pound of pork than do inferior animals. Those of our readers desiring further information about Rome Park pets are respectfully referred to T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner county, Kas.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

Live Stock Notes.

J. F. Bayless, of Yates Center, Kas., says: "Practical sheepmen herein Woodson county have made money, notwithstanding the low price of wool the last few years, and are getting their farms rich, and buying additional farms from their neighbors who keep no sheep."

The breeders of Cheviot sheep in Scotland have organized the Cheviot Sheep Society for the improvement of the breed and to establish a "flock book" to record the pedigrees of all sires eligible and otherwise make ready for the expected American trade. There is an American association already organized this year, with Ervin J. Bruce, Ketchum, N. Y., as Secretary.

John H. Wallace, of New York, is willing to sell "Wallace's Trotting Register" to the trotting horse breeders of the country for \$200,000. A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says that many of the leading horsemen here believe that the register will be purchased by the breeders at the price mentioned. They think it would be not only economy, but would be a great protection to the hundreds of new breeders that have but recently entered the business. Mr. Wallace, they say, has during twenty years of active work collected a vast amount of information which is now on file in his office and which is almost invaluable to a compiler of a trotting register, and the opinion seems to prevail that the best way out of the present difficulty is to buy from Mr. Wallace.

The inimitable Sam Clark, of Iowa, is known to nearly all swine-breeders. At a recent meeting of the American association, at Cedar Rapids, Sam inadvertently got the floor and recited the following before the chairman could call him to order:

Words are idle. No encomiums from us or eulogies in response can do him proud. He has passed the Rubicon. He needs no monumental pile to rear its lofty head to heaven, nor princely dome whose towering height shall pierce the stormy clouds to tell of his importance. His Grease—his grease alone rendered is immortal.

BEAUTIFUL HOG.

O, the hog, the well-bred hog,
With pedigree filling a catalogue,
Over the corn field, over the farm,
Under the fence, into the barn,
Grunting,

Squealing.

Rooting along.
Beautiful hog with an odor so strong,
Gorging on corn, with appetite great,
Turning to grease, oblivious of fate;
Beautiful hog, with a curve in your tail,
Fat as an alderman filled up with ale.

Big Horse Money.

Iowa Homestead has this carefully prepared list of noted horses which have sold in this country and England for \$20,000 and over:

TROTTERS.	
Axtell.....	\$105,000
Bell Boy.....	51,000
Stamboul.....	50,000
Maud S.....	50,000
Sunol.....	40,000
Acolyte.....	40,000
Pocahontas.....	40,000
Rarus.....	35,000
Antevolo.....	35,000
Dexter.....	35,000
Goldsmith Maid.....	32,000
Smuggler.....	30,000
Anteo.....	30,000
Blackwood.....	30,000
Jay Gould.....	30,000
Lady Thorne.....	30,000
Prince Wilkes.....	30,000
Pancoat.....	28,000
Gov. Sprague.....	27,500
Patron.....	\$27,000
Masoot.....	25,000
Fearnought.....	25,000
Jerome Eddy.....	25,000
Wedgewood.....	25,000
G. M. Patchen.....	25,000
Happy Medium.....	25,000
Nut Wood.....	22,000
Sam Purdy.....	22,000
Counsellor.....	22,000
Starle.....	20,000
Edward Everett.....	20,000
Edward.....	20,000
St. Julien.....	20,000
Lady Maud.....	20,000
Socrates.....	20,000
Constantine.....	20,000
Rosalind.....	20,000

RUNNERS.	
In America.	
Kentucky.....	\$40,000
King Thomas.....	40,000
Dew Drop.....	29,000
Bro. of Bassett.....	25,000
Virgil.....	25,000
Duke Magenta.....	20,000
Ban Fox.....	20,000
Inoquois.....	20,000
Foxhall.....	20,000
In England.	
Ormonde.....	\$75,000
Doncaster.....	70,000
Kangaroo.....	70,000
Blair Athol.....	62,000
Harvester.....	43,000
Gladiator.....	35,000
Isonomy.....	30,000
Spinaway.....	27,000
Wheel Fortune.....	25,000

"Swineherd" Swinelets.

Breeding animals should not be too fat. Lack of care at any one time often causes considerable trouble.

Hogs that must be doctored continually to keep well are poor property.

When rock salt is placed in the hog pasture they will go to it almost daily.

All of the best qualities belonging to hogs are not found in any one breed.

In feeding pigs it is an item to feed sufficient so that all can get what they need.

Generally the pork made from grass is the cheapest that it is possible to secure.

With hogs or with other stock, numbers without quality rarely bring the best returns.

Better bring one or two young sows at a time rather than to discard all the old ones at one time.

A profitable hog-growing farm must of

necessity be a good grain farm, as the two must go together.

A boar or sow that is kept excessively fat on corn alone will rarely give satisfaction as a breeder.

The hog-house too often proves a source of disease because of the failure to properly clean out when needed.

Whenever hogs are confined in a close pen it is very important to see that they are provided with a good variety of food.

The sow or boar that has nothing to recommend it but a good pedigree should be fattened and marketed as soon as possible.

The diet of pigs following the dam must be carefully looked after. Improper feeding of the dam will often cause serious disorders with the pigs.

One reason why country-cured bacon can be sold readily at good prices is the belief that the majority of farmers at least will only slaughter healthy animals.

In many cases it will be more profitable to fatten, butcher and cure old sows that have ceased to be profitable breeders rather than to market alive and lose the dockage usually demanded.

By having all ages and all sizes together in one feeding place the profit in the hogs will be largely reduced. Less feed will be required and better results secured by dividing up into different lots.

In the Dairy.

Butter-Making at Home.

By Mrs. C. Robinson (wife of ex-Governor Robinson), and read at the Douglas County Farmers' Institute, December 17, 1890.

We have all heard of Wendell Phillips' lecture upon the "Lost Arts," so replete with the wonders of that old country in the Orient of sculpture and song. Living in this new country, so fertile in soil and rich in resources, I sometimes almost conclude that the making of good butter is a "lost art" to this day and generation. It is, however, a simple and easy process, like many another of the culinary arts, the peculiar province of the woman's kingdom, such as the making of good bread, the canning of fruit, washing and ironing, and keeping the house in order. The first qualification needed is not only a little knowledge as to how to do things, but a conscientious spirit, and an ever-present feeling that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." No pains-taking, careful woman, looking well after the ways of her household, need ever have poor bread, poor butter, or any of those varied processes that must make the comfort or discomfort of her home, underdone or overdone. There need be no uncertainty about this work. It would be well if she always bore in mind that the mental and moral condition of her family depends largely upon her own skilled labor. The result will always praise her—good butter, as surely as beautiful, white, light bread, and well-cooked meats.

To have good butter, in the first place, one must have *always* clean pails, clean pans and strainers. My method of keeping them so is to invariably rinse the pans in cold water. This takes off the milk at once, without leaving the disagreeable odor produced by warm water upon the milk. Then I wash them in two waters, having soap in each; then scald with boiling water. It is a good plan to pour the water into one pan, and set another in it also containing boiling water, until you have a half dozen in a pile well heated through; wipe dry as possible on clean cloths, but finish the drying at the stove. When putting away in the pantry let them stand apart until cooled. The milk strainer needs an occasional rubbing with salt, and if you use wooden pails a little scrubbing with salt and a brush adds greatly to their sweetness. It is imperative that the churn be kept in the same condition of perfect cleanliness. It is better that the pans should not be more than half full of milk, and set at once upon the stove, over a slow fire, and heated well without scalding, both summer and winter. It ought not to stand more than forty-eight hours before skimming in the winter, or more than twenty-four in the summer. There are very warm days in the summer when the cream should be taken off after standing twelve hours. Summer and winter our milk stands in the pantry, and there are a few weeks always in the warmest weather when we either hang the cream in the well or set in a tub of cold water during

the early morning. Churning.—When the butter is taken from the churn it needs two or three good washings with cold water. After the salt is well worked in, it needs another washing, and can then be worked out into beautiful pound "pats," that are both a delight to the eye and the palate—butter hard, sweet and delicious, that never becomes soft or greasy, because care has been taken to keep everything sweet, from the milking of the cow to the making of the "pat," and the grain has not been broken by too much handling. In cold weather under no circumstances pour warm or hot water into the cream, or heat in any way, but churn "with a will" until the hard, golden butter blesses your vision and rewards you for your labor.

Sorghum for Dairymen.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture, says the feeding value of sorghum seed is fully equal to maize and oats, and but little inferior to wheat.

Analysis of sorghum, according to his report, shows the percentage of albuminoids to be 11.71, fat 3.35, ash 1.70, and digestible carbo-hydrates 68.13.

He expresses a preference for the white-seeded varieties, like the White Mammoth, yet regards the difference between them and the black-seeded as of slight practical importance.

The dairymen of this country labor very greatly to their own loss in relying as largely as they do upon mill-feed. Supplies should certainly come from home sources. The farm should be the mill.

Oats, cow peas, Kaffir corn, clovers, the sorghums, maize, India wheat, the millets, to say nothing about root crops and the possibilities of ensilage, certainly offer variety enough out of which the dairyman should supply himself with all the feed needed.

True, from a chemical standpoint, the ration furnished may not be rigidly and exactly balanced, but practically the cow will give as good returns as though some disciple of Faraday compounded her mess.

A crop of sorghum, for instance, can be pretty surely depended upon with proper care and attention. It withstands the attacks of bugs and drought better than corn or oats, and affords an enormous quantity of forage to the acre. Experience has shown that the seed fed to cows will fully fill the place of corn meal and bran. Kaffir corn is another crop heavily seeded and very certain.

Among the maizes, the Leaming, Hickory King, Southern White, and some others, planted in drills with about double the usual quantity of seed, produce an immense amount of most valuable fodder.

A crop of oats, taken off when in the dough state, can be followed with a crop of ninety-day flint corn, double seeding, and using the lister. This course, with an ordinarily favorable season, will give the best of results.

When all kinds of mill-feed are costing a cent or more per pound and dairy products are but little higher than usual, it is time for the dairyman to try and seek some other "way out" than by the mill route.

M. MADISON.

Topeka, Kas.

Milk for Cheese Factories.

Tin pails only should be used.

All milk should be strained immediately after it is drawn.

Until after the eighth milking it should not be offered to a cheese factory.

Milk from cows in good health and apparent contentment only should be used.

An abundant supply of cheap, succulent, easily digested, wholesome, nutritious feed should be provided.

Pure cold water should be allowed in quantities limited only by the cow's capacity and desire to drink.

Cows should be milked with dry hands and only after the udders have been washed or brushed clean.

Only pure, clean, honest milk should be offered. Any deviation from that will not always be unpunished.

Milk is better for being kept over night in small quantities rather than in a large quantity in one vessel.

In warm weather all milk should be cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere after it has been aired, but not before.

Wild leeks and other weeds common in bush pastures give an offensive odor and

flavor to the milk of animals which eat them.

Milk stands should be constructed to shade from the sun the cans or vessels containing milk, as well as to shelter them from rains.

All milk should be aired immediately after it has been strained. The treatment is equally beneficial to the evening and to the morning milk.

A box or trough containing salt, to which the cows have access every day, is a requisite indispensable in the profitable keeping of cows.

Cows should be prohibited from drinking stagnant, impure water. The responsibility for the efficacy of that beneficial prohibition rests wholly with the individual farmer.

Milking should be done, and milk should be kept only in a place where the surrounding air is pure. Otherwise the presence of the tainting odors will not be neglected by the milk.

All the vessels used in the handling of milk should be cleaned thoroughly immediately after their use. A washing in tepid or cold water, to which has been added a little soda, and a subsequent scalding with boiling water, will prepare them for airing, that they may remain perfectly sweet.—*Dairy Column.*

How Long Shall the Cow Go Dry?

Regarding the period of time that milch cows should go dry before calving, depends upon the animal itself, and the care taken of her. If she is from a line of ancestors that have been bred for milk and fed for milk, and she has been so kept as to stimulate the secretion of milk to the highest point, it may be better that she should not go dry at all. If she is bred from a line of scanty milkers, she will naturally go dry, or nearly dry, for some months before calving, and it will be almost a waste of grain to try to change her from this tendency. But with the ordinary good cow, the time that she will remain in milk may be lengthened by judicious feeding and care, and if this is done while young, it will not only continue as a habit with her, but she will transmit it in a stronger degree to her offspring. It will pay to keep the cows in milk as long as the milk is sufficient to pay for the grain given. For this purpose feeds of wheat bran or middlings are better than richer grains.

Butter at \$1 Per Pound.

One dollar seems pretty high for a pound of butter, yet the Wisconsin *Agriculturist* says there is one grade which brings that fancy price in the Washington, D. C., market. As may be surmised, however, the demand for such butter is limited. Only a few families use it, chief among them being those of the many times millionaire Senators, Stanford and Hearst. The butter in question is a brand of peculiar excellence, made at Darlington, Pa. It is worked until it is uncommonly firm and dry. That it is worth \$1 a pound, however, may well be doubted. Only twenty or thirty pounds per week are sold in the city. There are other grades of gilt-edged butter that sells at 60, 50, 45 and 40 cents, respectively. The 40-cent grade is used at the White House and is very good. The 50-cent and 60-cent grades are made in Philadelphia from selected cream and are considered very fine articles. The butter which is sold at the White House is from Elgin, Ill. Large quantities of the best butter sold in Washington come from the West.

The Only Guaranteed Cure

for all blood taints and humors, pimples, blotches, eruptions and skin diseases of every name and nature, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A certificate of guarantee from a responsible business house warrants it to benefit or cure, or money refunded.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

Never Was Known to Fail.

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

The Poultry Yard.

The Poultry Industry.

By Mrs. A. E. Tilley, read before the Marshall County Farmers' Institute, January 22, 1891.

For many years past, we believe there has been no farm industry so badly abused as the poultry. Our horses, cows, sheep and hogs have comparatively comfortable shelter from storm and cold, but the poor poultry are left to shift for themselves, crouching here and there without shelter, food or water. We have quite often heard farmers remark that "it does not pay to keep fowls, that they have as many as fifty hens, and have had no eggs all winter." Now, we have no doubt that these farmers would like to get a dozen eggs from each of their hens every day, while the hens have no shelter excepting the trees and the sunny side of a wire fence. We cannot expect to realize any benefit from hens used in this way.

The hen is the class of poultry which pays the farmer best, if properly cared for. To derive the most profit from hens, is first to secure the best egg-producer, which is the Brown or White Leghorn, then provide a good warm house with plenty of light and well ventilated. When winter begins and the ground and all watering places are frozen, the chickens should then be shut up, taking care to keep the doors and windows closed during severe weather. They should be fed warm food of some kind twice a day, cooked oats or corn with a little salt added.

Hens will readily eat parings from any kind of vegetables if well cooked. Plenty of water, a trifle warm, should be given them two or three times a day. A shallow box containing coarse sand or gravel is very necessary to be kept in the chicken-house; small bits of glass is also beneficial to hens while confined in small places. A small quantity of hay or straw may be scattered over the floor, and once a day dry oats or shelled corn thrown among it, as scratching for the food among the trash will give them exercise on cold days. When the sun shines they may be permitted to leave the hen-house and run about the yard during the middle of the day.

A great many people imagine that hens do not need water in winter; but by observations we find that if chickens have free access to water, they will drink heartily several times during the day.

Eggs at average prices, are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of diet. Like milk, an egg is complete food in itself. It is also easily digested if properly cooked. Authorities say that one dozen eggs are equal to one pound of beef.

A hen may be considered to eat one bushel of corn yearly, and to produce ten dozen or fifteen pounds of eggs.

This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, five-sixths of a pound of eggs.

But it will require about five pounds of corn to produce five-sixths of a pound of pork. So we see that the pork, per pound, costs about three times as much as the eggs, and is not one-half as healthful.

We find by looking into national statistics, that very large sums are expended yearly for eggs in the United States, and every year the increase is greater. It is stated that four millions of hens are required to supply New York city, for one year, with eggs.

Such an industry is profitable and should receive attention.

The last few years millions of dozens of eggs have been imported into our country. Why not the United States supply the demands herself?

We are glad to see the much-abused hen coming to the front. They are more real profit to the farmer than the cow, counting the expense of both. During the fall the old birds will moult and during this period they lay no eggs, for the substance which was formerly used in producing eggs, is now used in the new feathers, which are forming; and for this reason some of the old ones will lay no eggs until winter is well advanced.

So you see that the chicken that is hatched in early spring is preferable for eggs, as they never moult during the first fall.

It is quite an item to obtain the best results from a flock of hens in winter, no matter what breed they are. It is governed almost entirely by two things, viz.: the quantity and quality of their feed, and the nature of their surroundings.

We do not believe that it pays the common farmer to keep all kinds of poultry. We deem the common turkey almost a farm pest. They require more care when young than any other fowl. When grown they amuse themselves by picking at every other fowl in their reach; they take possession of the hen-house, whipping the chickens from the roosts, and compelling the timid creatures to take refuge on the outside. And after all, when ready for market at Christmas, one of them will not more than bring the price of three or four dozen eggs. As we have had considerable experience with geese and ducks, we prefer the goose; not only for the feathers, but they are more adapted to grass eating, and will go to the meadow, orchard or clover field during the day, and are not troublesome about the yard. Their feathers are worth more than the duck feathers, and are more desirable for bedding.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.
 President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.
 Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
 Lecturer.....J. F. Willis, McLouth, Kas.
FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
 President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
 Secretary, John F. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.
NATIONAL GRANGE.
 Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
 Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
 Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.
 President.....Thos. W. Gilruth, Kansas City, Mo.
 Vice President.....Noah Allen, Wichita, Kas.
 Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas.
 Treasurer.....Walter N. Allen, Meriden, Kas.
 Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.
 President.....Frank McGrath, Beloit, Kas.
 Vice President.....Mrs. F. R. Vickery, Emporia, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
 Treasurer.....S. M. Scott, McPherson, Kas.
 Lecturer.....Van B. Prather, Neutral, Kas.
STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.
 President.....D. O. Markley, Mound City, Kas.
 Vice President.....W. C. Barrett, Quenemo, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Ottawa, Kas.
 Treasurer.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
 Committee on Finance.....J. W. Moneley, of Neosho;
 F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.
STATE GRANGE.
 Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Kas.
 Lecturer.....A. F. Allen, Vinland, Kas.
 Treasurer.....Thomas White, Topeka, Kas.
 Secretary.....Geo. Black, Olathe, Kas.
 Executive Committee.....Wm. Sims, Topeka; D. B. Fairchild, Overbrook; G. A. McAdam, Kincaid.
CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.
 President.....D. C. Zercher, Olathe, Kas.
 Vice President.....Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kas.
 Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.
 Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.
 Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.
 Executive Committee.....First district, John Stoddard; Second district, E. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, A. Menquonet; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

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

SPECIAL.

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

Life Insurance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Finding a growing interest among our people to learn more of our insurance, and not knowing of any better method to reach the masses, is why I write this. It represents a combination of men almost philanthropic in their co-operation to share in each other's misfortunes. The larger our membership the more general the advantages to be reaped.

If a member meets misfortune by fire or storm, which may happen, insurance stands ready to bear the loss; or if a husband dies, widow and children are saved from poverty by insurance.

If every citizen had the prudence and foresight to insure the country would not be filled, as at present, with thousands of poverty-stricken widows and orphan children. Every man expects to leave something behind him for his family when he dies. It is only a question of what form they will leave it in. A life policy brings cash, and money will pay off the mortgage on the home and buy the necessities of life for the wife and little ones, therefore a life insurance policy is one of the best forms in which a man can leave property.

