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EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Black Leghorn, the best of all layers, and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, at the farm, four miles northwest of Waverly, 50 cents per 13; by express, \$1.50. Chicks for sale after September 1. Address Eliza McKune, Waverly, Kas.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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FARMERS—Get your bills figured with W. L. Layson Lumber Co. Yards First and Jackson streets Topeka.

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I am breeding Italian BEES and QUEENS, POULTRY (pure-bred) and Registered Poland-China HOGS, and guarantee satisfaction. Prices very low. If you are in need of any of the above send for a nice large catalogue—free to all. F. H. PETTS, Warsaw, Mo.

FOR SALE.

Or would exchange for live stock, the five-year-old Standard-bred Stallion ALBERT S. No. 10285. Sound, and sold for no fault. For price and full particulars, address A. F. POWERS, Winfield, Kas.

Cattle for Sale

AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, offers to sell part of the uncommonly fine herd of Short-horns and Jerseys which have been bred on the farm. The Short-horns offered consist of thirteen cows and heifers, all animals of great individual merit. The cows have been bred to Scottish Chief 8217, one of the finest Cruickshank bulls in the State. The Jerseys are all pure, registered cows, from 3 to 6 years old, and bred to Miller Boy 4968. Call and see them. For prices and pedigrees, apply to THE PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE, MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

When writing to any of our advertisers please state you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 1—John Lewis, Short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine, Cotswold sheep, and Hambletonian and saddle-bred horses, Miami, Mo.

SWINE-BREEDING FOR PROFIT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The right kind of foundation stock is the first condition of success. Hogs with broad, level backs, that are deep-bodied, of blocky build, with a tendency to lay on flesh and mature early, are the kind found profitable for feeding purposes. The boar should be compactly and evenly built, with thickness carried well back; he should stand on short legs. The face should be short and broad, indicating a quiet, intelligent disposition. Proud-spirited appearance indicates masculine vigor and prepotency. The sow should be much the same as the boar, but finer. She must not be too fat, but strong and active, and if she is a good feeder and grazer, she will be apt to be a good suckler. By using matured breeders will tend to production of large, even litters, a very necessary condition of profitable breeding. Fat sows bring small squeaking pigs that are often not worth raising, if raised at all. A large even litter of pigs is not only a beautiful sight, but a source of profit at selling time.

Do not attempt to correct a fault by mating two extremes. For instance: A sow lacking in breadth of back and hams bred to a boar that is prominent in these parts, but lacking a short, full neck and deficient in heart girth may be as likely to produce pigs very uneven or having the faults of both sire and dam as to correct the faults in either. Breeding a sow with sharp head and small ears to a boar with coarse head and heavy thick ears is likely to produce the extremes in the offspring instead of the medium desired, and the litter will lack evenness. Better have the boar as near right as can be, and if he is thoroughbred he will stamp his qualities on his get.

The sow should be put to breeding at the age of nine to twelve months; then she will be twelve to fifteen months of age at farrowing time. During the yearling form she should raise but one litter, as she will mature and attain better size. Afterward, she may raise two litters each year. The boar should not be used until nine or ten months old, and then sparingly. It is thought by some that a yearling or aged boar gets stronger pigs than under a year old.

The time of farrowing depends upon the time for feeding and marketing the pigs. As a general rule, February pigs are the most desirable for several reasons. They make a rapid growth on summer pasture, and can be matured for market by September or October, when prices are generally better than they are later, or they make splendid hogs by packing time. When two litters a year are raised, the February litter can be weaned in time for the sow to be bred to farrow again in September, which is perhaps the best month in the year to save a large litter, as the weather is generally pleasant. February is a more reliable month than March for spring pigs, besides having the pigs come early gives the sow time to rest and build up before breeding for the fall litter. With good care, the fall pigs will be ready to meet the June market and should weigh 225 to 300 pounds by May or June. When only one litter in a year is desired, April is a fine month for farrowing, as the entire growth of the pigs can be made during the warm season of the year, the sow and pigs run on pasture, and all can be fattened together in the fall or before severe winter.

As we have said before, "the coming pig is the one that can be marketed

in six to nine months." "He is the gentleman that pays the rent." Such pigs can be said to be a regular source of income. It is no trouble to sell them. They bring the cash at all times.

When A sold his hogs at \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. (low prices), realizing 37¢ to 40 cents per bushel for his corn, B sold corn at 14 cents per bushel. A's load of hogs brought \$90, while B had to haul twenty loads of corn to bring an equal amount.

The great trouble with many is caused from poor management. It is surprising to see how many farmers keep their hogs in a dry, bare lot, or perhaps in a mud-hole, feed nothing but corn and water, and who complain that their hogs do not thrive. They feed too much corn and not enough grass, oats and milk. With healthy, active breeders, provided with pasture and a variety of food summer and winter, requiring less grain, breeding and rearing swine involves less labor, the health of the herd is assured, a superior quality of pork produced, and the business is made pleasant and profitable.

G. W. BERRY.

Berryton, Kas., July 5, 1890.

Profitable Hog-Raising.