When you consider life insurance, the question is not whether you can afford it or not, but can your wife and children afford to be without it in case of your death. Death comes to all, and the wise man will prepare for it by leaving something for his family when he is gone. What does a man live for if not for his family. A million dollars would not buy his weakest and most helpless child. Shall we not consider then what will become of them when we are dead and gone; who is to take care of them after we cease to labor. Life insurance helps them at the right time, when the once strong arm of husband and father is stiff and cold. The life insurance money certainly comes as a blessing. It keeps the fire on the hearth of cold winter nights; it buys the sack of flour; it pays the rent; it buys clothing for the little ones. Can we afford to be without it when it is in the reach of every one? More than \$30,000,000 are paid every year by companies to families that need the money. Why should not our families have a share of it in case we are taken from them? It is for you to say whether they shall or not.

The Fire and Life belong to our State Alliance; are creatures of our organiza-

tion. We have no member so poor that they cannot carry at least \$1,000 for the benefit of their family. Life insurance is worth all it costs in the comfort one derives from it in knowing that our families are provided for. If a man dies poor, which many do, the life insurance policy is the only thing that stands between his family and want or charity. A man may say that his friends will not allow his family to go to the poor house. Probably not; but his friends have their own burdens to bear, and no man with proper self-respect will be willing to impose on their generosity, when by a little self-denial he may be independent. People are very apt to say, if he had practiced the same self-denial that I am doing his family would be provided for. Why should I carry my own burdens and part of his?

We often hear the plea of hard times used as an excuse for not insuring, when it ought to be one of the strongest reasons for insuring. If we struggle and find it hard to support our families while we live, how will it be with our wives and children when we are gone? Think this matter over seriously, my brother, and don't delay. Peter Gage, the Chicago millionaire, lost all his property in the great fire; and himself crippled, as death was about to relieve him of his suffering, wrote on the wall of his chamber, "I leave nothing to my family except \$25,000 in life insurance policies." All of our successful business men, statesmen and divines carry life insurance. No wonder Dr. Talmage says, "It is a mean thing for you to go up to heaven while your wife and children go to the poorhouse. When they are out at the elbows and knees the thought of your splendid robe in Heaven will not keep them warm." Our Alliance is a charitable organization, and their insurance makes it possible that we may

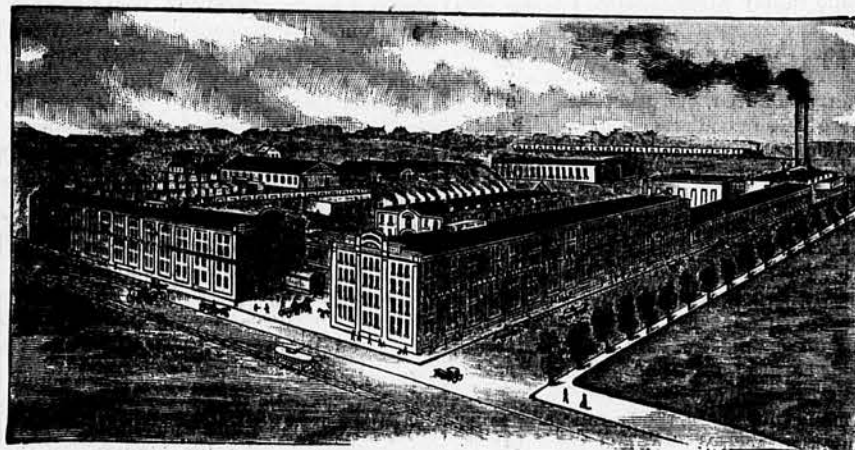
on this page. ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. is known by its products in every State in the Union, and it could not wish for any better testimonial. We all admire a successful man, and this company with its great success certainly has our esteem and best wishes for the future.

Petition to Farm and Labor Organizations.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW LABORERS:—The Cumulative Tax Association begs leave to represent and petition you as follows: Recognizing, as you do, and as your platforms from time to time declare, that a widespread demand exists for such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for the purpose of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same; and as will effectually prevent the absorption of our lands and the grafting of the landlord and tenant system upon our American soil, you cannot but conclude that the production of a positive and practical corrective for these abuses should be hailed with the profoundest satisfaction and greeted with the highest consideration and the heartiest indorsement.

This association begs leave to represent further, that its members believe they have not imposed upon their judgments in forming the conviction, after a thorough and unbiased investigation of the subject, that a cumulative or graduated property tax is adapted to answer, to the utmost degree of perfection, that form of legislation which is in need to remedy the abuses just recounted.

In behalf of an oppressed, but liberty-loving people then, who are tiring more and more of the injustices and indignities to which they are being subjected through



ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO.'S FACTORY, ELKHART, IND.

so arrange as to care for our wives and children after we are gone. Our literature will be sent to all Secretaries, and we ask your careful consideration of it.

We want a solicitor in each county in the State as soon as it can be done. County Alliances please select one and send name to Brother H. Baughman, Burrton, Kas.

I am having good audiences at my appointments, considering the bad weather and roads. We are gaining ground; the people are in earnest. Take hold of all parts of our Alliance work, and let us show to the world that the people and not the dollar shall rule.

When writing, address me at Topeka, in care of J. B. French.

VAN B. PRATHER.

Direct Selling a Success.

Eighteen years ago a company was organized at Elkhart, Indiana, for the purpose of manufacturing buggies and harness, and selling them direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. At that time as well as at the present time, the profits of the middlemen were more than the profits of the manufacturer, and we all know that it is the man who uses the buggy who must pay both profits. It was not long before the catalogues sent out all over the country by the ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. began to open the eyes of many to the difference between wholesale and retail prices. Orders for buggies and harness were not sent to the company very fast during the first year, as people lacked confidence; but as years passed, and their work was tried and found to stand the test, confidence grew. The company was compelled to enlarge their shops from time to time, until having outgrown their old plant, they sold it in 1889, and built the large factory of which we show an exact picture

the agency of the trusts and combines and the growing system of landlordism, we petition you to give advocacy and support to this wholesome and important corrective. Are you strangers to its character and functions? Then give it such study and investigation as its worth and importance merits. We shall have no fears concerning the result. Submitted to the consideration and judgment of some of our ablest thinkers and most zealous workers in behalf of reform it has in a most satisfactory degree received their indorsements and their promises and fulfillments of advocacy and labor in its behalf. A like reception, we feel confident, it will meet at the hands of yourselves, when you shall have subjected it to a study of its characteristics and effects. Give it your support then, we again petition you, for in the face of an enemy that is growing each day more audacious and oppressive, the need is increasing for a remedy that will, like this one, be certain to cure and swift to have effect.

Friendly papers please copy.

E. MERRITT, President.
 H. F. MILLIKAN, Sec'y.
 Santa Fe, Kas.

The Mutual Protective Association.

To fully explain the objects of this association, meetings will be held at the following places on the dates given:

Howard, Elk county, Monday, March 30.
 Independence, Montgomery county, Tuesday, March 31.
 Mound Valley, Labette county, Wednesday, April 1.
 Columbus, Cherokee county, Thursday, April 2.
 Girard, Crawford county, Friday, April 3.
 Erie, Neosho county, Saturday, April 4.

The next regular meeting of Riley County Alliance will be held at Manhattan, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 14 and 15. S. M. Scott, Assistant State Lecturer, will meet with them.

Honest Dealing and Honest Voting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to make a few comments upon some resolutions adopted by Bow Creek Alliance, No. 2721, Sheridan county. Some of these have received little or no attention, as brought to my observation, and they are such in my opinion as can scarcely receive any substantial objections.

First—I will speak of openly evading or waiving law by a special stipulation in the contract, by collecting interest in advance, etc. Take as the most familiar example that of the interest laws. Now, is there any benefit, or even good sense, in making interest laws or any other laws and knowingly leaving a single gap open through which one may openly waive or dodge that law? Is not the waiving or dodging of law virtually a violation of law? If so, then why not make a law that will so treat it in all cases, and make mortgages and notes so drawn uncollectable, if not also punish the offender with imprisonment? This would put an end to the whole matter.

Second—I will call attention to the wholesale practice of swindling, in ways that are no better than stealing. I mean in the adulteration, counterfeiting and misrepresentation of articles offered for sale. Indeed, the practice has become so common as to be looked upon by the majority, it would seem, as nearly or quite excusable, or as being one of the necessary elements in trade. Is there any justice or honesty in pretending to sell one thing when it is either wholly or partly something else? Why not make a clean sweep of this kind of wholesale stealing by requiring every article offered for sale to bear its true stamp? Is there anything wrong and impracticable about this?

Third—The names of towns or stations and that of their postoffices should invariably be the same. This may not be considered of very great importance, but there certainly is no need of its being otherwise, and much confusion and miscarriage of mail might be prevented.

Fourth—We believe that the great danger in a direct loan would be in extending it to the capitalist, where it would prove detrimental to the masses. We would ask, if such a law be enacted (and we hope it will be soon), that it be so constructed as to prevent this extension.

Fifth—I would ask: Is there any justice or equality in allowing railroad companies to still hold their property while they are in debt to the government for several times its value, and this while capitalists are permitted to take the homes of citizens by the many thousands for half their real value? In other words, should we allow one man or company to hold and use an immense capital, really belonging to the government, when he owns nothing in reality, but is largely in debt, and this while the poor farmer must pay all he has to meet a debt that is only half its real value? Is there any justice in this? or is there any wonder that the laboring classes have decided to take legislation into their own hands?

Sixth—We agree with the President in at least one thing, and that is irrigation. The land would better lie idle than for the capitalist to irrigate it.

Seventh—The buying and selling of votes has become so dangerously and disgracefully common, from the most humble voter up to the United States Senator, that it becomes of the most vital importance (1) that we adopt the Australian system of voting, and (2) that we establish a severe penalty for buying and selling votes, or offering to do the same; also for buying or selling one's "influence" as regards the same, since men find this latter way of "whipping around the stump" and really buying votes without pretending to do so. Again, it is important to make the offering the same as the doing. Otherwise it would be difficult to catch the offender, since he would never need to implicate himself without implicating the second party, in the latter case. The buyer is the wholesale dealer and should have much the heavier penalty.

Eighth—It is well known that whenever capitalists wish bonds for any enterprise of their own, they can, with a small amount of money, purchase votes enough to get the bonds in spite of the honest people. The fact that a majority of men will vote bonds, either for money or for more than an average interest in an enterprise, is no reason why they should be permitted to impose on other honest people by so doing.

I will close this article by passing a eulogy on a bill offered in the Legislature,

asking that assessors be furnished with a seal to stamp notes, mortgages and other evidences of debt, as evidence that they have been assessed. This just "hits the nail on the head," and I hope it will be made a law at once. NELSON BROWN. Skelton, Sheridan Co., Kas.

Select Delegates for Conference at Cincinnati.

To Members of the National Citizens' Industrial Alliance, and to Members of the old Citizens' Alliance.

BROTHERS:—Under the call for the Cincinnati conference of May 19, 1891, each county is entitled to a representation of two delegates for that county, for each organization, and I would recommend that the Alliances of each county, and the Assemblies, each meet at their respective county seats the first week in April, and that each select two delegates for that county and that they pick their best third party men, who will attend, for their delegates, and send credentials to me.

Brother C. A. Power, of Terre Haute, Ind., is giving his time to attend to local arrangements at Cincinnati, and I earnestly request that members will generously contribute of their means, that the local Secretaries may forward same to me the first week in April, that I can forward to Brother Power, to help bear the expense of the conference.

W. F. RIGHTMIRE,
National Secretary, N. C. I. A., State
Secretary of Citizens' Alliance.

Model Prince (4075).

The illustration on the first page is of the bull, Model Prince (4075), owned by Jos. H. Rea & Sons, of Carrollton, Mo., whose herd numbers seventy-five head. Model Prince (4075) is a member of the Model of Blairshinnoch family. He was awarded first in his class at the Kansas City Inter-State Fair in 1886. In 1887 he took first in his class at Keokuk, Iowa, fair. During the same year he was also first in his class at the Ottumwa, Iowa, and Moberly, Mo., fairs. At Carrollton, Mo., he took sweepstakes over all breeds in 1887; also headed the herd which won first in the Angus class at the same place. He is sired by Edgar Erica (1693), who is of the famous Erica family on side of both sire and dam. His sire, Editor (1460), winner of a number of prizes at various shows, and second aged bull at Highland in 1883, was sired by the famous bull, Judge (1150), first prize bull at Paris in 1878.

The fourth annual sale of choice Aberdeen-Angus cattle, consisting of forty-five head of the best of the breed, will be held at Carrollton, Mo., on Wednesday, April 8, 1891, by Messrs. Rea, Hudson & Turpin. See advertisement and write them for a catalogue.

Shawnee County Fruit-Raisers.

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

W. F. File, Secretary.

When the summer comes and the insects begin to trouble, it will be found that a barrel smeared with molasses, set at night in the orchard or garden, with a light-candle or lamp—set in the bottom will catch heaps of those that fly.

For the cure of colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs, no other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It relieves the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease, and has saved innumerable lives.

To Alliances.

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

Farm Loans.

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

Deep vs. Shallow Breaking.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. D. Doran, in a letter to the FARMER of February 11, takes sides against deep-breaking, or deep-listing, by which I conclude he has reference to all plowing. If so, I must join issue on most points taken by him. He says: "I claim that the shallower land is broke the sooner the sod will rot, and the best time is while grass is growing. That breaking in late fall or early spring before grass begins to grow causes green sods amongst the plowing for years." He says further: "I do not think I ever gained anything by extra deep listing." "The claim that deep plowing prevents hot winds from killing the corn is a strange theory to me, as mine always killed first at the top." "The mellowing the ground the better to hold moisture." "If the cultivation is done very shallow and the weeds all killed, that is all I want in corn."

First Breaking.—If cattle are running over it through the first season, the sod may be so crumbled where broke shallow that it will become fired first. But it is not certain that it rots first in all cases, and even if it does much of the gain by breaking while the grass is growing is lost by the burning out and evaporation of the juices of the grass, which is no inconsiderable consideration in Kansas soil. Breaking sod in the spring before grass starts, I think, is not to be recommended, but late fall and early winter I think is. If broken deep the freezing and thawing will kill the roots, and the rains and snow, with the air circulating freely through the furrows, disintegrate and pulverize them, putting the soil in the best possible condition to receive and conserve the moisture and all the fertilizing elements to be derived from the air, which, with the falling snow and rain, conveys to the soil much of the organic elements contained in the composition of the plant.

I agree with Mr. Doran that breaking in spring after grass is well started is best, and for this reason. It has the same effect that plowing in other green crops has. It is to that extent fertilizing by green manuring. It has the further effect (if there is to be a crop the first year) of the fermentation and decomposition of the grass covered so deep that the sun does not burn it and carry off its juices by evaporation, but leaves it to be drawn by the fibrous rootlets and conveyed to and appropriated by the plant.

I agree with Mr. D. again, that he never gained anything by extra deep listing, or by any other listing, for that matter. If I am to understand that he lists on land broken as he recommends, without other and deep plowing and pulverizing, I would as quickly plant in an iron box as to list into unbroken and unprepared ground, with a view of getting a good crop. Ground well fitted, and seed well put in, is a crop half secured, and one-half the labor performed.

I presume that no observing farmer will disagree with him that corn killed by hot winds commences to die at the top. But that deep plowing might have an ameliorating effect to some extent, need not surprise anyone. Certainly much humidity in the air must affect its aridity. And it is equally as evident that deep plowing and firing the soil causes it to absorb and conserve more moisture than shallow plowing can. And with sufficient moisture in the soil, in condition to be appropriated by the corn, it will be taken up and carried to the top, and all not utilized is thrown off by perspiration from the under side of the leaves; and, beside, if there is moisture in the soil there will be evaporation from the soil. All this helps to increase the humidity in the air.

He says the mellowing the ground the better to hold moisture. If by "mellowing" he means the better it is pulverized, I agree with him, provided it is mellowed deep, and then allowed to become compacted sufficient to form capilarity; and then keep the surface loose and fine, so as to cut off evaporation as much as practicable from the soil. I agree with him, too, that shallow cultivation is best as well, while corn is small as when large. Cultivate shallow and close to the corn, is the correct method, according to the experience and observation for 70 years.

D. J. BISSELL.

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

Alfalfa.

By John Hahnenkratt, of Phillips county, and read before the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka, January 13, 1891.

I consider alfalfa the best bearing plant that can be raised in western Kansas, for the following reasons:

First—It will produce more and better feed than any other plant, especially in dry seasons—dry weather and hot winds have very little effect on it, especially when sown upon bottom land, having myself raised two well-seeded crops and one fair hay crop the last year, when it was so dry that corn planted and listed, as well as potatoes, were an entire failure upon the same kind of land. It is very nutritious and is preferred to any other forage by horses and cattle, as well as hogs, they eating it readily in winter when cured as hay or when fresh cut.

Second—It is also a profitable crop to raise for seed; a sample of my second crop of last year shown to a man who has been raising alfalfa for a number of years in Colorado was estimated to yield 800 pounds per acre and the first crop was equally well seeded. The retail price of seed is \$4 to \$6 per bushel.

Mode of cultivation. First have the ground under good cultivation, plow (fall plowing preferred), thoroughly harrow and pulverize the ground, then put in the seed one or two inches deep with press drill. It can be sown broadcast. In my opinion fifteen to twenty pounds of good, clean seed per acre is enough in western Kansas, but it grows much better if not too thick, as its nature is to have a large woody root that extends very deep into the ground, which enables it to make a vigorous growth, even in the driest season, when not too thick. After the third or fourth year it will grow as high as forty stems from a single root. After it is sown all that is necessary is to mow it at least twice the first year to keep the weeds down, and the same the second season; with a good stand it will keep down all weeds. After the second year on good ground alfalfa will yield three crops of an average of from three to five tons per acre of hay that is worth, in my judgment, at least one-half more than prairie hay. Should be cut for hay as soon as the first seed is fairly formed, and should not be allowed to get very dry as the leaves rattle off very easily. It will cost from \$1 to \$1.60 per acre for seed but after it gets thoroughly set it will stand from ten to fifteen years. If at any time it should fail to make a vigorous growth it can be renewed by coating it with well-rotted manure and then cutting the ground with a disk harrow, after which harrow down smooth with an ordinary drag.

I have written this with a view of benefiting the farmers of western Kansas, having become thoroughly convinced the past year that it is far more profitable than any other crop raised in the western part of Kansas. Every farmer in the west should sow from one to twenty acres of the best bottom land he has to alfalfa, and if he has no bottom land he should sow it on the best table or level upland. It is the last grass to kill down in the fall and the first to grow in the spring, which makes it very valuable for early and late pasture. It will grow a crop of hay ready to cut by the 1st or 10th of June; the second crop will be ready to cut in eight or ten weeks after the first crop has been taken off, then if hay is plenty the last crop can be pastured, as it will be good feed until hard freezing weather; or, if preferred, it can be cut again for hay. If irrigated and properly handled it can be cut four times in one season.

It is not the extremes of heat and cold so much as the sudden changes in temperature that cause certain climates to be unhealthful. When, however, the system is invigorated with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, these changes are rarely attended with injurious results.

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

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

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.

Special Club List!

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

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American Swineherd.....	.50	1.25
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Model Motive Power.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has recently placed in service on its fast trains between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, three new engines which are doubtless the finest and fastest ever built in this country. These new flyers have driving-wheels six feet six inches high and cylinders 20 inches by 24. The large cylinders give them tremendous power and the high drivers protect the machinery from the rack and strain incident to driving smaller engines at great speed. There is practically no limit to the speed to which these new marvels may be driven and they skim over the rails as smoothly as a swallow over a lake.

Another recent addition to the motive power of the company is a consignment of eight powerful ten-wheel passenger engines, designed for service on the mountain divisions. These are the heaviest ten-wheel engines ever constructed, weighing sixty-seven and one-half tons. They have driving-wheels six feet two inches high and cylinders 21 inches by 26. One of these machines performs the work heretofore requiring two of the ordinary class and they take the heavy through express trains up the mountain grades quickly and with perfect ease.

The Mt. Clare shops of the company have recently completed an order for ten switch engines of the highest type, and sufficiently powerful to make up a train equal to the full drawing power of a consolidation freight engine. Also three new heavy eight-wheel passenger engines, having driving-wheels five feet eight inches, and cylinders twenty inches by twenty-four. These engines are now doing excellent work; they are very powerful and susceptible of great speed.

In addition to the foregoing the company has now under construction at its Mt. Clare shops ten powerful ten-wheel engines designed for fast freight service and for heavy passenger trains on occasion, also twelve consolidation freight engines of great power.

These additions to its motive power are in line with the other great improvements constantly being made in the general betterment of the B. & O. property by its present management, which have been noted by the press from time to time, and the rapid augmentation of the passenger traffic of the company indicates that the public is quick to recognize the present and constantly increasing efficiency of its train service.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, March 21, 1891. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
	Max. Min.	
March 15.....	60.8 29.0	..
" 16.....	62.4 27.5	..
" 17.....	65.8 28.6	..
" 18.....	53.4 28.4	.44
" 19.....	38.8 25.5	.08
" 20.....	53.5 27.5	..
" 21.....	48.0 39.1	..

Easy as a Cradle.

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

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 Easter Guest.

I knew Thou wert coming, O Lord divine;
I felt in the sunlight a softened shine,
And a murmur of welcome I thought I heard,
In the ripple of brook and the chirp of bird;
And the bursting buds and the springing grass
Seemed to be waiting to see Thee pass;
And the sky, and the sea, and the throbbing
soil,
Pulsed and thrilled to the touch of God.

I knew Thou wert coming, O Love divine,
To gather the world's heart up to Thine;
I knew the bonds of the rock-hewn grave
Were riven, that living, Thy life might save.
But blind and wayward, I could not see,
Thou wert coming to dwell with me, e'en me,
And my heart, o'erburdened with care and sin,
Had no fair chamber to take Thee in.

Now let me come nearer, O Christ divine,
Make in my soul for Thyself a shrine;
Cleanse, till the desolate place shall be
Fit for a dwelling, dear Lord, for Thee.
Rear, if Thou wilt, a throne in my breast,
Reign, if Thou wilt, and serve my guest.
While Thou art in me, and in Thee I abide,
What end can there be to the Easter-tide?

—Mary Lowe Dickinson.

"Not as I Will."

Blindfolded and alone I stand
With unknown thresholds on each hand;
The darkness deepens as I grope,
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope;
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go
That doors are opened, ways are made,
Burdens are lifted or are laid
By some great law unseen and still
Unfathomed purpose to fulfill,
"Not as I will."

Blindfolded and alone I wait;
Loss seems too bitter; gain too late;
Too heavy burdens in the load,
And joy is weak and grief is strong;
And years and days so long, so long;
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go
That I am glad the good and ill
By changeless law are ordered still,
"Not as I will."

"Not as I will," the sound grows sweet
Each time my lips the words repeat.
"Not as I will," the darkness feels
More safe than light when this thought steals
Like whispered voice to calm and bless
All unrest and all loneliness.
"Not as I will," because the one
Who loved us first and best has gone
Before us on the road, and still
For us must all his love fulfill—
"Not as we will."

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

EASTER.

After the long sleep of winter, whilst all nature is locked in the similitude of death, comes the joyful springing up into life of beautiful vegetation, green grass, bright flowers and sprouting grain, giving promise of the happy harvest to come.

After the dark and gloomy night, "when deep sleep falleth on men," the glorious sun rises up as if from its grave or the mysterious depths of somewhere, and sheds its life-giving rays upon all man kind, bringing the promise of a joyful day.

After the crucifixion of our Lord and Savior, and after He had "descended into the place of departed spirits, on the third day He arose from the dead," and springing up into eternal life, He gave the promise to all mankind of the blessed and happy resurrection, or the rising up into heavenly glory.

The word "Easter" is of Saxon origin, and signifies "rising." Where the sun first appears to us in the morning is called the east—the place of rising. Christ arose from the dead for us, and thus became our east, our "Easter," our hope of rising.

This day has been celebrated in all Christian countries for more than 1,800 years, and at the same time that the Jews observe "the feast of the Passover." Christ died during the Passover season. The Jews celebrated the "Passover" to commemorate their deliverance, while yet in the land of Egypt, from the dreadful scourge, the death of the first-born, and their immediate delivery from the land of bondage. They killed a lamb and ate its flesh. The feast was known in the Hebrew language as *pesach*. Afterward, when the Jews had long lived in the "promised land," and the Greek had become the official language of the nation, the word *pesach* of the Hebrew became *pascha* in the Greek, and the lamb that was slain for this great national feast was known as the *paschal* lamb. The blood of the lamb, sprinkled on the door-posts of the Hebrews in the land of Egypt, was the sign which indicated to the destroying angel that the inmates of the house were to be spared or passed over.

Christ died at the Passover season, and

His blood was spilled for us as a sign that we who accept the sacrifice thus made for us are to be saved when again the destroying angel shall be sent on his dreadful mission at the end of the world. Christ thus became our Passover—our Paschal Lamb, and we joyfully and gratefully sing of

"The Lamb that was slain,
But liveth again."

The word "Easter" occurs but once in the old or "St. James" version of the Bible. In Acts xii, 4, with reference to Herod's imprisoning Peter, we read: "And when he had apprehended him, he put him in prison, intending after Easter to bring him forth to the people." In the "revised" version of the New Testament, this word is very properly changed in this passage to "Passover." Herod knew nothing of the Easter—the rising of Christ from the dead; nor did the people generally. They all regarded the "Passover," and after it was over then Herod would have Peter brought forth for trial.

The Greeks, Russians and Latins all called this festival, as celebrated in Christian churches, "Pascha;" the Italians, "Pasque;" the French, "Pasque" and "Paque;" the Spaniards, "Paschua;" the Portuguese, "Pasca;" and the Dutch, "Paasch" or "Paas," all referring to the Paschal Lamb and to Christ as our "Passover."

While the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion and burial should be regarded as the Passover season, yet the glad Sabbath—the anniversary of His rising from the dead—should always be known by English-speaking Christians as "Easter"—the rising, emblematical of the resurrection.

N.

Risen Indeed.

Aye, the lilies are pure in their pallor, the roses are fragrant and sweet,
The music pours out like a sea wave, breaking in praise at His feet,
Pulsing in passionate praises that Jesus has risen again,
But we watch for the signs of His living in the light of the children of men.

Wherever a mantle of pity falls soft on a wound or a woe,
Wherever a peace or a pardon springs up to o'ermaster a foe,
Wherever a soft hand of blessing outreaches to succor a need,
Wherever springs healing for wounding, the Master is risen indeed.

Wherever the soul of a people, arising in courage and might,
Bursts forth from the errors that shrouded its hope in the gloom of the night,
Wherever in sight of God's legions the armies of evil recede,
And truth wins a soul or a kingdom, the Master is risen indeed.

So fling out your banners, brave tollers; bring lilies to altar and shrine;
Ring out, Easter bells; He has risen, for you is the token and sign,
There's a world moving sunward and Godward; ye are called to the front; ye must lead;
Behind are the grave and the darkness; the Master is risen indeed. —*Lead a Hand.*

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Star Talk.

The ladies of the "Home Circle" having directed the thoughts of all who read this department heavenward by introducing astronomy, it seems all those interested in the subject ought to let their minds ramble through starry space to see if there is not a similar relation which ought to exist between us that does really exist between the stars. Everything "up above the world so high" seems to work in perfect harmony, and when we peer into the space above, on a starry night, endeavoring to understand the meaning of the universe, the feebleness of one human being becomes so apparent that some of us feel sorely depressed because we were not created with more comprehension,—because we cannot take an air-ship and visit other planets which we feel sure operate in orbits the same as our world, and because we cannot determine exactly what life means.

The scope of the human mind measures distances between the earth and sun, between the earth and the moon, and between the planets of our solar system, accurately enough to satisfy; but beyond our solar system, where there are, perhaps, millions of other solar systems,—maybe much more complicated than ours,—where likely exist living things whose forms are unlike anything the mind can conceive with its present limit, the capacity of the mind is so insignificant that one feels like withdrawing his puny force of thought and applying it to the mystery of his own nature.

The stars certainly teach agreement more forcibly than anything upon which we can gaze; they seem to occupy their places with an accord which, if applied to human beings in their relation to each

other, would make this world very much like the place many good people describe heaven to be.

Heaven and its location, to my mind, seem so much like a good home, where there are good books to read, where there are happy faces to exchange smiles, where there is plenty to supply bodily wants, and where peace reigns supreme, that I would not like to exchange it, if it were my home, for any this world can have. Individual life, in connection with the body, not being perpetual, we naturally undertake to investigate those leaders, Desire, Conscience and Judgment—all of which under some circumstance appear to be related to good, which is God,—with much the same results that we attain in trying to completely understand the stars. These three rulers, whose promptings do so much to shape the course of one's life after leaving the childhood home, may or may not exist, as do the stars, independent of mortals.

Notwithstanding all our vague ideas, as applied to stars, let us look into the nature of King Desire, for he wants to get to the region of the stars worse than either of the other kings mentioned; but before we undertake to dissect him, let us get acquainted with Conscience.

Conscience! O dismal, empty pacifier!
But for thee I'd take myself away
To where there is more of life's elixir,
And thus dismiss the gloom each day.

T. F. SPROUL.

Helen Watterson.

One day I heard of a woman up town who believed she had made a discovery. "The Evening Sun's 'Woman About Town,'" said she, "is not a woman; she (sic) is a man! The man has studied women, and he knows how they think and how things look to them, but he has one failing, every now and then he gets drunk and goes on a spree."

The person addressed inquired with all gravity from what the lady drew her inferences.

"Well," returned she, "I'll tell you. He runs along with squibs, critiques, and one thing and another, the most interesting paragraphs in the paper day after day, until suddenly you miss him. For an afternoon, or possibly two, he doesn't write a line, and when he begins again he's brilliant but sometimes, or I imagine it, a little mixed. The second day he pulls himself together and comes out with a wonderfully sparkling column. He keeps it up, getting more and more delightfully clever, for about five and six weeks, and then's gone again."

"Am I not right now?"

The person, with a show of reluctance, wickedly allowed that she was.

"Now I wish, if you know him, you would go to him and tell him there is a lady who is deeply interested in him and who begs so earnestly that he will reform."

The person went, and The Woman sent a return message promising that the interest and sympathy of her (his) unknown friend should rouse her (him) to most earnest efforts to abstain from alcohol. There were no breaks in the column for a long period, and the anxious watcher up town sent many a note of congratulation.

The watcher was only one of a wide circle of readers whose curiosity has been piqued by the clear-eyed comment of the merry, keen, yet tender Woman. Looking to-night into the fireglow I remember a letter that came to me one evening a little more than a year ago. It promised a visit from a friend who would bring with her a young woman who had "just taken charge of a column of the Evening Sun."

I read the note in mild wonder, recalling certain emphatic declarations of Amos J. Cummings as to the violent things he would do before a desk in that office should be given to anybody feminine.

But Cummings had gone to Congress, and a week later there was ushered into the flickering firelight a gray-eyed girl with one of those frank, sensitive, responsive faces that a reader of human nature would interpret as belonging to minds thoroughly in touch with their fellows.

She was new to the city, a little tired with the rush of experiences. She had read much, had uncommon keenness of observation, warm sympathies and a refreshingly straightforward way of looking at things. She was well balanced, would be a force. I recognized most of these things, I think, that evening.

In a few weeks I began to hear people ask, "Who writes 'The Woman About Town?'"

In a few more weeks I began to notice on horse cars and elevated trains that



Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is today the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1.50 for 50. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

three out of every four Evening Sun readers turned first to The Woman.

The gray-eyed girl had struck a fresh note and, stranger as she was, much as her name belied her who had not been about town at all, her witty, every-day philosophy, unusual in a woman, most unusual in a young woman, was cosmopolitan, and this included its being metropolitan. She was a success from the beginning.

Probably most of you know by this time that The Woman's name is Helen Watterson, and that she is a college girl from Wooster University. The future looks very fair before her, for she has a quick insight into human nature, strong common sense and a sweet, wholesome humor to help her to other successes, sure to be won, as her present reputation has been by legitimate, non-sensational means.—*Eliza Putnam Heaton, in Brooklyn Times.*

Pessimisms.

Self-sacrifice is many a woman's besetting sin.

The woman who returns a kiss for a blow may either be an angel—or a coward.

If you want to be quite sure of the bread cast upon the waters, tie a string to it.

One bird in the bush has more charms for the natural man than two in the hand. Many people prefer one well-developed grievance to all the consolations of religion.

Strange how much more pride a man takes in having lived long than in having lived well.

The vulgar rejoice in the vices of the great. Here at least they have something in common.

When one is tempted to give up all for love, it is wise to retain a remnant for him to live upon.

The exactions of selfish people have a single merit: they prevent the cultivation of a similar vice in other people around them.—*Kate Field's Washington.*

Bald heads are too many when they may be covered with a luxuriant growth of hair by using the best of all restorers, Hall's Hair Renewer.



For Old and Young.

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

Tutt's Pills

Give tone to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder. To these organs their strengthening qualities are wonderful, causing them to perform their functions as in youth.

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TOKOLOGY Complete LADIES GUIDE! Alice B. Stockham, M. D. The very best book for AGENTS. Sample pages free. Prepared by Dr. A. B. Stockham & Co., 157 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Young Folks.

Easter Bells.

Peal joyously, sweet Easter bells,
Faith's glorious victory o'er the tomb;
Ring in life's fullness and its bliss,
Toll out the sorrow and the gloom.
Chime Hope's bright greeting to the world—
A glad and earnest prophecy—
Toll of the dear delights of earth,
Ring in the reign of charity.

Ring in a host of simple joys,
Peal out the hours of doubts and fears;
Chime in the days of sunny smiles,
Ring out the unavailing tears.
Tell us the good that we can do
In pitying glance, in secret prayer,
In tender touch, in word of hope
That may relieve a soul's despair.

Oh, gentle teachings of the bells!
Within our grateful souls abide,
Through spring's delights, through falling
leaves,
When flowers bloom, when storms betide,
Touch hearts responsive, till they beat
The rhythm of thy happy swells,
Making our thoughts, and words, and deeds
Sweet echoes of the Easter bells.

—Good Housekeeping.

Robin Redbreast.

When I see the Redbreast Robin,
And his happy song I hear,
Telling us of life that's waking
And that springtime draweth near.

There returns the story olden,
How the robin's breast was dyed,
When the world's great springtime waited,
When the Lord was crucified.

Crown of thorns His head encircled,
Pressing cruelly His brow,
Mockingly the crowd about Him
Saw Him in His anguish bow.

But the little plain brown robin
Pity felt for him who saith:
"Not a sparrow falleth earthward
But the Father noteth."

Straight, with wings the swifter speeding
For the pitying love she knew,
On the cruel thorn crown lighted,
Plucked a thorn, then backward flew.

Just a little was it lightened,
That cruel crown the Savior bore,
And the little Robin Redbreast
Bears the blood-stain evermore.

—S. H. B., in Our Dumb Animals.

GOOD FISHING.

If a farmer boy finds a good place in which to fish,—where the fish can be taken out at the end of his line at any time he wishes to have an hour's sport, he is very apt to put forth his best efforts to keep other boys from infringing upon his discovery. Human nature (selfish nature) will prompt him to protect his supposed rights and compel Tom Brown or any other boy in the whole township to fish on the other side of the creek or in some other place, and not cast a line in that which is his by right of discovery or because it happens to be on his pa's farm.

Just so with the United States of America. Though it has more than a century's experience and is nearly full-grown, yet it is only a hundred-year-old boy. It has a fine fishing place up in the Behring sea—along the coast of Alaska, in the north-west corner of "Uncle Sam's" farm. Some of John Bull's boys want to fish there, and a dispute has grown out of the matter of such a magnitude that we read every week or so about war being threatened between England and the United States.

Although there is but little danger of actual war between the two countries, yet the disputed question concerning the fisheries is one that can be of interest even to farmer boys who live out on the open prairie, miles from any place where a rod and line would be of any practical use so far as hauling out a trout or catfish is concerned.

But the fish most prized in that locality are very different from what our Kansas boys ever saw,—not trout nor catfish, but seals; and in one year (1880) over \$1,000,000 worth of seal and sea otter skins were taken along the coasts of Alaska, and probably since that time over \$5,000,000 worth more have been secured. Of course, that is a valuable fishing place, and one from which the "other boys" ought to be kept.

According to a law never enacted by a legislative body, the rights of any civilized country bordering on a sea extend three miles from the shore into the water. This law is called an "international law," and is regarded as such because all civilized nations have practically agreed to consider it binding.

The western coast of Alaska is far from a straight line, and the many capes and peninsulas stretching westward into Behring sea, together with the many islands, make a coast line for this country of over 4,000 miles, while the whole country from north to south is only 1,100 miles long.

If a straight line were drawn along the

90th parallel of longitude west from Washington, it would cut through the middle of Behring sea and touch nearly all the farthest jutting points of Alaska. Now, east of such a line includes the valuable fisheries of Alaska, and the question is: Does "Uncle Sam" own all the sea east of such a line? If so, then he has a right to keep all other nations off his fishing place.

The English people want to get a few of those fat seals every year, and they claim that the United States is only entitled to three miles of water out into the sea from any point or shore; while our government insists that the true limit would be a straight line taking in all the points of land, and bases its claim upon the fact that the three-mile limit refers to the open ocean and not to "land-locked" bays. We often see in the newspapers discussing this question such terms as "Mare Clausum" and "Mare Liberum;" the first one means an "inclosed" or "land-locked" sea or bay, while the second term means the open sea. Now, if all of Behring sea east of the line mentioned is "Mare Clausum," or a "land-locked" sea, then the United States owns this good fishing to the exclusion of all other nations. If all of it except three miles from the shore at any point is "Mare Liberum," or open ocean, then the United States is not entitled to keep the "other boys" from fishing there.

In 1821 this question was partially settled between the United States and Russia. At that time Russia owned Alaska and Siberia, which is opposite on the Asia side of Behring sea. Owning both shores, the Russian government claimed that all of the sea north of the 50th degree of north latitude was a "land-locked" sea, and that Russia owned it, and only Russians durst fish there. That claim included the whole of Behring sea. The United States would not admit any such right as belonging to Russia. Since then our government has bought Alaska, and in turn desires to prevent unlawful fishing by other nations. The United States does not claim "the earth" nor the whole sea, but it does claim about all the good fishing there is in that locality, and, generously, is willing to give the other fellows all the sea water they can drink.

Although the matter has caused a great deal of discussion, and even threats of war, it is far from being settled; but the prospect is very fair that the dispute will be amicably arbitrated, just as it would be if two farmers in Kansas were to quarrel with each other as to where the "corner stone" ought to be which should indicate the line of division between the two farms. Neither can find the stone, and it has evidently been carried away or was never rightly placed. Sometimes they try to settle it themselves by the aid of shot-guns and mark out the line of division with their own blood; but if they are wise they will call in a skillful land surveyor and have him properly locate their line. N.