The Hog Sanitarium seems to be giving not only such greatly increased feeding results, but is proving to be a great protection against cholera. Go anywhere you may, where this improved system of feeding is in operation, and you will see the hogs looking well. During the last year hog cholera has been quite epidemic throughout this and adjoining counties in a virulent form, but the hogs having access to the Sanitarium have almost wholly escaped its ravages. This protection against disease seems to be owing to the excellent condition hogs are kept in by the constant use of mixed feed such as will prevent constipation and fever. Most anything nitrogenous and laxative in its nature is used with shelled corn or corn meal, together with the moderate use of salt and sulphur or some other simple condiment mixed with the feed. All this feed is fed dry in the Sanitarium, a device for feeding that is perfect in its operation and simple and inexpensive, as well as a permanent building. In other words, the use of scientific principles in hog-feeding are now made practical and easy, since this noted feeder has been introduced by our fellow townsman, Mr. E. M. Crummer. Its use here has also abundantly demonstrated the great advantages in dry feeding as a means of reducing constipation and indigestion over the usual method of soaking or cooking feed when hogs are off their feed. This system of swine-feeding will surely become of almost universal use, as it is the height of extravagance to feed hogs without it, and we advise all our readers who handle hogs, and have not already done so, to secure plans and build the Sanitarium now; and then, by judicious mixing of feed, keep their pigs in a condition to repel disease, as this is the secret of successful swine-raising. In a ride out through the country these feeders are seen on every hand, sometimes built along the sides or ends of feeding barns, and of all sizes, and built corresponding to the immediate needs of the particular farmer using it. We predict greatly increased profits in hog-raising and feeding through the use of the Sanitarium.—*Belleville Telescope.*

Worms in Colts.

Some breeders practice mixing a little pulverized copperas with salt and placing it in boxes where the colts can help themselves as they like, as a preventive of worms. Two tablespoonfuls of pulverized copperas to a pint of salt is sufficient. Horses suffering from worms can be cured in time by feeding a tablespoonful of powdered gentian

every night for two or three weeks. It can be mixed with oats or turned down the throat from a bottle. Copperas and gentian is an excellent tonic. It is well to keep a small quantity on hand. Get the druggist to put up four ounces each, compounding them in his mortar so as to mix thoroughly. Put the powder in a small box or wide-mouthed glass jar, label it, and when needed give to a grown horse a teaspoonful in feed at night. A yearling will require about one-third as much as a grown animal, and weanlings a much smaller quantity.—*Western Sportsman.*

Glanders in Horses—How It Spreads.

An authority, writing on the subject of glanders in horses, gives the following valuable information:

The causes of this disease are various, but the majority of cases doubtless arise from contagion; that is, coming in actual contact with a diseased animal, or by inhaling the same atmosphere, drinking out of the same bucket, or even cases have been known from wearing the same harness.

It is frequently generated by horses in a low, emaciated condition, being kept in some dark, unventilated and undrained stable, and being allowed to remain for days, or perhaps weeks, on the manure which has accumulated behind them, and then being obliged to continually breathe the vitiated atmosphere, which will necessarily be generated in such cases.

The symptoms of this loathsome disease are frequently very deceptive; many a horse has been destroyed for glanders when the disease did not exist, it being confounded with nasal gleet. To an experienced person such a mistake should not be made, as the symptoms between the two affections, although alike, differ materially, on a close and minute examination. In a case of glanders the discharge from the nostrils is scanty, yellowish in color and frequently streaked with blood, and is very glutinous in character, having a tendency to adhere to the edge of the nostrils. The lining mucous membrane of the nostrils will in the majority of cases be of a leaden hue, and on careful examination a few ulcers will be found on the surface, these ulcers presenting a very distinct and characteristic appearance. The glands between the lower jaw will be found somewhat enlarged, hard and indurated and adherent to the bone. The animal will have a cough, but not of a very distressing nature, and the general appearance will indicate that the animal is not in perfect health, although I have seen cases where the horses looked the very picture of health. Now, in ozena, or nasal gleet, the discharge from the nostrils in the majority of cases will be copious and come away in big white clots, the membrane may not present quite a natural color, the glands will be enlarged, but will be soft and do not adhere to the jaw. In a few cases there may be a soft cough, but the general appearance of the horse will be healthy.

In cases where a horse is found to be glandered it should be immediately destroyed, and if there be any other horses in the same stable they should be strictly examined and not allowed to come in contact with any other horses; should not be allowed to drink out of any bucket or trough which may be used to water other horses. The stable should be thoroughly fumigated and white-washed as a preventive. In some cases in London which came under my notice the entire stable was pulled down and rebuilt with new material. The harness used by the diseased horse or horses should be scalded with boiling water, and often thoroughly scrubbed with hot water, soap and carbolic acid. In fact, in a bad case it is advisable to destroy the harness and the stable equipment which has been in use for or on the diseased animals.

The remainder of the horses should

be examined frequently, and on the slightest symptoms the animals should be destroyed and the proper authorities notified.