Fortune-Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Ingersoll on California.

In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, the noted writer, says: "The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryness is proverbial. The only complaint made is, that it is too nearly perfect. Residents bred in the Eastern States confess now and then that a rousing storm would give them a grateful sensation. But this sentiment meets with no favor from the man who has just fled from a superfluity of wetness and chilling gales. To him perpetual summer seems perpetual paradise, and to the invalid dreading the advance of disease the still and arid atmosphere is as the breath of life."

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There will be a large acreage of oats sown this spring in Kansas on account of the short supply of corn. One of the main objects of the crop this year will be for home consumption.

Next week's issue of the *KANSAS FARMER* will contain a report on the condition of winter wheat, and live stock, also prospects for fruit crop, as well as information concerning other spring crops.

The *Daily Live Stock Record*, of Denver, is the latest enterprise in live stock dailies. It is the organ of that market, which is growing in importance every year as the principal distributing point for an extensive stock-producing region.

The *Daily Business*, of Chicago, states that "a number of farmers living in the eastern part of Sumner county, Kansas, will fertilize their wheat with salt this spring. Salt can be obtained for \$3.60 per ton for fertilizing, if the buyer will sign a contract that it will be used for that purpose."

Senator Ingalls has had quite an awakening regarding the "Farmers' Movement," and as he is in an independent position, with no favors to ask or bestow, he is giving vent to his convictions in an able manner that is causing consternation among old line politicians by skillfully puncturing political schemes.

The Conger pure lard bill and Paddock's pure food bill, which attracted so much public attention while they were pending before the last Congress, are sure to come up again at the next session; and as they are important bills, they will be published, pursuant to general request, in this paper as soon as we can find room for them.

Kansas will have an exhibit at the World's Fair, regardless of the action of the Legislature. A. W. Smith, President of the State Board of Agriculture, has issued a call for a convention of delegates from each of the State organizations and representatives of the various industries, to meet in Topeka on Wednesday, April 23, at 3 p. m., to take definite action regarding a State exhibit.

Although the office of Secretary of Agriculture has been made an executive branch of the government, it is, as matter of fact, only so in name, because Congress does not see fit to increase the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture sufficiently to bring the Department up to its proper place. Fair play to the farmer would entitle his Department to receive something nearly equal to the amount appropriated for the War Department. Now compare the two appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress: War Department, \$64,091,539.57; and the Agricultural Department, \$2,499,500. In our next issue the comparisons of the different branches of the government will be compared more in detail.

INTEREST AT ONE PER CENT.

Mr. Speaker Reed, a few days ago, remarked suggestively and wisely that one-half the difficulties which lie in the way of success are found to be in efforts to "get a hearing." There is truth as well as force in the remark, as is apparent in the present condition of things. The working people of this country have been a long time asking for a hearing, and they did not succeed until they began to cut loose from their party moorings. We are going to "get a hearing" now. Already we find indications in the party press to listen to what we have to say. They still utter ugly sayings about us, but seeing our determination, they listen even while sneering. Some have gone so far as to discuss our propositions coolly and deliberately. Here, for example, is the *News and Observer*, of Raleigh, N. C., which takes up the interest question, devoting nearly a column to an editorial article arguing that it is practically impossible to reduce interest rates to 1 per cent—not that the law cannot so require, but that interest is a matter of contract between persons capable of contracting, and that this is matter over which legislators have no power. These are the words used:

Interest is not an element of money; it is an element of a contract. Government can regulate the making of contracts, but it cannot force them to be made. If the profits on contracts be limited to 1 per cent., what inducement would there be for a man to invest in them? Rather would he not invest in some property other than a contract that promises a better return? People would hasten to buy property, not contracts, and an era of speculation would set in. The tendency would be for the valuation of property to be enhanced until its annual yield would bear the same relation to it that interest does to money. But the candle would also burn at the other end. Money would be rapidly invested in new houses and competition in rents would ensue. Rents would decrease, while valuations increased. In like manner, the cost of making manufactured articles would increase while the profits would diminish. Every business would be subject to similar influences. Farmers would find their crops more expensive to be made, and would meet with a stronger competition and hence a weaker market when the products were to be sold. The profits of all business would gravitate to the 1 per cent. basis. Such would be the inevitable result of an inflated currency and a limitation of interest to 1 per cent. Leave the interest at large and an inflated currency is favorable to a high rate of interest. We do not want an inflated currency, but enough money of specie value to put our property and our contracts on a footing like that which obtains abroad where interest is reasonable, like the annual yield of other property, say from 4 to 5 per cent.

The *News and Observer* reasons from unsound premises, and there is where the most serious obstacle in its path lies. Men have been so long accustomed to look upon existing financial methods as right in themselves that they have not thought to question their soundness. It all comes from the prevailing belief—or, perhaps it is better to say assumption, that money is a commodity, as wheat or corn or cotton is a commodity, and which may be dealt in as they are dealt in, when in truth, while our laws and customs all are the other way, money is no more a thing to be bought and sold for profit than the use of a highway is, or of a court house or public well. Money is one of the necessities of modern civilization. Once there was no need of money; once it was a mere convenience; now it is a necessity, as much so as the common road, the railway and the town hall. To get the force of this thought imagine the condition of the people of any ten or twenty miles square of territory in a modern community if cut off from all other parts of the world and are deprived of money in their isolation. It is seen at once that we can as well get along without means of communication and commerce as without money. We have passed the barter stage. The farmer produces a few crops, but he manufactures nothing, and his supplies come from places a long distance away. He must have money.

And besides the necessity for the use of money in ordinary transactions, the people do now need money more urgently than ever before to pay pressing indebtedness. And while they are paying 10 per cent. for money borrowed years ago, their own business is not paying them more than 1 or 2 per cent. net profit. It is absolutely impossible to pay 10 per cent. debts out of the profits of a 2 per cent. business. The average merchant is no better off than the average farmer—he is barely making a living. And as to the common laborer, he is on the starvation line every day. The conditions, then, demand a reduction of interest rates. This cannot, of course,

be done as to existing contracts; nor, indeed, as our contemporary suggests, can it be effectively done by legal enactment as long as present methods are allowed to remain in use. But let the people take charge of their own financial affairs; let the people treat the money question just as they do the transportation question—declare it a public matter—that the functions of money are to serve public uses—and interest will come down to 1 per cent. as a necessary consequence.

Congress alone is empowered by the constitution "to coin money and regulate the value thereof." All the money we now have was coined by authority of Congress; but, strange to say, as soon as it is coined it goes into the hands of bankers, loan agents and others whom Congress permits to lend it to the rest of us and charge exorbitant fees for the service. The use of money is quite as important and necessary as the use of postage stamps; why not get it to the people as directly and as cheaply? Money, like stamps, is made for the use, the convenience of the people. It is not made to be trafficked in like cotton or nails. Once establish the correct theory concerning the use of money—that its functions are altogether of a public nature, it follows that the public must provide all the money needed by the people; and when we have gone that far, we all see that the people are entitled to its use at cost—just as we are entitled to the use of transportation facilities.

And how much does it cost to issue money? Go ask any well-established loan agency, one that is doing a large and successful business, and you will learn that 1 per cent. of the amount of the loans negotiated pays all expenses of doing the work. If a private business does not cost more than that, why should it cost a public business doing the same work any more? It will be found that money can be prepared and issued at a maximum cost of considerably less than 1 per cent. Then why not adopt that plan? This will not interfere in the least with the present ownership of money, nor will it in any manner or to any extent interfere with existing contracts. It will simply be the inauguration of a new and better system by the people in their own interest, as they have a perfect right to do; they will borrow money from themselves—through their agent, the general government—pay their debts and save their homes. Business will go on as it did before, and when men cannot lend their money at paying rates of interest, they will employ labor in the prosecution of productive industry, thus employing and aiding poor people instead of casting them off and impoverishing them as now.

GAMBLING IN GOLD.

Nothing has occurred recently which more plainly shows the inadequacy of our financial system than the application of two business firms to the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coin for gold bars to export and the Secretary's refusal to grant the request. The request came from business men, and like requests have been made many times before and never but once refused. What particular object the dealers had in view is not stated, but the ground of refusal is that it has become common for persons to gamble in gold. It is known that all foreign gold coins pass only by weight at London—the great money center of the world. In weighing a large quantity of coin, if the pieces be short in weight from abrasion, even though it be but a trifle, a mere hair's weight to each piece, in the aggregate it may amount to a good deal. This margin is a tempting bait to men whose transactions are large enough to make it profitable to save it. A million dollars, paid in gold twenty-dollar pieces each short 5 cents in weight, would fall short \$2,500 if full weight be required, as it is required at London for all of Great Britain. If each piece be light only 1 cent, that would amount to \$500 in the aggregate.

In order to see the unsoundness of such a system, let it be supposed that Mr. A owes a million dollars, payable in London, and he offers payment in light-weight coin which the Londoner forgets to weigh but received at its face weight and value. No person is the wiser, no person loses a farthing, nobody is injured, even though the coin actually be short \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$5,000 by weight.

It is time that our government is learning that men are gambling in gold, and it is time that our officers of the Treasury are declining to accommodate the gamblers. A man may have a large amount of coin collected to pay a debt which he owes in a foreign country; he takes the coin to the mint and purchases gold bars with it; he gains while the government loses the difference between the face value and the weight value of the coins. And further, if from any cause the rate of exchange between the two countries is largely against us, the difference, on a large amount of money would pay a gambler well for his play. Under the operation of a proper system of finance, men could play no games with the people's money.

THE HOUSE MANIFESTO.

Address of the People's Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

To the People of the State of Kansas:

Having closed our work in the Legislature, we, through our duly appointed committee, submit the result of our labors to your consideration, firmly convinced that it will receive your approval. The Legislature met January 13th, as provided by law. Hon. P. P. Elder was unanimously elected Speaker. The committees were at once appointed and the House proceeded to business on the second day thereafter, with a celerity hitherto unknown in the history of this state, and were at work two days earlier than any prior Legislature. The Senate, elected two years ago last fall with two or three exceptions, was opposed to our party, and the platform upon which we were elected. The Governor and executive departments of the state, with the exception of the attorney general, were also in opposition to us. No effort was spared by our opponents to divide and disorganize our party. We were told that the farmers could not and would not stick together. The daily press, not only here in Topeka, but all over the state, with two honorable exceptions, were opposed to us.

The first matter of importance was the election of state printer. The People's candidate, E. H. Snow, of Ottawa, was elected on joint ballot, receiving 101 votes. For years Mr. Snow has been advocating our principles, and was and is in full sympathy with our demands. The People's party in conference, after hearing the claims of all candidates presented, decided on W. A. Peffer, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, a man who largely contributed to the success of our party, and he was elected to the high office of United States Senator, to succeed John J. Ingalls, without a break in our ranks. The result itself was worth all the effort of our party last fall, as it marks a new era in the politics of this state and indicates the grand success of the party in the nation in 1892.

The schooled Republican politicians of the nation were gathered in Topeka, and our footsteps were dogged by "hired Hessians" at every turn, with offers of pelf and political honors, but without effect. We point to this with pride, as demonstrating that the chosen Representatives of the People's party have proven the falsehood of the rule of the ring politician "That every man has his price."

We found upon our statute books a large number of laws creating boards of commissioners, state agents, etc., which seemed to have been placed there for the express purpose of providing places for favorites, rather than for any benefit to the state; but we have found it impossible to repeal these laws with the Senate and executive department making a bitter fight against abolishing these sinecures.

An attempt was made on the part of the House in good faith, and without any attempt to cripple any state institution, penal, charitable or educational, to reduce the expenses to something like an equality with the earnings of the average citizen of Kansas. This attempt was met by the Senate with an absolute refusal to consider any proposition which reduced the wages or salaries of employees of state institutions which were under Republican management. We present hereafter a comparison of appropriations made two years ago and the appropriations made this session. The Senate insisted on higher appropriations except in the proposition to appropriate \$60,000 for the relief of the people in the western part of the state who were suffering from the severe drought of last year, and an appropriation of \$115,000 to provide for the destitute insane who have been for years past confined in the county jails in this state. The People's party of the House originated and passed the bill appropriating \$60,000 for the relief of the western farmers of this state, which was defeated by the Senate. We have not forgotten that in the drought in eastern Kansas in 1880, that several northern state Legislatures appropriated large sums of money for the relief of the people—but when the People's party passed the bill in the House for the purpose of relieving western Kansas from a similar infliction—the Senate discovered that all such legislation was unconstitutional. By amendment insisted upon by the Senate, the different counties in the western part of the state were made responsible for the distribution of seed grain sent to them and the price thereof must be returned to the state treasury, while the recipients in the eastern part of the state of the bounties extended to them in 1880 refused, through their Republican Representatives and Senators, to assist one dollar in the relief of suffering in western Kansas.

The Legislature of this session has not resulted in what we desired to accomplish, nor in what the people would have had the right to expect from us had we been in power in all the branches of the state government.

By and with the aid of the Senate 473 acts were passed and will become laws upon our statute books, among the most important of which are, prohibiting alien ownership of land in Kansas and providing for the sale of all lands owned by aliens acquired after the date of this act in from three to six years time, or upon the death of aliens holding previous to the enactment of this law.

The following House bills were concurred in by the Senate, and are now a part of the laws of the state:

To authorize the sale of alcohol by wholesale druggists and dealers in photographers' supplies, and for other purposes.

Apportioning the state of Kansas into Senatorial and Representative districts.

An act to abolish survivorship in joint tenancy.

An act to establish an experimental station at the State University of Kansas, to

promote and conduct experiments for the destruction of chinch bugs by contagion or infection, and making an appropriation therefor.

Requiring moneys coming into the hands of county treasurers in certain counties to be deposited in banks.

For the continuance and maintenance of forestry stations.

Act constituting eight hours a day's work for all workmen employed by the state, county, city or townships.

An act to regulate warehouses, the inspection, grading, weighing and handling of grain.

An act relating to the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes in such counties as shall adopt the provisions of this act.

Joint resolution recommending the calling of a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution of the state of Kansas.

An act prohibiting combinations to prevent competition among persons engaged in buying or selling live stock, and to provide penalties therefor.

The House committee on banks and banking prepared a bill regulating and controlling all banks within the state of Kansas, and submitted it, not only to the leading bankers of Kansas, but of the west. The Senate had also prepared a bill regulating the banks of Kansas, but the House substituted for it the House committee banking bill, and it was passed by an almost unanimous vote of the House and by a large majority in the Senate. This bill will put an end to the era of "wild cat" banking in Kansas.

The following are some important bills that passed our House, but were defeated by the Senate:

After a careful examination the House adopted the Iowa schedule of freights and fares, increasing them, however, nearly 20 per cent. above the Iowa railroad rates, which was an average reduction of present Kansas rates of 13 per cent. This bill also provided that no more should be charged for a short haul than for a long one. It also provided for election of railroad commissioners by direct vote of the people, with power to change freight rates as conditions required. The Republican Senate refused to even consider this bill. The present railroad commissioners used their influence against the consideration of the bill, and showed that they were opposed to the people and were the mere employees of corporations. On no subject that came before us was as persistent a fight made as on this transportation question. Every railroad attorney in the state was present, in addition to the railroad officials, and in order to show a spirit of fairness they were all allowed to come before the committee on railroads and show why freight rates should not be reduced. All the evidence was sifted, and after weeks of hard labor by the committee the bill was formulated and presented to the House. The Republican minority fought the bill with all the weapons of parliamentary law, the oft repeated tale of widows and orphans owning the watered stock on which western producers and consumers are made to pay tribute were rehearsed, but our lines did not waver and we sent it over to the Senate. This bill was introduced into the House on February 13 and referred to the committee of the whole. Owing to the fact that the original bill got lost in the safe of the Republican state printer, it was February 26 before this bill passed the House, but no effort was made to consider it in the Senate, in spite of the fact that eighteen days intervened before adjournment.

Bills were also passed by the House reducing fares on railroads to 2½ cents per mile, and prohibiting the issuing of free passes, and compelling railroads to furnish freight cars on five days notice. The Senate refused to even consider this measure.

The House also passed a bill that, had it become a law, would have driven unscrupulous Shylocks who are robbing the people by a usurious interest of from 25 to 100 per cent. per annum out of the state, or forced them to become honest, law abiding citizens, by loaning their money at a legal rate of 10 per cent. The bill provided for forfeiture of both principal and interest in case of usury, and is nearly a copy of the New York laws on this subject. The Senate judiciary committee killed this bill on the ground that it would drive capital out of the state, thereby admitting there is no penalty on the statute books of the state, and that the borrower is wholly at the mercy of the lender.

We passed an equity or redemption bill, giving to the mortgagor two years to redeem his home after foreclosure, making the property encumbered satisfy the mortgage and no personal judgment. It reduced the cost of foreclosure, and would have acted as a stay law to existing contracts for two years at least. Governor Humphrey, in his famous "Gath" interview, said that one firm of lawyers alone had 15,000 foreclosures. It was to relieve this class of our state citizens in danger of losing their homes that the bill was passed, besides, with such a law on the statute books of every other state in the union, with one exception, we thought that Kansas homes should have equal protection with those of other states. The promise of such a law has been made for at least eight years by the Republican party represented by the Senate, yet in the face of these facts the Senate amended the bill in every conceivable way that would hamper and kill its object, and then attached a clause that it should not apply to mortgages already given. They sent it back to us; we struck off the amendment, we repassed the bill, sent it back to the Senate, which refused to receive it on account of Senatorial dignity, claiming it was outside the rules, and the groans of the oppressed must not be heeded at the expense of Senatorial dignity. The bill setting aside a sale on account of an inadequate price and repealing the waiver of appraisal was introduced and passed in the Senate early in the session and was known as the Mohler bill. It came

down to the House, but before it could be reached on the calendar, the Senate changed its mind, from just what influence we are unable to state, recalled it and made it a special order for April 1st, virtually killing the bill, and making relief an April fool for every poor mortgaged farmer and laborer in the state. It was a good bill and would have protected our homes. A similar bill was introduced and passed in the House, and we sent it over to the Senate and it died on their calendar, the change of heart they experienced when they withdrew their bill from the House having never left them.

We also passed a law compelling the original mortgage to be brought into court in foreclosures instead of a copy, as is being done now. Hundreds of foreclosures have been made all over the state with copies that will cause litigation for years and insecure titles. Two judges have decided that under the old law this must be done, but the supreme court has never passed on the question, and in order to give immediate relief a bill was introduced and passed in the House, but it gave up its life in the Senate. The House also passed a bill making silver dollars and half dollars legal tender for all debts contracted in the state and declaring gold contracts null and void. This bill was bitterly opposed by the Republicans in the House on the theory that it would ruin our credit and drive capital out of our state, and the Senate refused to even consider it at all.

We passed an assessment bill that would compel those persons who have been in the habit of concealing their notes and allowing the honest people and farmers of this state to pay their share of the taxes and was a search warrant that would cause all taxable property to be listed. It failed to go on the statute book from a death stroke by the Senate. For the purity of the ballot we passed the law that has given such general satisfaction wherever tried, known as the Australian ballot bill, not only of our own platform but of the Republicans also. It went over to the Senate early in the session, but expired on the calendar. If the House had killed it we would have been charged with being unfriendly to a free ballot. As it is we wish to be charitable and let the people judge as to their motive.

We appropriated \$50,000 for the world's fair at Chicago, in 1893, and provided that there should be five commissioners, to be elected as follows: two by the Senate, two by the House, and one by the Democrats of the House; this we considered a fair distribution of managers, as the Republicans cast 116,000 votes, People's party 103,000 and the Democrats about 60,000, but the Senate said we must have three out of five or else Kansas will have to stay at home. The Senate passed a bill which had attached to it a complete revision of the state board of agriculture of Kansas, and which provided for the election of said board as a state officer. The secretary was to be made a member of the board of commissioners of the Columbian exposition. Under the theory that such secretary should be a member of said board, the Senate absolutely refused to consider any world's fair appropriation which did not have the reorganization of the state board of agriculture as a condition thereof. Until 11 o'clock the night before adjournment, when no quorum was in the House, no bill ever passed the Senate, or was ever considered in the Senate, which did not have those provisions attached.

The following, in addition to the above, are some of the important bills passed by the House, which the Senate refused to pass:

An act prescribing penalties for accepting bribes.

Act to abolish the corrupt use of money and corrupt acts at elections.

Relating to continuances in district courts.

Prohibiting railroad companies from employing or using private armed detective forces during railroad strikes or other disturbances arising between such railroad companies and their employees, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Relating to the redemption of lands sold for taxes, and amendatory to tax law of 1876, chapter 43 of laws of 1879, and reducing interest on the same to 10 per cent.

Act with reference to the verdict of juries and to amend section 286 of the code of civil procedure, being paragraph 4381 of the general statutes of 1885, doing away with special findings.

To protect counties, cities and townships against the illegal or fraudulent acts of their officers.

To prohibit subscription of stock or voting bonds for the construction of railroads.

To provide for the weekly payment of wages in lawful money of the United States.

To amend section 8, chapter 93, session laws of 1871, being an act entitled "An act to establish an insurance department in the state of Kansas, and to regulate the companies doing business therein," and to compel the payment of policies in full or the rebuilding of destroyed property.

The attempt to rearrange and change the fees and salaries of county officers in the state resulted in the passage of two bills, one by each house, and the inability to agree. Owing to the conflicting interests at stake in the different counties of this state, the House, through its members of the conference committee, agreed that each county should arrange and suggest to the committee the amount to be paid to each county officer, and after such report had been made to the committee and the conference committee had agreed to accept it and had reported the same to the two houses, the House promptly passed the conference committee bill, but the Senate refused to join therein, and the measure did not become a law.

To provide for an inspector of hogs and cattle offered for sale at the stock yards located within the county of Wyandotte,

defining his duties and tenure of office, and removing all restrictions in trade of dead hogs and cattle therein.

Limiting the power of counties, townships and cities to borrow money and create indebtedness.

To prohibit private banks from doing business in any other than the individual names of the proprietors, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

To prohibit counties, townships and cities from voting aid except for buildings, bridges and school houses.

To destroy election returns after the expiration of five years.

Conferring upon women the right to vote and hold office.

Act for the prevention of lotteries.

Act to abolish the state board of pardons.

An act to amend the code of civil procedure. This would have reduced the work of the Supreme court one-half.

To punish drunkenness in public offices by forfeiture of office.

Regulating the discharge of corporation employees, to prevent blacklisting of railroad employees, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof.

To provide joint rates over connecting lines of railroad in Kansas.

To authorize county treasurers of counties having less than 25,000 inhabitants to deposit public moneys in a bank or banks in the counties, and to repeal chapter 189 of the laws of 1889.

To provide for a uniform series of school books by publication or otherwise, and for the distribution thereof, repealing any acts or portions thereof in conflict with this act. This bill, so manifestly just and proper and in the interest of the people, the Senate refused to pass.

The appropriation for the next two years, while thousands of dollars lower than in the years past, has been swelled by necessary investigations and by the impeachment of one of the Republican district judges of the state. It became the duty of the present House, forced upon it by Republicans living in the thirty-second judicial district, to investigate charges of drunkenness, fraud, etc., preferred against Judge Theo. Boklin. The investigation resulted in the preferment of articles of impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. After the impeachment had been ordered by the House, we attempted to follow the recommendations of the Republican revision committee of the Senate to abolish the district in the judicial apportionment in Kansas, and at the same time relieve the state from the expense of the impeachment trial, and the bill was passed through the house abolishing the thirty-second judicial district. The Senate refused to even consider the bill, which would have saved the enormous expense of impeachment, and immediately organized as a court of impeachment. The expenses of the investigation and the impeachment simply increases the regular appropriation of the two years. In addition, the House commenced investigation of the construction of the state capitol, where over \$2,500,000 has already been expended, and at the time of adjournment discovered that the end was not reached and that further investigation should be made, and the expense of such investigation can also be added to the list of regular appropriations. This report will be printed.

The notorious Coffeyville explosion of two years ago came prominently before this Legislature, and a legislative committee composed jointly of Senators and Representatives was appointed to examine into the facts relating to such explosion, and that investigation is yet incomplete, but the expense can be added to the legitimate regular expense of the biennial period.

The regular appropriations under Republican rule for the two years ending June 30, 1891, was about \$3,250,000, then add deficiencies amounting to nearly \$350,000, and their expense is \$3,600,000. The appropriations made by the present Legislature, including the deficiencies made by the Legislature of 1889, amount to \$2,600,000, a saving of a million dollars in current expenses. They also include the expense of this Legislature, and carefully estimated current expenses of the Legislature of 1893, and the payment of all bills to June 30, 1893, the Legislature of 1889 left as a debt against the state of Kansas, the payment of salaries and expenses to every board connected with every state, charitable, educational and penal institution; it also failed to provide for the payment of sheriffs taking prisoners to the penitentiary, also the payment of sugar bounty provided for under the law passed by the Legislature of that year; also for the payment of expenses for providing for the destitute insane of the state; it also lacked nearly \$80,000 of providing for the state printer and for the state fish commissioner and numerous other items, aggregating a grand sum total of about \$350,000. All of these bills, so far as they have come to the attention of this Legislature, have been provided for and paid by the People's party in the House. The only serious difficulty which has been compromised by the House was one in which the Senate demanded that the House should make an appropriation to provide for the expenses of the Senate revision committee, provided for two years ago under Senate resolution. By consent of the House at that time an appropriation of \$1,500 was made to pay the expenses of the same. This House refused to pay the expenses of that committee exceeding the \$1,500, unless itemized statements were filed with Auditor of State. After a struggle lasting nearly a week the House forced the revision committee to file their bill. That bill is herewith included, item by item. These items it will be understood were

in case of a fixed appropriation and made in violation of the law by Senators of the state of Kansas, which law provided for their imprisonment in the penitentiary in case they exceeded the appropriation. The House finally passed the bill which left these gentlemen free.

The value of the work done by the Senate revision committee is submitted to the people of the State of Kansas, and in connection with the declaration of the most prominent attorneys in the city of Topeka that their work could have been reasonably done at an expense of \$500.

F. P. Harkness, 187 days service.....	\$ 561.00
clerk hire for com'ttee.....	1,150.00
M. C. Kelley, 187 days service.....	561.00
O. H. Kimball, 187 days service.....	561.00
Joel Moody, 187 days service.....	561.00
T. B. Murdock, 187 days service.....	561.00
F. P. Harkness, clerk hire for com'ttee.....	72.00
O. H. Kimball, 24 days service.....	72.00
" 17 days service.....	51.00
" 4 days service.....	12.00
" 430 miles at 15 cents.....	64.50
" 34 days service.....	102.00
Joel Moody, 34 days service.....	102.00
" 24 days service.....	72.00
" 17 days service.....	51.00
" 4 days service.....	12.00
" 202 miles at 15 cents.....	43.00
M. C. Kelley, 17 days service.....	51.00
" 4 days service.....	12.00
" 378 miles at 15 cents.....	56.70
" 34 days service.....	102.00
" 24 days service.....	72.00
T. B. Murdock, 13 days service.....	39.00
" 23 days service.....	69.00
" 11 days service.....	33.00
" 11 days service.....	33.00
" 17 days service.....	51.00
" 4 days service.....	12.00
" 272 miles at 15 cents.....	40.80
F. P. Harkness, 34 days service.....	102.00
" 41 days service.....	123.00
" 4 days service.....	12.00
" 200 miles at 15 cents.....	30.00

There is no evidence to show that they employed any clerk other than one of their number, Senator F. P. Harkness. Not a single measure reported by this committee ever became a law, except one which was so badly mutilated that its authors could not recognize it.

As a comparison of economy between the two houses, we submit the fact that the Senate, with forty members, had 118 employees on its pay-roll, while the House, with a membership of 125, had only eighty-two; making a difference of \$129 per day in the cost of running the two houses.

In closing, we can safely say in refutation of the charges made by our political enemies and given such wide circulation, that we did not consider or pass a single bill that could in any way directly or indirectly disturb the relation of debtor and creditor, or jeopardize the collection of debts, or to repudiate any honest obligation, and with this brief and careful summary of only a few of the important measures considered and passed by the People's House of Representatives, during the thirtieth session of the Kansas Legislature, with the action taken thereon by the Republican Senate, we know that we can safely say to every business interest in the state of Kansas, that we have tried to carefully guard and protect the same in the interests of the people of our state, and that they will not fail to see how unfortunate it was, and in future will be, to have a Republican Senate whose only business object was to obstruct honest legislation in the interest of the people of this state and to checkmate the action of the people's chosen representatives, and we commend this review to the honest consideration of our people and a candid world.

The above address is signed by Hon. P. P. Elder, Speaker of the House, and chairmen of the following committees: Wm. Rogers, Ways and Means; J. S. Doolittle, Judiciary; David Shull, Legislative Apportionment; A. M. Campbell, Railroads; A. A. Newman, Municipal Corporations; C. R. Cleveland, Engrossed Bills; M. A. Coburn, Federal Relations; W. Doty, Banks and Banking; Levi Dumbauld, Elections; A. H. Lupter, Education; John Bryden, Live Stock.

Senator Blair has accepted the appointment of Minister to China.

Mr. Prime, the crop expert, says that February and March have proved excellent months for the growing wheat crop throughout the entire wheat belt, with not a single case of winter-killing. The presence of the Hessian fly, however, is still admitted, and considerable anxiety and solicitude is manifested with regard to its final outcome.

We are in receipt of a lengthy communication from Edwin Snyder, the Alliance live stock agent of the American Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City, which is a statement of their case and status of their fight with the livestock exchanges. Most of these facts have already been given to our readers. Regarding the present status of their case, he says: "Our case is in the Appellate court of Illinois. It is hoped to get it through the Supreme court in a few months. At Omaha we are running as usual, under an injunction. At Kansas City we are restored to the markets under a truce between our attorneys and the attorneys of the exchange. We will keep our members posted as to the progress of the various suits, and under any and all circumstances their interests will be protected."

Horticulture.

KANSAS FRUIT MANUAL.

As Prepared and Published by the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

THE PEAR.

The pear is recognized and appreciated by the masses as one of the most luscious of all the classes brought under cultivation, and at the same time the most difficult and uncertain to grow in a large portion of the State. Such has been the uncertainty that few people have the needed confidence to plant more than a few trees, and, to use a common phrase, "chance it." This lack of confidence too often leads to neglect, which in many instances becomes the prime cause of ultimate failure. That this fruit may be successfully grown in quite a large portion of Kansas, is beyond a doubt. Some localities are far better adapted to its culture than others, and the same may be truly said of all classes of fruit now being cultivated in the State.

Site.—It should be selected near by the dwellings—other requisites being present—for the convenience of giving proper care in culture, protection, and handling the fruit.

Elevation.—The highest locations are the most desirable, as affording the facilities of drainage and necessary circulation of air, and an escape from disastrous spring frosts, as the tree is naturally an early bloomer.

Slope.—Avoid a southern or western slope; all others are preferable, and an eastern the best.

Soil.—This subject naturally divides itself into a selection between the two classes of trees, known as "standards" and "dwarfs." We will consider the first class, viz., "standards." These are trees grown by propagating the pear clone or bud on the pear root. It thrives best on a sandy or reddish shale land, having an open, porous subsoil to a great depth, for the reason that the pear roots naturally descend into the lower strata, and are most healthy in a well-drained surface and subsoil—conditions always present in soils of the above characterization. Under such conditions the elaboration of food is natural; the deposits are made at the proper season, and mature into a character of ripeness capable of resisting attacks of disease, of enduring drouths, and the extremes of heat and cold. With trees thus located there can be no questioning the character of the fruit product or longevity of the tree. The second class, viz., "dwarfs," are trees produced by budding the pear onto the quince stock. The roots are of a fibrous character, and take kindly to a loamy soil with a clay subsoil, or even a general clay land; and the larger portion of the soil formation in the State is of this character. Hence the dwarf is the safer class to use for general planting, except on deep, sandy soil.

Drainage.—Ample drainage of both surface and subsoil is one of the indispensable requisites to a successful pear culture, and an orchard will not thrive, or even live, for any length of time on land saturated with or which retains a surplus of water.

Shelters or Wind-breaks.—These are as important to a success with the pear as the apple orchard, and should be constructed of low-growing trees, on the south, west and north sides. A single row, with the trees six feet apart, is sufficient, excepting for exposed localities on open prairies, where there should be two rows six feet apart, and the trees in one row alternating with those of the other. As the pear is seldom planted in large numbers in Kansas, in the absence of other shelter it will be found convenient and advantageous to set them alternately in rows of an apple or peach orchard, running north and south. This method will secure both shelter and a partial shade from the noonday sun, which is to some extent the inducing agent to the development of "blight."

Preparation of Land before Planting.—All land designed for pear trees, either "standard" or "dwarf," should be well tilled and the subsoil deeply stirred. The system practiced in the most successful pear-growing regions of the United States is trenching. But the average planter would prefer to do without pears rather than to adopt such an expensive method. Therefore, as a substitute which in a measure will help to succeed, the land can

be stirred twelve to fifteen inches in depth by running the plow twice in the same furrow, turning the land first from and then twice to the line for the row of trees. This will raise the surface into a ridge on which to plant the trees, and both deep tillage and drainage will thus be secured.

Laying Off the Land.—The system generally employed for an apple orchard is recommended for the pear. [See "Kansas Fruit Manual," in KANSAS FARMER, February 25, 1891.]

Selecting Trees.—One-year-old trees are preferable, though they cost the price of older ones. They should be stocky and vigorously grown, and well supplied with fibrous roots. The top should be cut back to within one foot of the collar, at the time of planting. This will secure the formation of low heads, which is of more importance with this fruit than any other. When the roots lack fibrous growth, which is quite common with standard trees, lateral roots should be encouraged by the "lipping process," which is performed with a sharp knife, by cutting through the bark into the wood at intervals along the naked roots, upward. A callous will soon form at such points, and vigorous roots will push out.

Planting.—The methods employed in planting the apple tree are equally safe with a pear tree, with one exception, viz.: Pear trees should under no circumstances, be set in the fall, as such seldom survive the ordeal of a Kansas winter.

Distance.—"Standards" should be set fifteen feet and "dwarfs" ten feet apart each way. If both classes are used on the same piece of land, set the "standards" twenty feet apart in the row, and rows fifteen feet apart, and alternate with "dwarfs" in the row.

Cultivation.—Pear trees should have the same care in culture as an apple tree; and as soon as they begin to fruit the land should be seeded to red clover. This should be cut each season and thrown around the trees for a mulch. Whenever they lack a proper vigor in growth, apply to each tree from one-half to a bushel of well-rotted stable manure every third or fourth year in the fall or winter, or an annual dressing of the land around each tree of one-fourth bushel of unleached wood ashes. From the results of experience in some localities it is evident that more pear trees have failed from a stunt produced by starvation than from all other causes.

Pruning.—Pear trees should have only such pruning as is needed to produce symmetrically-formed heads, and still sufficiently dense to shade the trunk and branches at all times. The "shortening-in" system should be applied the latter part of June each year, and the terminal growth of all central shoots "pinched off," for the purpose of checking and hardening the wood, and all interlocking and crowding growth removed from the center of the head.

HANDLING THE FRUIT.

Necessary Tools—Ladders.—The common folding step-ladder is the most useful form for gathering the fruit.

Baskets.—The splint half-bushel basket, with an adjustable bail, is one of the best for picking.

Crates.—The one-third bushel size commonly used for shipping peaches is well suited for shipping the pear. They are cheap, and easily handled.

Time to Gather.—To determine the best condition of the fruit for picking is quite difficult to explain. Such knowledge must largely come from experience. The size and color are no reliable index as a rule, as some sorts are always green-looking upon the tree, while others put on a beautiful red cheek long before ripe. The practice adopted with some growers is to gather as soon as the seeds are brown; with some varieties one-half of their richness will be lost by so doing. Other varieties require picking while they appear to be green, and even unripe, to secure their highest quality and to prevent a rotting at the core. The appearance at the proper time is peculiar to each sort, and cannot be described understandingly. It is safe, however, to gather the fruit whenever the stem will separate readily from the branch by turning it out of a natural position. It is then in best condition for gathering, and has attained its highest excellence.

Picking.—The fruit should be gathered carefully, avoiding chafing or breaking of the skin, and placed (not dropped) in small baskets lined with paper. Care should be given to preserve the stems whole, espe-

cially of all such as are intended for market.

Sorting.—The baskets containing the fruit are taken from the orchard to a sorting-room, and there graded into first and second class, and culls, according to size, appearance and soundness, and if intended for shipping, packed at once into crates, branded with grade and the name of grower, and sent to destination before the fruit has become the least mellowed. If for home market, shelves not over three feet wide and four inches deep, lined with soft paper, are preferable. In these place the fruit, not more than two layers deep, and cover with paper. Darken the room, and close it against any sudden changes in temperature. They should be examined every few days, and all such as begin to show a yellow color sorted out, packed in nine-pound grape baskets lined with merchants' tissue paper, covered with same, and sent to market. Such small packages, neatly put up, sell readily for family dessert purposes, at high prices. The culls can be disposed of for canning or preserves. As not all of the crop, even of the same variety, will become fit for picking at once, the trees must be run over several times before the entire crop is gathered. This is an advantage to the grower, as it will enable him to handle the crop without loss if carefully managed, as well as to take advantage of the market. Winter varieties should remain on the trees until in danger of frosts, then gathered, and all sound fruit carefully packed in close shallow boxes, lined with soft paper, and placed in a cool, darkened room, safe from freezing. They should be examined occasionally, and softening specimens carefully removed, but not otherwise disturbed until the time for marketing; then brought into a moderately warm room to mellow, care being taken to keep them closely guarded from exposure to light and air, or they will soon wilt, and never properly color or attain to good eating condition.

Fruit-Room.—Such an apartment is an indispensable requisite in handling a crop of pears, and such a convenience should be provided for on every farm where fruit is grown even in quantity only for family use. It should be constructed with adjustable shelves, and tables properly arranged for the various fruits of the season, and to avoid any taint from impure air or decaying fruit, and that it may be darkened when not occupied, and, as recommended for apples, kept at a low temperature. Absolute neatness should be maintained at all times in a fruit-room to preserve the delicious qualities and the delicate aroma peculiar to many sorts of fruit, which gives to them that delicate flavor so gratifying to the taste.

Diseases.—"Blight" is the only disease which is fatal to the tree—in fact, is the main hindrance to success, and the cause of failure. As to its cause, the opinions of the ablest men have differed, but recent investigations by most skillful observers, aided by powerful microscopes, have led to the belief that a species of parasitic plants—a low order of vegetable organism—is the direct agency. But what are the conditions congenial to its development and continued action, is not fully established; nor have any reliable specific remedies or means of prevention been discovered.