In a few cases, as far as I can ascertain, the health authorities never receive any notification when any animal has been destroyed with glanders. In England it is a criminal offense to possess, knowingly, a horse with glanders, and punishable with fine or imprisonment. Such an arrangement in this State, more especially when this disease is on the increase, would be beneficial to horse-owners and the public generally.

It would also be advisable to appoint one or more qualified veterinary surgeons as inspectors, and give them unlimited power as to entrance to stables and inspection of such stock as they should think fit. There are at present numerous stables in this city which are unfit for occupation, and should the disease get a hold in such places it will be a most difficult task to eradicate it, much less prevent the spread of the affection.

One word about public water troughs. In London at one time they were considered a blessing and a boon to horses and their owners, but after a time they proved to be a damnable cause. The reason for this was that glandered horses were worked in late night cabs, and the animals were watered at these troughs, the discharge dropped from the nostrils into the water, and the consequence was that some sound horse was allowed to drink at the place later on, and in all probability swallowed the discharge, and in a few days the animal would present symptoms of glanders, and then the question, "Where did the horse get it from?" From numerous experiments on horses made by the Royal Veterinary college in 1874-75 it was proved beyond doubt that glandered discharge given to a sound horse would generate glanders in a short time.

I would advise all horse-owners working horses in this city, or even in the country, to carry a bucket with them and draw the necessary water themselves, and not allow their animals to partake of water at any of the numerous public horse troughs.

Fast Walking for Horse Work.

Most horses can be trained to a more than ordinary fast walk. One good way is to be quick and wideawake yourself. The horse (and hired man) soon become considerably like his master. Work horses, I think, can be trained to walk faster if they are never driven off from a walk during the working season. Many a time, coming back from market, farmers have overtaken me and went by, slap-bang, only to be overtaken themselves by my fast-walking team before they reached the top of the next hill. When they stopped trotting their horses slacked up to about half the rate of speed that mine kept steadily. I have always thought I got around just as quickly in the long-run and with a saving of horse flesh and wagons, by not trotting a step when doing heavy teaming; that is, where the horses are trained to walk fast and know that is the only gait required of them. It is called twelve miles from my house to Akron. The last three teams I had would walk it from three hours to three hours and ten minutes, coming home. Going required thirty to sixty minutes more on account of steep hills. This when they went over the same road nearly every day in the month.

At home on the farm we never work the horses more than eight to ten hours a day, and for this length of time they will keep pretty well up toward the four-mile-an-hour gait when drawing many of our tools. I saw men just moving last summer behind a slow, moping horse, cultivating corn or potatoes. My man, behind a free-walking horse, easily cultivated seven acres of our narrow rows one way in a day of about nine hours. The other man will get over about three acres. Which do you choose? The fast walking would throw dirt over the little plants, you say. No, we have on purpose teeth so narrow that they cannot throw dirt, so as to accomplish twice as much in a day. Another good plan, after you get your horses trained to walk fast, is to never hold them in, on cultivator or plow—or any other tool unless it be necessary—let them walk at a natural gait. How it provokes me to see a man make a free-walking horse drag him along by the reins! I will not allow my horses to be discouraged. When plowing or cultivating, after getting started, we always hang the reins loosely on the handles of plow or cultivator.—*Ohio Farmer.*

In the Dairy.

A MODEL DAIRY BARN.

A representative of the *Dairyman* recently visited the novel and somewhat extraordinary dairy barn of Chas. King, situated a half dozen miles southeast of this city. The work upon the interior is not yet completed, but is nearly so. The external appearance is that of a huge red cheese box with a cone roof, the whole surmounted by a neat cupola. A large number of windows in the wall give the building the appearance of being inhabited by human beings. It is three stories in height, the driveway elevated and running into the second story. There is no stone wall above ground. Across the floor of the barn it is ninety-two feet, so that the curve around the outside appears only about six inches to the dozen feet, though it is really more. It should be stated that the roundness of the barn gave no trouble to the builders. The lumber was easily bent around the frame-work. The main features may be stated as follows:

Diameter, 92 feet; height at eaves, 27 feet; slant or pitch of roof, 1 foot in 3. The barn and contents rest on three rings of foundation wall. The two inner rings of support are rings of stanchions at the same time.

Instead of square timbers to support the floor above, these timbers are all flat, 2x12 plank. In fact, each cow while being fed and milked, rubs one side of her neck against the edge of a 2x12 that holds up an immense weight above her. Let it be understood that these planks are placed edge to edge around the rings, and they are set two and one-half feet apart, thus giving three and one-half feet for each animal.

The capacity of the first floor is ninety-six head. Two rings of cattle stand head to head, and between them is a raised cement and earth ring, flat on top for a walk, and pitching towards the cattle on each side, forming also a continuous double manger. Along this manger-way will shortly run a gang of silage cars supported on a small railway overhead. Grain chutes lead down from the feed bins above. It should be stated that the stanchion rows do not go clear around, but a space, some fifteen feet wide, is left clear from outside to center.