Insects.—The pear tree has no seriously injurious enemies among the insect tribe. A few of the defoliators, as the fall webworm and handmaid moth, attack it. Its fruit, however, is subject to the depredations of the codling moth, apple curculio, plum curculio, and tree cricket. The ravages of the last named are most seriously damaging, attacking and destroying the finest specimens to such an extent in some orchards as to reduce the marketable product materially.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

The "Voted Fruit List," showing the

Injuries to HORSES or any animals

QUICKLY CURED BY

Phénol Sodique

Veterinarians, Farmers, Stock Raisers and Horsemen will find it wonderfully efficacious for wounds, cuts, abrasions, scratches, sores.

It has no equal, and should be always at hand.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia.

varieties, arranged in the order of preference, by districts, is as follows:

Northern District.—Early—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Summer Doyenne, Clapp's Favorite, Osband's Summer. Medium—Seckel, Angouleme, Sheldon, Howell. Late—Vicar, Lawrence, Winter Nellis.

Central District.—Early—Summer Doyenne, Osband's Summer, Clapp's Favorite, Early Harvest, Rostelzer. Medium—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Kreffer. Late—Vicar, Seckel, Winter Nellis, Lawrence, Easter Buerre.

Southern District.—Early—Early Harvest, Osband's Summer, Madeleine, Summer Doyenne, Seedless. Medium—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Clapp's Favorite, Howell. Late—Vicar, Lawrence, Angouleme, Winter Nellis, Sheldon.

[For counties embraced in "Kansas Fruit Districts," see "Kansas Fruit Manual" in KANSAS FARMER, March 18, 1891.]

THE PLUM AND APRICOT.

These desirable fruits have not been extensively planted in the State, because of the damaging attacks of the curculio (worm in the fruit), yet some facts have been gathered from observation and the experience of planters which encourage the hope that reasonable success may attend future efforts in their culture. Two classes have been used, viz.: those of a foreign origin and their offspring, and those of native origin, which differ much in their characters.

The trees of the foreign class are not so hardy, productive or long lived as our natives, and while the fruit is vastly superior, their planting cannot be advised for extensive orchards.

There are some of the native class which are quite successful, and of which it is quite safe to plant. The trees are hardy, and produce crops of good fruit, which is less injured by the curculio.

Site.—The best is a location where fowls frequent the most, as they are a great help in the work of destroying insects, and especially the curculio, which passes from the fallen fruit into the ground.

Elevation.—This is not an important point in the culture of the plum, only as it often furnishes the most desirable soil, which is more generally found on high prairie land.

Slope.—No material advantage is found in different slopes.

Soil.—The foreign class requires a rich, moist soil, underlaid with a stiff clay, which is found more generally on our uplands. The native class thrives best on a sandy surface and subsoil, largely found on bottom land, and such locations generally produce abundant crops.

Drainage.—Good drainage of the surface and subsoil is desirable, and may produce a success on our uplands equal to that of the bottoms.

Wind-breaks.—The fruits are generally planted near or among other trees, and in such locations need no wind-breaks. In open grounds it is as essential as for other fruits.

Time for Planting.—Spring is undoubtedly the best time, and those planters who live within a reasonable distance of a reliable nursery had better obtain the trees in the spring, as there is too much loss in most cases in "heeling in" when procured in the autumn.

Distance to Plant.—The plum tree does best where closely planted—twelve to fifteen feet is recommended. It is claimed by some, and evidently sustained by observation, that different varieties should be planted in nearness to each other, as those naturally weak in the fertilizing element will be benefited by the stronger ones.

Preparation and Laying-off of the Ground.—This should be the same as

recommended for other classes of orchard fruits.

Selecting Trees.—In all cases these fruits thrive best when worked on their own roots. The native sorts may be used when worked on the peach root, but should be set deep to secure rooting from the graft.

Planting.—The recommendations given for other orchard trees are safe to follow with these fruits, excepting in "puddling" the roots, which should never be dipped in a clay mud, but simply wet with water.

Mulching.—This is generally to be recommended, using any old hay or straw.

Cultivation.—Cultivate until the tree attains a bearing size, after which it is more productive if let alone. Late fall and early spring culture might aid in the destruction of the curculio.

Picking.—Pick before fully ripe, and as they ripen unevenly, the trees will have to be run over several times.

Packing.—Pack in small grape baskets, which are more suitable than peach boxes.

Marketing.—There has always been a home market for all grown in Kansas. Should be handled same as peaches and cherries.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

Northern District.—Plums—Wild Goose, Miner, Lombard, Damson, Weaver. Apricots—Moorpark, Breda, Early Golden, Royal, Russian named variety.

Central District.—Plums—Wild Goose, Miner, Sand, Damson, Lombard, Chickasaw, Weaver. Apricots—Russian, Moorpark, Early Golden, Breda, Royal.

Southern District.—Plums—Wild Goose, Miner, Chickasaw, Weaver, Blue Damson. Apricots—Moorpark, Breda, Early Golden, Roman.

Insects on Fruit Trees.

At this season of the year the subject of insect pests and fungus diseases of vines and trees is a live issue and is being discussed at the meetings of farmers all over the United States. Experience has fully proven that the cheapest and easiest method of ridding trees and vines of these pests is by spraying with insecticides. Hence pumps and outfits for this purpose become as necessary to the fruit farmer as his plow or cultivator. The Field Force Pump Co., Lockport, N. Y., manufacture a full line of spraying outfits and machinery, including a very superior Knapsack Sprayer. They have recently published a new catalogue containing valuable formulas and recipes, which will be sent free on application. It has been authoritatively stated by the Director of one of our State Agricultural colleges that by using Field's Spraying Outfit the cost per tree for spraying was from 2 to 5 cents, while the estimated gain was from \$2.50 to \$4 per tree. Purchase an outfit and be ready for the enemy when he appears.

For three years or more the United States Department of Agriculture has been engaged in the investigation of grape diseases, the object being to discover, if possible, cheap, practical, and efficient remedies for such troubles as downy and powdery mildew, black rot, anthracnose, etc. A means of preventing all of these diseases have been discovered and now thousands of grape-growers all over the country are saving crops which a few years ago were totally lost. Farmers' Bulletin No. 4, which will soon be issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, gives full directions for treating these diseases. It also describes the diseases in such a way that any grape-grower will be able to recognize them, and closes with full directions for manufacturing the remedies, and an estimate of the cost of the entire work.

What it Costs

Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities of life. Hood's Sarsaparilla commends itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar," and a bottle taken according to directions will average to last a month.

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

DO IT NOW! WHAT?

— WRITE TO —

F. W. BIRD & SON, East Walpole, Mass.

They will send you FREE, Samples and full descriptive Circulars that will Convince and Save you Money.



"Neponset" Water Proof Fabrics

Are Necessary to Every Farmer and Poultryman.

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

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA AND PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

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

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

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

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

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

O, SAY! I have seventy varieties of Small Fruits, new and old sorts. If you want plants, write for my price list. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.

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

20 Greenhouse Plants \$1

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

Alfalfa Seed

For sale. Car lots or less.

Also JERUSALEM CORN for sale.

R. J. Mefford, Seedsman, Garden City, Kas. Grower and Dealer.

Garden Seeds.

THE HARNDEN SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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

Forest Tree Seedlings!

Red Cedars, Fruit Trees and Plants. Largest stock, lowest prices. Mammoth Dewberry, luscious to the core—best berry for the prairies. Black Locust, Russian Mulberry, Tulip Tree, Box Elder, Ash, Elm, Walnut, Cottonwood, etc. I retail at wholesale prices. Save 60 per cent. and write for my Price Lists. GEO. O. HANFORD, Address Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

DAKOTA

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

SEEDS

GRAPE VINES

See other SMALL FRUITS. New Descriptive Catalogue Free. T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N. Y.

GRISWOLD'S SEED STORE.

Garden and Field Seeds and Planet Jr. Tools.

SWEET & IRISH. FLORISTS' SUPPLIES 140 S. 11th Street, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Seeds guaranteed to be fresh, pure, and true to name.

FRESH KANSAS SEEDS.

OUR NOVELTIES:—Jerusalem and Kansas White King Corn, Denver Market Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon.

OUR SPECIALTIES:—Alfalfa, Espersette and all other Grass Seeds, Kafir Corn, Milo Maize, Seed Corn, Millet and all other Field Seeds. Tree seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. In fact everything in the Seed line. Our Beautiful Catalogue mailed FREE on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kans.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE.

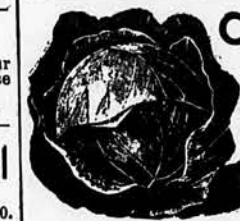
Send 4c. in stamps and we will send a packet of the great novelty, THE PERSIAN MONARCH MUSKMELON, the finest flavored melon grown.

Box B.

BOUK & HUPERT, Greenwood, Neb.

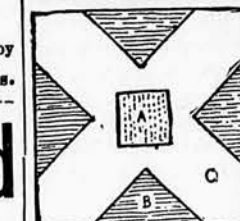
REID'S SMALL FRUITS, TREES, VINES, SEEDS, CRATES and BASKETS.

Everything for the fruit grower. Prices Low. Estimates Free. You save one half by seeing our list. NEW FRUITS a specialty. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. E. W. REID, Bridgeport, Ohio.



CURRIE'S ECLIPSE CABBAGE

Acknowledged by all growers of experience to be the BEST SECOND EARLY CABBAGE GROWN. Send 10 cents for a package of this excellent Cabbage and our BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of CHOICE FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS. Containing many RARE NOVELTIES of genuine merit in SEEDS and PLANTS, mailed FREE. CURRIE BROS., SEEDSMEN and FLORISTS, 108 Wisconsin St. and 312 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.



AN ELEGANT FLOWER BED FOR 25 Cts.

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

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

\$25 PAID IN PRIZES!

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

THE GOLDEN KING.

This is undoubtedly the finest and most profitable food that can be grown for hogs and cattle, and especially milch cows. Yields from forty to sixty tons per acre. Sure crop in dry seasons. Send 25 cents for package of seed and conditions.

LEAMING CORN—Ninety-day Yellow. at \$1.10 per bushel, sacked. A full stock of seeds constantly on hand. Address H. B. BASSLER, Manhattan, Kas.

100 TREES FREE BY MAIL

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

Strawberries

Michels Early, Bubbach, Warfield and 10 other leading varieties. Large stock of pure plants cheap. Raspberry and Blackberry plants leading varieties. Send bill of what you want. Will guarantee best value for your money. DAVID KNIGHT, Sawyer, Mich.

EVERGREENS

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES

50,000,000 trees for spring trade. No agents employed. All trees sold direct from the Nurseries. Send for our catalogue, mention this paper, and you will receive by return mail a valuable work, (How to Grow Evergreens), and a coupon good for 50 cents worth of Trees FREE.

Our Evergreen and Forest Trees are all grown from seed on our own grounds. Prices lower than the lowest. We send them by Mail and Express, prepaid. Address THE E. H. RICKER CO., Elgin, Nurseries, Elgin, Ill.

Established 1854. Incorporated 1885. 7th year.

The Veterinarian.

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

W. A. C., Hiawatha, Kas.—Your colt died of pyæmia, or blood poisoning, caused by the absorption of pus from the abscess in the foot. The abscess in the foot was very likely caused by a bruise on the sole. The discharge of pus from the nostrils, after death, came from abscesses formed in the lungs—a very common occurrence in such cases.

A. F. B., Conway Springs, Kas.—Your description of the case is not very clear, but as near as we are able to judge, from symptoms and post mortem lesions, the colt had an attack of rheumatism, followed by acute endo-pericarditis, or inflammation of the membrane lining the cavities and valves of the heart, and also of the membranes surrounding the heart. Treatment in such cases can only be applied by one who thoroughly understands the nature of the disease as well as the actions and uses of the remedies to be employed.

BOOK WANTED.—Please inform me, through the KANSAS FARMER, where to apply for a copy of "A Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse," by Secretary Rusk, and oblige a constant reader.

Humboldt, Kas. **H. B.**
Answer.—If you will send your name and address in full to J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., it will be placed on file with the list of applicants, and when your turn comes you will get a copy of the work. We will say that we have carefully examined the above-mentioned book and can take pleasure in recommending it to farmers and stock owners.

WARTS.—My two-year-old heifer, last November, had two or three warts the size of a silver dollar on the right side and underneath the neck; but now they cover a space eighteen inches long and six inches up on each side of the neck. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am yours,

Columbus, Kas. **E. B. D.**
Answer.—As the affected space is so large, we advise you to have her examined and treated by a qualified veterinarian. If you cannot do so, then dissolve one pound of carbonate of soda in one gallon of soft water, and bathe the entire warty surface three times a day, ten minutes at a time, with this mixture. (Read the instructions to inquirers at the head of this column.)

DEFECTIVE EGGS.—Our chickens are fed on corn, have plenty of territory for exercise, appear healthy and fat and are laying, but some of the eggs have no yolk at all. I never heard tell of the like before. What is the cause and what kind of food do they lack?

Milmine, Ill. **F. M. B.**
Answer.—Although we have occasionally seen eggs in which the yolk was almost or entirely absent, yet we do not remember of ever having heard any explanation as to cause, etc. The composition of the yolk of the egg is nearly the same as that of the white, except that the protoids are somewhat, and the fats very much, greater in the former than in the latter. The yolk is generally smaller in non-fertile than it is in fertile eggs. The character of the food, however, has a great deal to do with the coloring and also with the amount of nourishment contained in the egg. Scanty food, of a non-nutritive quality, will give the eggs a bleached and impoverished appearance, while corn, wheat, boiled vegetables and a few meat scraps occasionally will produce eggs the yolks of which will be a deep yellow color and rich in protoids and fatty matters.

A short time since Mr. Geo. G. Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Mich., sent to the KANSAS FARMER a package of his Hog Cholera Cure, requesting that it be given a trial and effect reported. Mr. H. W. McAfee, who undertook to experiment with it, at first suggested that it would scarcely be worth while to try it, as the hogs on his farm were apparently free from any symptom of cholera or any other disease. He now reports that within a short time after beginning the use, according to directions, he noticed an improved condition in his hogs, and that the excrement showed

trace of worms which he would not have believed afflicted his herd. He is now convinced that to keep hogs healthy it is best to treat them with proper preventives, and not wait until the symptoms show actual disease present. Mr. Steketee claims that his medicine will keep hogs healthy by removing the great cause of disease—worms.

Gossip About Stock.

Advices indicate that the cattle supply in the West during the last half of 1891 will be smaller than that of 1890.

The total value of animals fattened and slaughtered, or sold for slaughter in Kansas during the year 1890 is \$33,450,990.

The situation of the cattle market at the present time is quite encouraging to breeders and feeders, and calculated to stimulate confidence in the industry. Prices are much higher than a year ago.

Receipts at Chicago last week, compared with the previous week, show an increase of 6,000 cattle, 2,700 sheep, and a decrease of 22,000 hogs. They were, 63,437 cattle, 2,516 calves, 210,831 hogs, 51,545 sheep.

The proposed perfecting of an organization by the Alliance by which its members may dispose of their live stock and grain without the assistance of brokers and option dealers, is undoubtedly a wise move in the right direction.

Much has been said and done about breeding and training fast trotting and running horses. Is it not high time that some attention be given to the breeding and training of fast walkers? The latter is certainly more useful than the two former.

The number of the various kinds of live stock, and their aggregate value, in Kansas for the year 1890 were: Horses, 716,459; mules and asses, 78,346; milch cows, 674,705; other cattle, 1,696,081; sheep, 281,654; swine 2,192,231. Total value of all, \$113,533,342.

According to the seventh biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture, the wool clip in Kansas during 1890 was 1,448,962 pounds, valued at \$260,813.16, against 2,093,270 pounds in 1889, valued at \$376,788.60, showing a decrease in wool of 644,308 pounds, and in value of \$115,975.44.

Samuel Jewett & Son, proprietors Merino Park Farm, Lawrence, Kas., write us that they will have a public shearing on Wednesday, April 1. They also report over eighty lambs at time of writing. Their public shearing should be well attended by those interested in the sheep industry of Kansas.

From the Holstein transfers for the week ending March 7, we quote: Chief of Maple Hill 3d 14757, M. E. Moore to H. M. Kirkpatrick, Hoge, Kas.; Plura Prince 7395, Buchtel 8566, John D. Pryor to M. L. Wortman, Winfield, Kas.; 4th Maartij Kornkyke 33, D. F. H. B., Pearl Korn-dyke 9655, J. W. Mack to G. H. Morgan, Garden City, Kas.

W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, Kas., reports that he this week ships Bob Buckeye (3664) to Hon. Thomas C. Browne, of Herington, Kas. She is with pig by Lord Corwin X 5533. From this sow he has sold \$260 worth of pigs (she raising twenty-one in one year). Also a boar for service to James Evans, Mills Point, Missouri, to head his fine herd. Next week he ships to Lawrence, Kas, again.

Keep the sheep industry in your mind. Connected with agriculture, there is no danger of over-production. In a recent report Secretary Rusk says: "The better protection of wool will open larger domestic markets, as it has already advanced prices. There is an increased interest in the production of mutton in the central West, and of early lambs in the populous East—indications of progress that promise increase of profit in sheep husbandry."

This is the "last round-up" or notice of the great sale of Galloway cattle from the Dyke Creek herd of M. R. Platt, of Kansas City. On April 2, at Mr. Platt's sale stable, on Genessee street, opposite the Stock Exchange, Col. L. P. Muir will have under the hammer a lot of Galloway cattle that any breeder might well be proud of. The KANSAS FARMER can, without any hesitation, say that this entire offering is of such a character as too rarely comes before buyers. The bulls are a vigorous, strong, lusty lot of fellows, "rugged and grand," free of any semblance of pampering, and cannot fail to do well under plain, ordinary care. Many of the bulls are fit to head any herd of pure-bred Galloways,

and others are of the very sort so much needed to improve common cattle. Among the heifers selections can be made for show purposes, as there are many rare "plums" among them. The whole lot, bulls and heifers, are a most creditable offering. See advertisement elsewhere in our columns.

Note the change in the advertisement of Austin & Gray Bros., Emporia, Kas. As importers and dealers in French Coach, Suffolk Punch, Clydesdale and Standard stallions, these gentlemen have become so thoroughly and favorably known throughout the West that further commendations from us are unnecessary. They certainly have a choice consignment of grand individuals, which they propose to sell on longer time and at a lower rate of interest than any other firm in America, with every animal guaranteed.

The following item, clipped from the Kansas City Star, is worth considering: "It begins to look as if the flag end of the hog crop in the Southwest is at hand. Hogs are being shipped from here to Wichita for slaughter there. This is the best kind of evidence that there are no more hogs in central and western Kansas. The receipts here have been falling off for some time. The hogs received in the first week of March averaged 197 pounds, against 268 pounds average a year ago, and 214 pounds last month. It is worth noting that cattle have advanced 30 to 40 cents a hundred pounds in the past week. Hogs will follow cattle."

A man who has practiced medicine for forty years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.
Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:
—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.
We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

A Wonderful Remedy.
GEO. G. STEKETEE: I used one package of your Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure on a very sick hog. Your wonderful remedy cured it. I have one more just taken sick; can hardly use his legs. Send me one more package.

A. BUKEMA.
McCracken Ave., Muskegon, Mich., March 12, 1891.

A word to the Professors and Horse Doctors: I challenge one and all of you that neither of you can cure what Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure can cure, either hogs or horses. Worms are the cause, gentlemen, of nearly all sickness among hogs and horses. My price is 50 cents at your stores, or 60 cents by mail. Buy it at your stores if possible; if not, I will send on receipt of 60 cents. Address G. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich.

You cannot grow forest or other trees if you permit all the stock to eat them or rub against them.

We have had a good deal said about the skunks, and we have learned, we think, that the skunk is entirely harmless if it is not frightened. So if anybody wishes to keep a pet skunk, all he has to do is not to anger or frighten it.

Money in the Business.
Tell Mrs. Wells that her, or any industrious person can make \$40 a week in the plating business. For particulars address **W. H. Griffith & Co.,** Zanesville, Ohio. A Plater costs \$3. I am working now and know there is money in the business.
ELLA M. CASE.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. March 23, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 1,568 cattle and 21 calves. Light run; fairly active and strong; the highest of the season reached. Best beefs, \$5 00a \$5 85; good, \$4 50a \$5 00; common, \$3 80a \$4 30; bulls, \$2 00a \$2 25; cows, \$1 75a \$2 25.
HOGS.—Receipts 2,737. Sales quick, closed firm. Mixed, \$3 95a \$4 30; pigs and light weights, \$2 70a \$3 00.
SHEEP.—Receipts 2,058. Market dull and prices easier, at \$3 50a \$5 00.

Chicago. March 23, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 14,000. Best beefs, \$5 50a \$6 15; good, \$4 90a \$5 40; medium, \$4 30a \$4 80; common, \$3 50a \$4 20; stockers, \$2 40a \$3 00; feeders, \$2 75a \$3 15; bulls, \$1 25a \$3 85; cows, \$1 40a \$3 75.
HOGS.—Receipts 32,000. Mixed, \$4 05a \$4 40; heavy, \$4 15a \$4 50; light weights, \$3 95a \$4 35.
SHEEP.—Receipts 10,000. Market dull. Natives, \$3 25a \$5 65; Western corn-fed, \$4 50a \$5 40; lambs, per cwt., \$5 25a \$6 00.

St. Louis. March 23, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 1,000. Market steady. Native steers, \$3 40a \$5 50; Texans, \$3 00a \$4 00.
HOGS.—Receipts 5,100. Market higher. Bulk of sales, \$3 95a \$4 15; range, \$3 50a \$4 25.
SHEEP.—Receipts 700. Natives, \$4 00a \$5 90.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. March 23, 1891.
WHEAT.—Receipts 347,165 bushels. No. 2 hard, 91c; No. 3 hard, 89c; No. 2 red, 97c.
CORN.—Receipts 27,500 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 62c; No. 3 mixed, 61c; No. 2 white mixed, 63c.
OATS.—Receipts 20,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 50c; No. 3 mixed, 49c; No. 2 red, 50c; No. 2 white, mixed, 51c.
RYE.—Receipts 500 bushels. Steady and firm. No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 85c.
SEEDS.—Flaxseed, steady but dull; crushing, \$1 08a \$1 10 per bushel; sowing, \$1 50. Castor beans, prices nominal; crushing, in car lots, \$1 25 per bushel; small lots, 10c per bushel less.
HAY.—Receipts 90 tons. Quiet but firm. New prairie fancy, \$11 00; good to choice, \$10 00a \$10 50; prime, \$8 00a \$8 50; common, \$5 50a \$6 00. Timothy, good to choice, \$11 00.

Chicago. March 23, 1891.
WHEAT.—Receipts 450,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1 02a \$1 03a; No. 3 spring, 94c; No. 2 red, \$1 04a \$1 04a.
CORN.—Receipts 139,000 bushels. No. 2, 67a 67a.
OATS.—Receipts 188,000 bushels. No. 2, 53a 54c; No. 2 white, 54a 55a; No. 3 white, 53a 54c.
RYE.—Receipts 18,000 bushels. No. 2, 85c.
SEEDS.—Flaxseed, No. 1, \$1 19a; prime timothy seed, \$1 23.

St. Louis. March 23, 1891.
WHEAT.—Receipts 38,000 bushels. Market steady. No. 2 red, \$1 02a \$1 03.
CORN.—Receipts 170,000 bushels. Market firm and strong. No. 2, 63a 64c.
OATS.—Receipts 70,000 bushels. Firm but quiet. No. 2, 53a 53c.
FLAXSEED.—Weaker, at \$1 19 per bushel.
HAY.—Firm, demand good. Choice to fancy prairie, \$9 50a \$10 00; choice to fancy timothy, \$11 00a \$13 00.

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

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

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

The Jerseys are in milk.
Two Aberdeen-Angus heifers are offered.
For further information, address
PROF. C. C. GEORGESON,
Manhattan, Kas.

FAT FOLKS
reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month. Mrs. Sarah Barker, of Leavenworth, Kas., says: "My weight, 275 lbs. was a burden. I am reduced 49 lbs. your treatment is a grand success."
PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL.
No starving, no inconvenience, harmless and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. For circulars and testimonials address with 6c. in stamps.
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, 243 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN
Our treatment positively and radically cures all forms of Nervous Disorders, Unnatural Losses, Sexual Decline, Gleet, Varicose, Siles and Blood Diseases.
Cures rapid. Charges moderate. Terms easy.
Pleasantest, safest and surest treatment known.
Book describing it, and how you may cure yourself at home, mailed free.
DEBLOW-DUPRE MEDICAL CO.,
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Mass.
165 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Dr. GREGG'S ELECTRIC BELTS
And Appliances.
Send 4c. stamps and statement of your case, and receive careful particulars.
Standard Goods. Dr. Gregg's celebrated Electric FOOT MASSAGER \$1.00 per pair. Plain Electric Belts as low as \$4.00. Any exhaustive, weakening, crippling, painful, nervous, chronic disease permanently cured.
HOMER TRAMMONT ELECTRIC CO., 191 Wabash-av., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Kansas City to Toledo Without Change of Cars via the Wabash Railroad.

A solid train, composed of the finest sleeping and chair cars in the world, is now running on the Wabash railroad from Kansas City to Toledo, leaving Kansas City every day at 6:20 p. m., arriving in Toledo at 4:15 next afternoon, passing through the cities of Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur, Danville, Lafayette, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Defiance to Toledo. No other line out of Kansas City runs a solid train as far east as the Wabash. This fast Wabash train arrives in New York at 4 p. m., the second afternoon from Kansas City. There is no extra charge on this fast train. We will reserve your sleeping-car accommodations through to destination by applying at Wabash ticket office, northwest corner Ninth and Delaware streets, Kansas City, or write or telegraph to H. N. GARLAND, Western Passenger Agent.

Oregon, Washington, and the Northwest Pacific Coast.

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

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

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

Short Line to Kansas City.

That is what the CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY RAILWAY announces to readers of this paper regarding the completion of its own line into the cities of Leavenworth and Kansas City on February 1, 1891, forming the most direct and expeditious route for passengers and freight traffic between principal commercial centers and the great States of Iowa, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas and the West and Southwest. Take this route hereafter when business, duty or pleasure calls you to any point this side of or beyond the Missouri river. Its splendidly equipped Southwest Limited, with brand new coaches and the celebrated vestibuled compartment sleeping cars and dining cars, is beyond comparison with the advantages offered by any other line.

Information regarding this popular route, and particularly the new features it has recently added to its service in the interest of the traveling public, will be cheerfully furnished by its agents. Step in and see them whenever you desire any information about railways.

Still the Favorite.

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

Your attention is now called to our Double Daily service between Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Heretofore we had but one daily train from the Missouri river to St. Louis, that being a night train, placing passengers in St. Louis in the morning in time for breakfast and all Eastern connections, but on account of the increasing demand another train has been put on and now leaves Kansas City late in the morning and the other in the evening, making the run from Kansas City in about eight hours. The morning train carries a through buffet sleeping car to St. Paul and Minneapolis, placing the passenger in the twin cities twenty hours after leaving Kansas City.

For further information, call on or address H. C. Orr, G. S. W. P. A., 200 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

MAPLEDALE HERD—Of Short-horn. Good cattle with reliable breeding. Acklam Whittierbury 9587 heads the herd. Some choice stock of both sexes for sale. Write for what you want. C. B. CRUMPACKER, Washington, Iowa.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS—Eggs for sale from pure-bred S. C. Brown Leghorn, Houdan and Wyandotte fowls at \$1.25 per 18. Also a few choice cockerels for sale. W. J. Griffin, Manhattan, Kas.

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE offers to sell reasonably cheap some very superior Short-horn and Jersey cows and heifers. Also two Aberdeen-Angus heifers. Call and see them. For information address Professor Georgeson, Manhattan, Kas.

FARM TO RENT—Seven hundred and fifty acres; all fenced and divided into fields; good buildings and sheds of ample capacity; well watered by spring and river. Will rent forty to fifty young cows and several mares on place; also wagons, harness and implements. Alfalfa and rye now growing. One and one-half miles from two railroads and town. Ellsworth county, Kansas. Applicant must furnish testimonials of honesty and industry of self and family. Must be a practical farmer and have some money. Terms on application to S. J. Gilmore, 2401 Jay St., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—White milo maize. Address R. B. Briggs, Hays, Kas.

FOR SALE—Eighty acres of land, seven miles west of Great Bend, for cash, or trade for Missouri property. Good improvements; all under fence. Write for further particulars to T. T. Lyons, Great Bend, Kas.

O YES, FARMERS!—Now is the time to breed for summer pigs, and I have just what you want in Poland-China hogs. Write me, Sabetha, Kas. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Worley.

STAMMERING—Cured and guaranteed. Write to Bok's School, 837 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—To trade a good triple silver plated B. and A. cornet in leather case, almost new, cost \$75, for a 2 to 4-year-old filly or horse. Address B. & A., this office.

FOR SALE—Two fine show boars, farrowed June 30 and July 20, 1890, one sired by Free Trade 4420, the great winner of 1890, one by Kaw Chief 2865, a full brother of Free Trade; my breeding hog High Tariff 4421, six fall boars (three by Free Trade, two by High Tariff, one by Low Tariff 5425). Dams of young boars all show sows of gilt-edge breeding and suitable for use by best breeders. Write for particulars to D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A bay Percheron stallion, De Province, registered in France and America. Imported by M. W. Dunham. H. Jackson, Cedar Junction, Kas.

LATH AND WIRE FENCE—Cheapest on earth. Lumber at cost. J. T. Williams, Second and Jackson Sts., Topeka.

NORMAN STALLION—Weighs 1,750 pounds, for sale or exchange for real estate. Inquire at 507 Jackson St., Topeka.

FARMERS! LOOK HERE.

We are prepared to furnish the celebrated **EXCELSIOR STEEL BINDERS AND MOWERS**

direct to the farmers, cheap. Catalogues furnished. Write for prices.

C. A. TYLER,
503 Beard Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Personal:

It is often cheaper to run away from a cold climate than to stay at home and fight it with anthracite.

A round trip ticket to California via the "Santa Fe Route" is not costly, and its purchase may save your health.

Ours is the great Middle Route, south of snow blockades.

We will be glad to give you detailed information about Pacific Coast in some neat pamphlets just issued. Write to

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1891.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

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

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. A. Bailey, in Elwood tp., February 11, 1891, one red and white steer with brindle stripes, under-bit in right ear, crop and under-bit in left ear, branded with two perpendicular lines with over top ends on left hip and 84 on left side; valued at \$25.

Comanche county—J. B. Curry, clerk.

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1891.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

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

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

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

COMMON SENSE TALK

FARMERS AND GARDENERS,

—PLANT THE—

Pride of America Seed Corn.

For the last twenty-two years we have highly improved this fine corn. It is acknowledged by the Department of Agriculture to be the Best, Prettiest, Most Prolific and Frost-Resistant corn for field and garden in the United States. It has taken 85 premiums in the different States where it has been introduced. It will make a third more on same land than any corn in America. We have often made 60 to 80 bushels per acre on ordinary land, and over 100 on rich soil. We have often shelled a pound of corn from a single ear; bears two to four good ears to stalk; grains nearly an inch long; very firm; pure white. Don't plant poor seed and work for half what you would make with our fine seed.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

PRICE, Packet—which contains enough to make a bushel of seed on ordinary land..... \$.15

One-half pound..... .30

One pound..... .50

Four pounds..... 1.50

Postpaid.

One-half peck..... 1.75

One peck..... 2.25

One-half bushel..... 4.00

One bushel..... 6.00

All over one bushel, \$5 per bushel.

Address

PRIDE OF AMERICA SEED CORN CO.

FRUITLAND, FLORIDA.

GRAPES My specialty for 34 years. Vines of 100 best kinds. Concord, Ives, Moore's Early, Lady, Pocklington, Delaware, Woodruff Red, Green Mountain, Colmar, Brilliant, Moore's Diamond, Moyer, Champion, Eaton, etc. Industry, Triumph and other Gooseberries. Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries and Blackberries. Best stock. Low prices. Catalogue free. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

EVERGREEN Headquarters in the U. S. for hardy Nursery Grown Evergreens, Ever-Larch and Forest Trees. Largest stock. Best variety. All sizes for all purposes. Prices the lowest. We pack and ship with safety everywhere. Price-list free, send for it before ordering elsewhere. D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, BURDEN, ILL.

NUT TREES. Chestnuts—Japan Mammoth and Giant, Parry's; Japan Walnuts; Japan Golden Baskets, Idaho and Kiefer Pear, Elengus Longipes, Hardy Oranges, and other valuable varieties. Small Fruits, Grapes, etc. Fruit, Shade and Nut Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, etc. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue Free. W. M. PARRY, New Jersey.

ALNEER'S SEEDS RELIABLE. We give you BEST Seeds and have you Big Money. Buy direct from the growers. Pkts. only 2 and 3 cts. Send for our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue mailed FREE. Market Gardeners ask for Wholesale Prices List. ALNEER BROS., ROCKFORD, ILL.

FOREST TREES. Catalpa Speciosa, White Ash, European Larch, Pinus, Spruce, Arbor Vitae, etc., etc. Catalpa Speciosa, Forest and Evergreen Seeds. R. DOUGLAS & SON, Waukegan, Ill.

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The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit." HART PIONEER NURSERIES. Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

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

USE FERRY'S SEEDS BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST. D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1891 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH. Largest Seedsmen in the world.

OUR NEW 1891 FLOWER SEED OFFER. A Magnificent Collection of **FLOWER SEEDS** 200 Varieties, FREE!

An Unparalleled Offer by an Old-Established and Reliable Publishing House! This Ladies' World is a mammoth 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper for ladies and the family circle. It is devoted to stories, poems, ladies' fancy work, artistic needlework, home decoration, housekeeping, fashions, hygiene, juvenile reading, etiquette, etc. To introduce this charming ladies' paper into 100,000 homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following colossal offer: Upon receipt of only 12 cents in either stamps, or money, we will send The Ladies' World for Three Months, and to each subscriber we will also send Free and post paid, a large and magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, two hundred varieties, including Pansies, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Asters, Phlox Drummondii, Balsams, Cypripedium, Daisies, Zinnias, Finks, etc., etc. Remember, twelve cents pays for the paper three months and this entire magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, put up by a first-class Seed House and warranted fresh and reliable. No lady can afford to miss this wonderful opportunity. We guarantee every subscriber many times the value of money sent, and will refund your money and make you a present of both seeds and paper if you are not satisfied. Ours is an old and reliable publishing house, endorsed by all leading newspapers. Do not confound this offer with the catchpenny schemes of unscrupulous persons. Write to-day—don't put it off! Six subscriptions and six Seed Collections sent for 60 cts. To any lady answering this advertisement and naming the paper in which she saw it, we will send free, in addition to all the above, one package of the new and popular imported Tropaeolum Lobbianum (assorted), containing "Lucifer," "Spitfire," "Vesuvius," and other luminaries of high degree, bright and highly colored. An abundant bloomer and easily cultivated. A beautiful climbing flower for vases, hanging baskets, old stumps, etc., most glorious in effect. Address: S. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

WRINKLES. Send 25 cents for recipe for removing wrinkles, or send 50 cents for remedy already prepared. Contains no poisons or anything injurious. Mrs. Y. Cabot, 1511 Dodge St., Omaha, Neb.

RHEUMATISM CURED by a new, reliable and non-nauseating Remedy. By mail, \$1.00. For particulars address ROYALTY REMEDY CO., R. 200, 70 State Street, Chicago.

J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.

Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.

Breeder fancy
POLAND-CHINA
Swine. Tony lot of
March, April and
May pigs, sired by
first-class boars.
Can furnish pigs
in pairs not akin.



Address
ROBERT ROUNDS,
Morganville, Kas.,
for
POLAND-CHINAS
of the best. Can furnish
pigs of any weight as high
as 500 pounds. Eighty-five
head of fall pigs for sale
cheap for next thirty days.
Right age to breed. Write.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

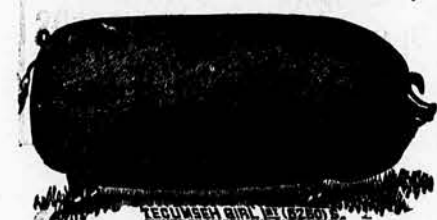
LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas.
\$500 Prize Yellow and White Dent Seed Corn. This
was raised from seed purchased at the Exposition at
St. Joe, where it took the above prize, and has been
kept strictly pure: \$1 per bushel—sacks extra. Twenty-
five extra fine Partridge Cocks in cockrels, \$1 each.
Ten extra choice registered Poland-China males, 6
and 7 months old, \$10 apiece. Eleven high-scoring
girls. These will be bred in February and March to
All Right's Chip, his sire All Right, Vol. 12 Ohio, and
out of the famous Graceful F. 44912 Ohio, for which
her owner refused \$500. Address as above.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

Onward 25383, prize-winner in Illinois, and my
choice of all yearling boars in 1890, at head of herd,
assisted by Royal Champion 28854, first in class and
head of first-prize herd (bred by myself) over all
Kansas herds in 1890. Orders booked now for sows bred
and choice pigs. Address **G. W. BERRY,**
Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

JOHN M. VIVION, McCredie, Mo. **C. C. ALEXANDER, Fulton, Mo.**

VIVION & ALEXANDER,**Breeder and shippers of the best strains of
POLAND-CHINA HOGS.**

We now offer for the next thirty days seventy-five
young sows and twenty young boars, old enough for
service, at half price, in order to make room for our
spring pigs. In writing mention this paper.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.**G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.,**Breeds and has for sale Bates and
Bates-topped**SHORT-HORNS.**

Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert,
Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady
Jane, and other fashionable families.

The grand Bates bulls Imp. 8th Duke of Kirk-
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Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd.

Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence
and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what
you want and at fair prices.

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN CATTLE.

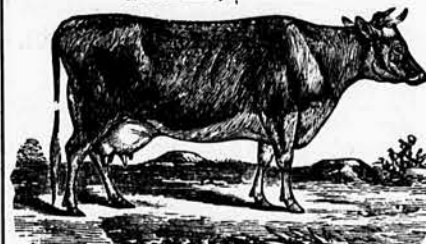
I have a choice herd of these justly-cele-
brated cattle of all ages. Also some nice
grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Per-
sonal inspection invited. Call on or address
JNO. D. FRYOR,
Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.**F. B. RIX & CO., Prop'r's, TOPEKA, KAS.****SIXTY HORSES. CHAMPION PRIZE-WINNING STUD 107 PRIZES WON.****ENGLISH SHIRE, PERCHERON AND COACH HORSES.**

Only superior horses. Prices, terms, and our perfected system of selling to stock companies, most favor-
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GRAND SWEEPSTAKES STUD**English Shire and Suffolk Punch Horses****JOSEPH WATSON & CO., BEATRICE, NEB.,**

Importers, have on hand now as grand a lot of imported Shire and Suffolk Punch
horses as were ever brought across the water. Winners of seven sweepstakes
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Two grand sweepstakes in competition with all breeds, besides several first and
second prizes. Parties contemplating purchasing a horse for the coming year should call and inspect these
horses and get our terms and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Barn is on the corner of Second and
Market streets.