The silo is in the center and built round like a stove-pipe. It is about twenty feet across, inside, and runs up thirty-five feet, to within a dozen feet of the roof. It is sided up with one-half inch boards made from fence lumber, each board being sawed into two thin boards, and three thicknesses of these boards, with tarred building paper between them, form the inner skin of the silo wall, nailed to scantling. The outside is boarded up smooth and this double shell serves the purpose also of a ventilator, and the ventilator is in itself a double benefit, carrying off the corollary acid gas evolved from nearly a hundred pairs of bovine lungs, and at the same time cooling the contents of the silo. Of the silage, which is the best we have seen out of a large number, we may speak another time. The changing of the silo shell into a ventilator was accomplished by leaving off one of the outer boards at the bottom. The coldest air is thus taken up. The influx of pure air is accomplished in like manner as to means, the outer shell of the barn itself being pierced at intervals of a few feet on the outside with gangs of auger holes. The air thus let in will rise up even with the floor timbers above and fall here and there between the stanchions. All this will be accomplished by a single board and a few nails closing the space between two upper floor joists, running from outside to center, over the cattle, confining the air from each set of auger holes until over the manger-way. One feature of the silo should be mentioned here. The interior contains the silage chute running from top to bottom in the form of a three cornered hole, with one of the three sides made by the wall of the silo itself. One of the inner sides carries the three silo doors, and the chute is made large enough for the fixed ladder running up to the surface of the silage, at whatever level it may be.

Filling this silo was a comparatively easy matter. A long carrier takes the cut corn to the top and the silage falls to the center, sliding away of itself to the sides. The cutter is on the second floor and a driveway runs all around the silo, so there is no backing out of wagons. A load is driven in, unloaded into the ensilage cutter, an armful at a time, and the empty wagon is driven around the silo and out again. This coming around to the point of starting is the peculiar feature in all work in this barn. In feeding the cattle, when the last cow's rations have been placed in front of her, the hired man finds himself right at the place where he started, with no lost time to make up in coming back over his tracks empty-handed. The same saving of time is seen in removing the droppings from the rear of the cattle; a driveway extends all around the building behind the outer and inner rows of cattle, and on completing the circuit of work in loading, the wagon is again at the door with its load ready to be spread upon the land.

On the second floor, the driveway and silo occupy only a part of the room. There is left about twenty feet of space outside the driveway all around the barn, which

rooms, and stables. While the remaining space is utilized for mowing away grain in the bundle, and clover and other hay stacked to the roof. As the barn is three stories high, what answers to the third story between the silo and the outside wall of the barn, is used as a hay mow.

A word as to strength. Built in cylindrical form, its material gives it the best possible resistance to racking winds. The outer shell is of common lumber nailed to two by twelves about two and one-half feet apart and is sheeted up inside. The two inner circles of two by twelves in the stanchion rows afford, it would seem, triple the strength necessary to support the weight above, and placed in this manner the barn supports are nowhere in the way. The construction appears perfect; there is hardly a piece in the building but serves several uses.

The cost of the structure Mr. King gave us as \$2,400, including the 300-ton silo inside.

No difficulty was found in building the roof, though its structure is an interesting feature. The architect was Prof. F. H. King, connected with the Experimental farm of the State University at Madison, and the builder, Mr. McFarland, of Rome, this county. Mr. King's own address is Whitewater. His farm comprises 260 acres, including ten acres of marsh. He pastures sixty acres, thirty of it sown to tame grasses. Besides seventy head of cattle the farm carries fifty hogs and five head of horses. It is valued by its owner at \$80 per acre. It would seem to us, however, that such a farm ought to easily support a dairy of at least 100 cows. The interest profit on the primary capital would then be nearly doubled.—*Hoard's Dairyman*.

Soiling Cows and Sweet Corn.

I have found two difficulties in soiling cattle through early summer. First, in getting a sufficient variety of food for the cows to keep them up to a full flow of milk—and my experience is that they will not do this on green rye alone, but must have some grain food with it. Clover is better, but I think it will pay to sow oats as early as possible on manured land to feed with it, and to raise sweet corn as early as possible. The small early varieties do not grow tall, and seem to make but little feed, but they will bear quite close planting, the cattle will eat the stalks without any waste, and it will undoubtedly pay to grow enough of this corn to give a moderate feed once a day. In many localities a market could be had for early corn, so that the ears could be sold. Many farmers do not know that this corn is much harder than field corn, but it is, and may be planted two or three weeks earlier. I find, also, that it may be advanced somewhat by frequent cultivation when young. By selecting a piece of warm black or sandy land, and manuring it well, a handsome profit may be made from the sale of the corn, and the fodder be clear gain.

This corn bears quite close planting and will mature good ears when planted three feet by eighteen inches, and with three stalks to the hill. This gives over 9,000 hills, and if there were but a pound of feed to the hill would make more than four tons of green fodder to the acre; I am of the opinion that it would yield double this without the ears. In my latitude in early seasons we can from such planting use green corn the first week in July, and although the present has been an unusually backward season, my early sweet corn is showing tassels at this date, June 14. The other difficulty I meet with is in keeping the cows clean. I have no difficulty in winter, as my stable is arranged with the manure ditch or drop behind the stalls, but when the cows are on green feed, and the manure is nearly fluid, even if it all falls in the ditch the cows will lie down and saturate their tails with it and switch their sides, and are so befouled as to be disgusting to work with. If any reader keeps clean cows soiled in the stable in summer, I hope he will tell how to do it.—*Waldo F. Brown*.

Our Girls.

Kitty is witty,
Nettle is pretty,
Lutie is cute and small;
Irene is a queen,
Annette is a pet,
Nell is the belle of the ball;
Diantha is wealthy,
Bertha is healthy,
And health is the best of all.

Perfect health keeps her rosy and radiant, beautiful and blooming, sensible and sweet. It is secured by wholesome habits and the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Bertha takes it, and she also "takes the cake." The only guaranteed cure for those distressing ailments peculiar to women. Satisfaction or your money returned.

For Constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets; Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

Hints on Dairying.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curdling rooms, whey, etc.

We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address: KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Agricultural Matters.

THE TRUE MISSION OF AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

Every now and then, and very often in the fall of the year, some lusty and plethoric political paper raises its voice and howls loud and long till you would think it was a whole pack of prairie wolves and a yellow dog with a glass eye thrown in, that this or that agricultural paper is stepping out of its line of business and meddling with things not agricultural. Its idea of the mission of an agricultural paper is to make pumpkins grow and hens lay, to plow, to sow, to reap, to feed calves, and slop the pigs. It never seems to occur to these wise editors that the farmer is the broadest man on this continent, that his interests take the widest range, that he is not only a laborer and producer of raw products, but a manufacturer of the same into beef and pork and wool, and that the machinery of his factory is not dead matter but living animals whose laws he must understand if his machinery would turn out good work. In addition to all this he is a capitalist in that he owns his own farm or factory with the live stock as his machinery; and still more, a business man who buys and sells on the world's market, and has the business man's interest in all matters of transportation, which on account of the bulk of his products affects him as it does no class of men except miners and manufacturers.

It never seems to have entered into the heads of these conceited fellows that a paper to be in fact an agricultural paper must be a paper to help farmers, not only in the "hen and pumpkin business," but along the whole line of all his varied interests, and on any question of private and public policy affecting these interests. If not, it is well that it should occur to them now. These priggish and conceited gentlemen may as well awake to the fact that the Western farmer is no longer in leading strings to be led about like a little child, nor can he be frightened by bogies or spectres, ghosts of departed issues that were shot to death twenty years ago, nor will he tamely submit to be robbed and plundered for the sake of boosting some fellow into office who laughs in his sleeve to think how he has humbugged the "granger."

The farmer will not sustain, and ought not to sustain a paper that is not identified with his whole life, and not merely that part of it that requires the least brains and the most drudgery. He demands a paper that concerns itself in all that concerns him, that looks out on the world of men and things from his standpoint, that has clear-cut, definite opinions on all public questions and the courage to stand for and teach and enforce and defend these positions. This is the kind of a paper that grows and thrives in the West, which the farmer will not give up so long as he has a dollar in his pocket. It is the only one that is fit to live in as fine a country. Papers such as our critics desire are filled up with the driftwood of agriculture, the hay and stubble that floats on the current of exchanges and can be pitch-forked together and furnished for a trifle above the cost of white paper. But the farmer don't want them. They don't touch his life or his interests, nor his affections. The contents have not passed under the eye of a practical farmer, they are instinct with no life, there is no warm heart-blood in them, no earnestness of purpose nor any definite aim. A farmer wishes a paper to help him, not in a small part of his profession, and that the simplest, and where he needs help least, but along its whole line, and especially to help him in the hard places. He wishes to keep informed on the laws of breeding and feeding, on the laws of supply and demand, on the general condition of agriculture and its bearing upon the world's markets, on the cost of the great highways that we call railroads and the reasonableness of the tolls that determine his profits, on the bearing and relation of public men to his interests, whether through honest bias or corrupt motives they are in league with his spoilers, or true to his interests. All these things he wishes to know, must know and will know, and nowhere can he obtain his information so reliably as from his agricultural paper.

Who are these critics anyway, who, in the plenitude of their wisdom, presume to say to the agricultural newspapers what they shall talk about? For the most part, political contractors who have made merchandise of the convictions of the people? What have they ever done for the farmers of the West except pander to their prejudices and their whims? What are they doing now? Are they discussing in any broad, manly way any of the great questions that affect the interests of the farm? We read them carefully every week to see if in a bushel of husks and chaff we can find so much as one thought or suggestion that will help out the farmer.

Even the "agriculture," if they have even that, is pruned and trimmed to harmonize with the rest, lest a live editor or correspondent might say something that would set a farmer to thinking for himself.—*Exchange*.

Farmers and Insanity.