Oakland Jersey Stock Farm**TOPEKA, KANSAS.****A. E. JONES, Proprietor.**

Breeder of high-class Jerseys. All the great butter
families represented. Pure St. Lambert bull, and a
half brother of Young Padre (sire of Eurotissima, 945
pounds butter in a year.) at head of herd.
Bull calves for sale.

**THE LAVETA
Jersey Cattle Company****TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

Service Bulls: MR. STOKER
Pogis 5th, and PAAS POGIS 22345, son of
Lucy's Stoke Pogis 11844.

FOR SALE!

Fine lot of young Bulls and Heifers sired by
Paas Pogis, son of Lucy's Stoke Pogis. All
solid colors, out of tested cows, from 16 to 21
pounds in seven days.

F. C. MILLER, Secretary and Manager. **G. F. MILLER, President.**

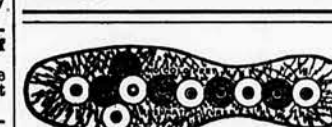
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Importer and breeder of
CLYDESDALE, ROYAL
BELGIAN and PER-
CHERON Draft Horses.
I have on hand for the
spring sales, a fine lot of
imported draft horses of
the above breeds to select
from. These horses were
selected by myself from
the best breeding dis-
tricts in Europe. I will
sell cheaper and on more
liberal terms than any
importer in the West. I
have on hand all of my
best horses yet. I have
Comble Davis (6571), that won first prize in his class
as a 3-year-old at the State fair at Topeka, in 1889 and
1890; he is a fine large horse, weighs 2,000 pounds, 4
years old in May. Prince of Towhead, a 2-year-old,
that was bred by me, out of imported Prince of Times
(4650) and out of Flow of Scotland (2348), is a noted
prize-winner; won first prize every year in his class
since he has been shown—three first prizes; he is
going to make a wonderful show horse. Imported
Emperor (2849), a Belgian stallion, won first prize at
the State fair in 1890 and won three firsts in Brussels,
Belgium; this is a grand draft horse, good dark bay.
Farmers and horsemen are cordially invited to
come and see my stock. I will pay all expenses to
buyers if they come and buy of me. I have sold more
good horses than any other firm in Kansas.
Write for prices. Address as above.

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**110 REGISTERED PERCHERONS
& FASHIONABLE TROTTERS**
STALLIONS, BROOD MARES,
FILLIES AND GELDINGS.
25 Per Cent. below usual 1890

Address **J. LEMBERT, Blairburg, Hamilton
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Send 20c.
for Electric
Insole (state
size—men's
or women's).
Cure Rheu-
matism at 15 m.
keep feet warm. Worth \$100. Warranted. Made from
Pine Needle Wool. Try our Electric Jar—Price 25c.
Cures headache in one minute. Agents wanted.
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RHEUMATISM CURED by a new, reliable and
non-nauseating Remedy. By
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The Leading Western Importers of

**CLYDESDALE,
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FRENCH COACH HORSES.

An Importation of 125 Head,
Selected by a member of the firm, just re-
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Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illus-
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Importers and Breeders of

Suffolk Punch, French Coach,

**ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE,
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And Standard-bred Stallions and Mares



We have also the most superior system of organizing companies and stock syndicates in this country,
and insure satisfaction. We call especial attention to our references. By these it will be seen that we are
not handling on commission the refuse horses of dealers in Europe. With us you get a square transaction, a
good animal, a valid guarantee, and will compete with any firm in America on prices and terms besides.

Write us for descriptive catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

THE x GOLD x CUP x STUD**ENGLISH SHIRE AND HACKNEY HORSES.**

"Choice animals, recorded in their
for sale at low prices, on long time if
shipment. Come and see if it is
The Shires and Hackneys from my
pete with the best from any establish-
prizes at the Des Moines show. I am
horses in the United States, which ena-
than is possible for the small dealer.
after horses this year, and had the pick
are now thoroughly acclimated—in fit
form so pleasing to a genuine horse-
I defy the combined efforts of others
absolutely sound, young and useful, and
are for sale at prices cannot be



proper stud book, sound and warranted,
required," is the motto of my estab-
lishment.

establishment are good enough to com-
ment in America; good enough to win
the most extensive importer of British
bles me to buy and sell for less money

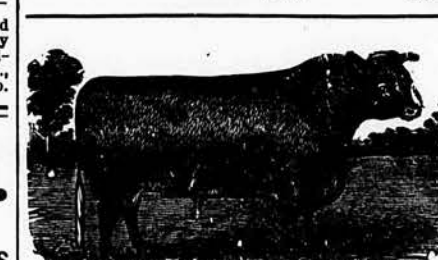
I was the first American in England
from scores of leading studs. My horses
condition for service—in that grand
man, and when it comes to competition
My horses show for themselves, are
warranted sure foal-getters, and they
duplicated by any man in the West.

O. O. HEFNER, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.**LINWOOD SHORTHORNS****W. A. HARRIS, Proprietor,****LINWOOD, Leavenworth Co., KANSAS.**

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feed-
ing quality the objects sought. The largest exist-
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Knight (57121) at head of herd.

Linwood is on Kansas Division Union Pacific
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Catalogue on application. Please mention KANSAS
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**WILLIAMS BROS.,**

Breeders of choice Thoroughbred

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,**EUREKA, KANSAS.**

Our breeding herd is a large and strictly repre-
sentative one, consisting of choice animals of superior
breeding and individual excellence. The herd is
headed by Dr. Primrose 78915, the bull that headed
the first-prize herd in 1889 at the State fairs of Iowa,
Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois. Young stock for sale.
Correspondence or section invited. Men. FARMER.

**HORSE OWNERS!
TRY GOMBAULT'S****CAUSTIC BALM**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure
for Curb, Splint, Sweeney,
Capped Hock, Strained
Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, Skin Diseases,
Thrush, Diphtheria,
Pinkeye, all Lameness
from Spavin, Ringbone
or other Bony Tumors.
Removes all Bunches or
Blemishes from Horses
and Cattle.
Supersedes all Caustery or Firing.
Impossible to produce Scar or Blemish.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfac-
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or sent by express, charges paid, with full di-
rections for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.

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SUPERSEDES ALL CONDITION POWDERS
Contains no poison. Best Tonic, Blood Pur-
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LENT FOR BREEDING ANIMALS; will make
Hens lay, cures Cholera, Rot, etc. 1-lb.
can, 25c; 5-lb. \$1. Ask dealers for it. Send
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Mfd. by **L. A. RAVEN & CO., Chicago, Ill.**

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bald, J. V. Dyke, Brown, Tex., Oct.
S. John M. Harris, says, Prof. Dyke's
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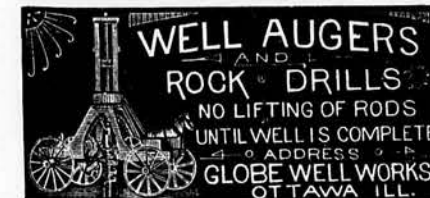
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4 cents worth of Gasoline Will do an ordinary size washing. Saves expense of buying boiler, tubs and wash-board every few years. Can swing burner to one side of machine and make starch, heat sad-irons, etc.



Rubs the dirt out same as wash-board. Machine folds down with lid and makes a good table. Every machine is guaranteed, and sold on thirty days trial. It is a complete success and comes as a "Good Samaritan" to the worn and weary housewife. All kinds of wringers handled, from \$1.75 to \$5. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for testimonials. P. T. RENBOW, Factory 1804-1808 Hunter Ave., Wichita, Kas.

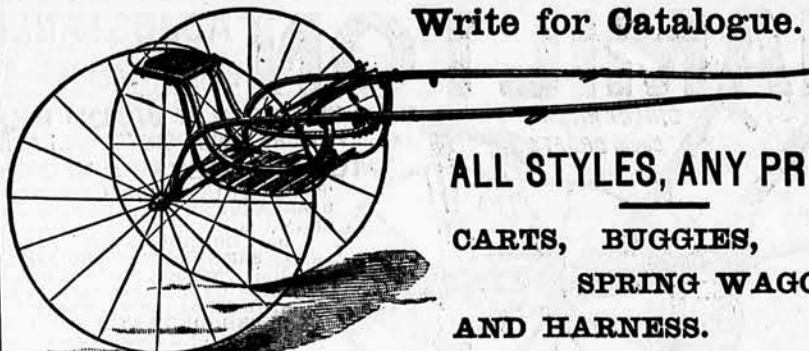
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A POWERFUL, HARMLESS, Visible Fence for HORSE PASTURES, FARMS, RANGES AND RAILROADS. You can build any height, and by using Hog or Sheep Guards, as close as you wish. WIRE FENCE IMPROVEMENT CO., 87 TO 91 THIRD AVE., CHICAGO

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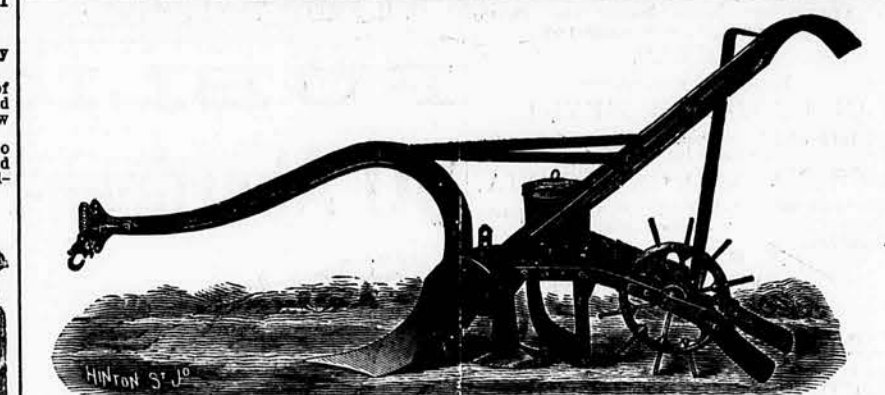


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MADE BY DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO.
IMPROVED BRADLEY SPRINGS
—THE ORIGINAL OF ITS KIND AND DECIDEDLY THE BEST—
MANY IMITATORS BUT NO EQUALS.
EACH HORSE HAS TO DO HIS SHARE OF THE WORK.
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FAMOUS ST. JOSEPH DETACHABLE LISTER.
This Drill detaches, and we can furnish extra handles, etc., to make two complete Machines (a Combined Lister and Drill) or Single Steel Beam Lister and One-horse Corn Drill. Successful Farmers buy the ST. JOSEPH PLOW CO.'S Famous Listers, Plows, Cultivators, Stalk-Cutters and Harrows. These goods are manufactured near you, and are especially adapted to this soil. ST. JOSEPH PLOW CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

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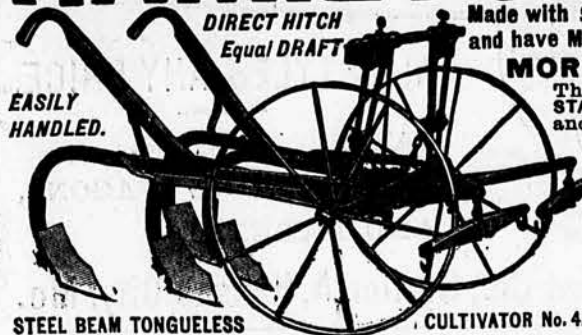
Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,000 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets. The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth with the least possible delay. Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

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This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday. In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.
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All sorts of building material. Special attention paid to orders from Alliance dealers. Write for information. Correspondence solicited and estimates promptly furnished on all bills. Write me before buying.

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STEEL BEAM TONGUELESS

CULTIVATOR No. 4.

Made with **STEEL** or **WOOD BEAMS** and **WHEELS** and have **MORE GOOD POINTS**, are **EASIER HANDLED**, and will do **MORE and BETTER WORK** than any other Cultivator.

They have the **ADJUSTABLE ARCH** for setting the Beams, **ADJUSTABLE STANDARDS** for regulating the distance between Shovels, **DIRECT HITCH** and vibratory movement of the uprights for equalizing the Draft. The only Cultivators that will successfully carry large **TURNING PLOWS** or **BAR-SHARES** and **ROLLING COULTERS** as well as Swoops, Scrapes, Bull Tongues, Shovels, etc., etc., in the heaviest soil. The Spring-Side Tongueless have Springs for carrying the Beams same as are used on the Tongue Cultivator. The **TONGUE** on the **IMPROVED RIDING CULTIVATOR** will perfectly balance the Weight of a heavy man or of a small boy when the gangs are at work or raised out of the ground. Also manufacturers of the

IMPROVED HAMILTON VIBRATING CLEANER & B. B. RAKES.
THE LONG & ALLSTATTER COMPANY, HAMILTON, O.

DIRECT HITCH.
EQUAL DRAFT.
Easily Handled.
Plows Deep.



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THE Great Southwest System

Connecting the Commercial Centers and rich farms of

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The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of

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On receipt of 50 cents, U. S. Stamps, I will send to any address one package **Steketee's Dry Bitters**. One package makes one GALLON BEST TONIC KNOWN. Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address **GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**

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THOROUGHbred GALLOWAY AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

The administratrix of the late A. J. Grover will offer at public sale on "Meadow Brook Farm," one and one-half miles north of MUSCOTAH, Atchison Co., KAS., on **FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1891**, the celebrated Meadow Brook Herd of pure Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway cattle, consisting of **ABOUT FIFTY-FIVE HEAD**—all registered or eligible to registration. These animals are not pampered and are therefore in the best of breeding condition.

ALSO

A number of fine horses, including one very fashionably-bred Gov. Sprague stallion, three years old, and one imported Clydesdale stallion, eight years old, besides several draft and road horses. **TERMS:**—Cash or bankable paper.

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WILL, BY SPECIAL REQUEST, HOLD A

Grand Combination Sale of Horses and Cattle

AT THEIR STOCK YARDS, FOOT OF FIFTEENTH ST.,

DENVER, COLO., MAY 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 & 23, 1891.

GEO. L. GOULDING, Pres't.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

The Annual Spring Meeting of the **OVERLAND PARK ASSOCIATION** will commence on May 22, and the concourse of people from all parts of the neighboring States and Territories being very large at these most popular Race Meetings, will materially help to give our next sales a favorable impulse. At that season prices for fine horses of all descriptions range higher in this city than at any other time of the year, and buyers will be ready to make their purchases of beef and dairy stock, for which they will have immediate use.

For entry blanks and any other information, write to

THE CITY STOCK YARDS COMMISSION CO.,

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PUBLIC SALE

80 Aberdeen-Angus Cattle!

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1891.



BARON VAN JAUNT NEADSE

I will offer at my farm, at **LITTLE BLUE, MO.**, eighty head of choice pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, one-half cows and heifers and one-half bulls, representing such families as Princes, Princesses, Ericas, Blackbirds, Lady Idas, Mayflowers, Victorias, etc., being a choice selection from my Bonnie Blue Herd, the foundation of which was personally selected in Scotland ten years ago, since which time I have bought (as most Angus breeders know) many of the tops at the various public sales held in this country. Having started right and used my best judgment in the careful handling and breeding of these cattle, I deem it no disparagement to others to say that the Bonnie Blue Herd is unequalled. The herd now numbers about two hundred head, and to old breeders and beginners alike I extend a cordial invitation to attend this sale, where you will be shown the entire herd from which this offering is made.

Many of the bulls are fit to head the best herds of the breed, judged both as to individual merit and pedigree. The females are a choice lot, affording a rare opportunity to parties desiring to found a herd and giving older breeders a chance not often offered to replenish with young, useful, and in many cases show animals. A free excursion train will leave Kansas City Union Depot at 9:05 a. m. (arriving at farm at 9:40) on day of sale and return same day.

Parties desiring to have more time to examine the herd will be made welcome at the farm the day before the sale. Most liberal terms of payment to responsible parties. Cattle loaded on cars without risk, expense or trouble to the purchaser. Catalogues ready and will be mailed on application.

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SMITH, BIGGS & KOCH,

—DEALERS IN—

Hides, Wool, Tallow and Furs.

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For dead hogs we pay from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 cent per pound. We receive them at our store, 108 E. Third street, or at our tallow factory, on river bank east of town, near city dump. As to hides, we are always posted on the market, and having a large business in Kansas City it enables us to sell direct to the tanners; therefore we guarantee highest market prices at all times. Special attention given to consignment trade.

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Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Appliance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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We are now prepared to supply the **Improved Butter Extractor**, and guarantee it to do all that is claimed for it. It will make a fine quality of Butter and do thorough and clean work. If it is not desired to extract the butter directly from the milk, then it can be used as a **Cream Separator**.

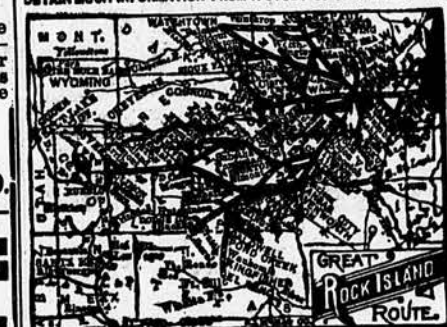
For this purpose it is unequalled. We say to all skeptics that we will, when so desired put one in beside any **SEPARATOR**, and will guarantee that it will skim more milk, and do it more thorough than any **SEPARATOR** of same price or less.

It is the **BEST and ONLY** Butter Extractor. It is the **BEST Cream Separator**. It is **TWO machines in ONE**.

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KANSAS CITY LEAD & OIL WORKS,
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For Ranch, Land or Stock (sheep preferred), paid-up, non-assessable stock in Agricultural Implement Factory in Kansas City, doing paying business.
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A cure assured, with three to eight weeks treatment. Write for testimonials and information, or come and be examined by our Medical Director, M. S. Roehelle.
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THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

Assets.....	\$107,150,809
Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,329,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
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"After two years from the date of issue, the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of this policy are that he shall pay the premiums and observe the regulations of the Society as to age and service in war. In all other respects, if the policy matures after the expiration of two years, the policy shall be indisputable."

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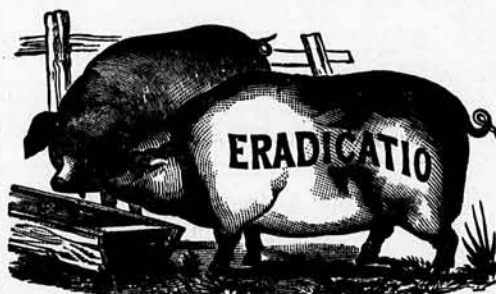
The Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, said: "Life assurance contributes effectually to make life itself longer, society happier, the aggregate prosperity of the community greater, while encouraging economy, invigorating enterprise, justifying hope in each individual, and shedding the light of a more serene happiness in many households."

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For further information as to cost and plans, send your age and address to
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Good Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be paid.

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TESTIMONIALS:

G. H. JEROME & CO., CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, N.Y., April 4, 1890.
Bragdon Chemical Co.—Gents:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The SPECIFIC is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been imposed upon by Haas, Clark and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our best shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a Specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making.
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OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY, DEALER IN DRUGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, MORRISVILLE, N.Y., April 19, 1890.
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Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

MERIDEN PARK HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS, F. A. TRIPP, PROPRIETOR, MERIDEN, KAS., December 15, 1890.
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(Continued from page 1.)

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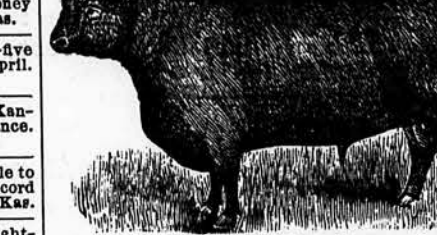
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