Some time since the *Prairie Farmer* contained the following:

"In looking over the records of an Eastern State asylum for the insane, where were gathered more than half a thousand patients, we found, to our great surprise, that a much large percentage of them came from farm homes than from any other class. Our supposition has been that in rural life there were less disturbing influences, to unbalance the mind than in almost any other calling. In a conversation with the superintending physician on the subject, he stated several causes, such as, that a farmer in debt, with at most a very limited income, might be thrown into greater anxiety or despondency over the sudden loss of two or three valuable or needed animals, or of a year's crops, than a business man, accustomed to the ups and downs of trade, would be disturbed by the loss of tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars. Besides, the farmer, being much by himself, or with only his small family around him, has less of external excitement to divert his thoughts from any severe loss. Letting the mind dwell constantly on a single subject is a prominent cause of insanity. But, said our friend, I attribute the disproportionate amount of insanity among farmers of this State largely to lack of enough suitable food to properly nourish the brain. What of digested nutriment is in fried fat pork, difficult-to-be-dissolved tough beef long kept in strong brine, heavy bread, and under-cooked, watery vegetables, is all used up by the muscles in the severe toil that many endure, and very little nutriment is left to keep the brain in vigorous, regular, healthy action."

Though this may be a matter of surprise to farmers, it is well known to people who are familiar with statistics referring to asylums for the insane, that from no other calling in life come so many insane people as from the farm. But it is not the men alone who are subjects for insanity; fully as many, perhaps even more farmers' wives become insane than farmers themselves. In regard to the anxiety and strong mental strain that drives so many crazy, perhaps nothing can be said further than keep out of debt, and under all circumstances cultivate as far as possible a contented and even temper. "Never cross a bridge till you get to it," is most excellent advice, and to no people more than to farmers is there need for its being heeded. Trouble is always magnified by its anticipation. If the seasons are bad, have faith that the crops will come out right in the end. Do the best you can and leave the rest to nature; and you will be saved much anxiety and worry.

But in regard to the way many farmers live—on poor food and bare, comfortless homes, there is much to be said. In the first place, farmers often keep a poor table because their wives are poor housekeepers. They do not know how to cook so as to make the most of what they have. To such we say get a good cook-book and study it; learn one at a time to make a few good dishes. The very best material may be spoiled and made unwholesome by poor cooking, and with tolerably poor material a good cook may make both palatable and wholesome dishes. There is too much salted pork and other meats eaten on the farmer's table, and often the meats cured on the farm, although there is no excuse for it whatever, are not nearly so good as the city factory cured. Country hams ought to be the best in the world. It is just as easy to have them good as bad; yet often they are the meanest eating one could try to live on. The reason is either ignorance or carelessness.

But there is no necessity for eating so much salt meat. On the farm is the place where the best fruits and vegetables ought to be had. If these are properly cooked, along with different preparations of the grains, with plenty of good milk and butter, honey and other delicacies that ought to be found on every farm, the farmer's family ought to live both luxuriously and wholesomely. But the great trouble is, so many who do have these things have them in inferior quality and wretchedly prepared. For this there is absolutely no excuse. Farmers' wives should take pride in their housekeeping and make it a study. They should train their girls (and their boys, too, for that matter,) to cook and their boys to make gardens. These things will preserve their health and may keep them out of the mad-house.

Another far too much neglected subject is the culture of flowers and beautifying the home. The neat, trim country home with its grass plots and flower beds, is paradise compared with the hard, bare, wretched places one often sees. These things are of real, material value in preserving health and temper, and even sanity. If you want to get the most out of life, make your home beautiful. Farmers and farmers' wives, ponder these things well. Study to make the most of your life, live wholesomely and temperately, and if you don't acquire wealth you will live to enjoy a green old age.

What Does It Mean?

"100 Doses One Dollar" means simply that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, because it gives more for the money than any other preparation. Each bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month, while other preparations taken according to directions, are gone in a week. Therefore, be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier.

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

SPECIAL.

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

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

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

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.
2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.
4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.
5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.
6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.
7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

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

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.
9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.
10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.
11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.
12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

Wabaunsee County.

The Alliance will give an old-fashioned grand rally and picnic in P. L. Woody's grove, near Snokomo P. O., Wabaunsee county, Monday, July 21. The following speakers have been secured for the occasion: Mrs. M. A. Lease, of Wichita; Hon. John G. Otis, Lecturer State Grange; Col. Joe Waters, of Topeka, and L. L. Klenne, of Shawnee county, who will address the people on the main issues of the day.

gether with the interests of the Alliance. Good music will be furnished. Refreshments on the grounds for all. Everybody cordially invited to come early, stay late and have a good time.

Crawford County.

The committee as previously called for from the F. M. B. A., Alliance, Grange, Knights of Labor and G. A. R., and all organizations indorsing the St. Louis platform, met at Girard yesterday, July 15, for consultation and to elect a Central committee for Crawford county.

Chase County.

Last Thursday about 4,000 persons were in attendance at the Alliance rally at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. During the forenoon the people were addressed by Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, of Cedar Point, Mrs. A. C. Hollingsworth, of the Kansas Industrial Institute, and by W. S. Ross, District Lecturer Fourth Congressional district.

After dinner, Ralph Beaumont, Chairman National Legislative Committee K. of L., was introduced, and spoke for two hours. He was followed by W. P. Brush, a National Organizer of the N. E. A. & I. U.

Old citizens pronounced it the largest gathering of people ever assembled in Chase county. The day was pleasant and the meeting a success.

McPherson County.

All persons in McPherson county who believe in the principles of the St. Louis demands will meet in a People's delegate convention at McPherson, July 19, to select delegates to both the State and Seventh Congressional district conventions; also to put in nomination candidates for the various county officers to be elected at the November election, and transact such other business as may properly come before said convention. The basis of representation shall be one delegate-at-large from each precinct and one additional delegate for every twenty-five votes or fraction thereof cast at the last Presidential election.

A People's convention will be held July 26, at Conway, to place in nomination a Representative to the State Legislature for the Eightieth district. Primaries to be held July 17, at usual voting places. Basis of representation the same as county convention.

Smith County.

Cedar Center Alliance, 2175, resolved that the grand meeting of June 17 was largely due to the efforts of Cedar Forks Alliance, and to them thanks are due for a day of profit and pleasure; thanked S. L. Manker, President Cedar Forks Alliance, for his able address of welcome, whereby everybody was made to feel that their presence was wanted and welcomed, and the fraternity that their interests were so closely allied that they were all bound together by one kindred tie; extended thanks for the flag presented by said Alliance, and commended their wisdom in the selection of so appropriate a gift as the stars and stripes, the emblem of America, the colors of which represent courage, integrity, steadfastness, faith and love; assured them that never while in their keeping shall the flag be dishonored, and that they will early instill into the minds of their children the principles of which it is emblematic, that they may ever be ready to honor and regard with reverence their country's flag.

Kingman County.

At a meeting for the purpose of formulating a plan to place a People's ticket in the coming campaign in Kingman county, the following report of the joint committee was indorsed: We, the citizens and qualified voters of Kingman county, Kas., greatly desiring a better administration of our local affairs, and believing that the most honorable and capable men to hold official position can only be selected by laying aside all partisanship and political prejudices; therefore, be it Resolved, (1) That we place in the coming campaign a People's ticket. (2) We recommend that a day be appointed for the election of one central committeeman from each township and city ward within the county, which election shall be held at the last voting place in each township and ward. (3) That a day be appointed for this central committee-elect to meet at Kingman for the purpose of formulating a plan to place a People's ticket in the coming campaign.

ganization, appointing the representation by delegates from the respective townships and wards and set a day for the election of the same, and appoint the time and place for holding a People's county convention.

Johnson County.

About 5,000 people attended the celebration at Smalley's grove, July 4. All of the Alliances in the northern part of the county were present, supported by the K. of L. of LaCygne. Banners and flags were liberally displayed. A. F. Allen, of Vinland, Douglas county, spoke in the forenoon, and Hon. T. G. Stephenson, of Cedar Junction, Johnson county, addressed the assembled multitudes in the afternoon. Both speakers went a little out of the usual way of Fourth of July spread-eagle orations, inasmuch as they told the solid truth, as known to every careful student of history. They pointed out the dangers that now threaten a once free people; gave warning of the silent approach of a landed aristocracy, of a government controlled by monopolists and enemies of freedom, of a moneyed aristocracy that dictates to the great common people just how much money shall measure the products of labor.

The celebration at Mitchell's grove was a pleasant affair and largely attended. C. M. Dickson, President of the County Alliance, delivered a short but able address in the forenoon, and Hon. P. B. Maxon, of Emporia, successfully held the large crowd for about two hours while he discussed the demands of the F. A. & I. U. and the advisability of an independent political movement. Judge John T. Little and Capt. E. Clark, both of Olathe, earnestly entertained the multitudes and called forth rounds of applause.

Butler County.

Noticing an item going the rounds of the press to the effect that the independent movement of the Alliance in Butler county was driving most of the Republican members from the order, we inclosed the notice in a letter to Rev. O. W. Jones, President of the Butler County Alliance, requesting that he furnish us with facts in regard to the matter. As we expected, Mr. Jones writes us that the notice is all a campaign falsehood, and that there is no dependence to be placed in any partisan newspaper report of the kind. The Walnut Valley Times and the Douglas Tribune are both throwing lots of dirt and making faces at the Alliance; but there is a surprise in store for them, for which they are illy prepared—they will be wiser by-and-by. The County Alliance met Thursday and Friday, July 10 and 11, at which they had a very interesting and profitable time. Rev. C. W. Jones was re-elected County President for another year. He was also elected delegate to both the Congressional and State conventions. The writer is well acquainted in Butler county and with Mr. Jones, and has no hesitancy whatever in saying that a more conscientious, honorable and able gentleman would be hard to find in that "neck o' the woods." He is thoroughly reliable and our readers can depend upon what he says in answer to our inquiry. This is only one case among the many where the partisan press have maliciously misrepresented the Alliance, and we caution our readers to make great allowance for all such notices.

Bourbon County.

The County Farmers' and Laborers' Alliance met at Hlatville, July 5, with full representation, and "enthusiasm" feeling prevailed that Shylock had been hit hard in the pressure of the "dollar of our dads," and that all obstructions to our downing him with that big heavy dollar must be swept aside. It was decided that in harmony with other labor organizations a full county ticket be put in the field, barring out all political office-hunters from the race, fresh horses only allowed entry, with no fast record, except for capacity and honesty. During a harmonious meeting of eight hours the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: (1) That the Legislature should establish uniformity of text-books in all public schools of the State, said books to be compiled under the supervision of the State Superintendent and published by the lowest responsible bidder of the State, the contract to run ten years, and furnished the consumer at cost. (2) That we demand a reduction of 50 per cent. in the salaries of all county officers.

allens to acquire title to real estate in this Union, and that Congress should take early and earnest measures to devise means to acquire title to lands in this country owned by foreign syndicates, and that they be made available to actual settlers as other public lands. (4) That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that we denounce the action of our present Congressman, E. H. Funston, in voting against the Senate amendment to the silver bill. (5) That we will oppose the election of any man to the Legislature who will not pledge himself to use all honorable means in his power to defeat J. J. Ingalls for United States Senator.

C. O. McLANE, Acting Secretary.

Official Matters.

HUTCHINSON, KAS., July 9, 1890.

In consequence of the vicious and unwarranted attacks and the gross misrepresentations of the opposition press, ably assisted by designing persons who claim membership in our order, we hereby direct the President of the State Alliance to select seven different counties, located in different parts of the State, which counties shall select at least one member each to come to Hutchinson, or wherever the Secretary and Treasurer of the State Alliance may be located, for the purpose of investigating the financial management of the affairs of the State Alliance and advise with this board as to the proper expenditure of moneys now, and to be, in the treasury, for educational and other purposes. We would suggest that the first meeting of this advisory committee be held on the 28th day of July, 1890. The time for succeeding meetings to be fixed by counties sending members.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HUTCHINSON, KAS., July 9, 1890.

In compliance with the order of the Board of Trustees of the State Alliance of Kansas, I hereby select the following counties, one from each Congressional district, to select members as per order of board:

FOR MONTH OF JULY.

First district, Jefferson county.
 Second district, Douglas county.
 Third district, Cherokee county.
 Fourth district, Shawnee county.
 Fifth district, Dickinson county.
 Sixth district, Osborne county.
 Seventh district, Harvey county.

FOR MONTH OF AUGUST.

First district, Leavenworth county.
 Second district, Johnson county.
 Third district, Montgomery county.
 Fourth district, Butler county.
 Fifth district, Cloud county.
 Sixth district, Jewell county.
 Seventh district, Sumner county.

FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

First district, Nemaha county.
 Second district, Franklin county.
 Third district, Wilson county.
 Fourth district, Osage county.
 Fifth district, Ottawa county.
 Sixth district, Smith county.
 Seventh district, McPherson county.

This will take the matter up to State meeting, when a general reckoning will be had, and the responsibility of this board will cease. This is considered the best and cheapest way to manage this matter.

The members will please remember that it costs nearly \$100 to send a sealed letter or circular to each sub-Alliance in the State, and should the board undertake to refute the lies of enemies, within and without the order, all the time of the officers and money in the treasury would not be sufficient. Let each one selected on these committees make a note of each charge made by the enemy and give it proper attention when the time comes.

B. H. CLOVER,

President State Alliance of Kansas.

People's Party.

Headquarters People's party, State Central committee; third floor Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 11, 1890.

To the members of the different organizations composing the People's party of Kansas, greeting:

We, your State committee, have made arrangements with the publishers of the Advocate and the KANSAS FARMER for a subscription price of 25 cents for four months to each paper. This will enable us to keep before you the complete campaign work in an official form; all the attacks made on our party by the partisan press will be answered, and you will be kept thoroughly posted on every movement. We feel that this is by far the best means to fight our battle and to win our glorious cause. Now, brethren, do not miss this chance to furnish your members

with a means that will enable them to vote intelligently. Send in your subscriptions at once. We would suggest that the amount necessary be taken from your general fund.

By order of the State Central committee.
J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.
S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

From the Board of Trustees.

HUTCHINSON, KAS., July 9.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The *Alliance Tribune* having charged the Board of Trustees of the State Alliance with misappropriating the funds of the order, we write this to give the true status of the affair.

At a meeting of the board, held in the Secretary's office, in Burrton, Kas., December 23 and 24, 1889, the question of supplying reading matter gratis to the membership, and to the uninitiated, to educate them in the principles and objects of the order, was under consideration, and it was decided that the cheapest plan was to get printed an edition of some paper favorable to our cause.

We applied to Brother S. McLallin, editor of the *Advocate*, who had located his paper at Topeka, to give us estimates of the cost of such edition. He proposed to furnish a twenty-four page paper, filled with articles from prominent Alliance men, at the cost of white paper. Thinking this offer as favorable as could be secured, we ordered 50,000 copies, to which Brother McLallin added 10,000 copies gratis. The cost of the edition, including postage, was \$759, or 1.35 cents per copy. These papers were sent to every sub-Alliance, to Organizers for distribution, and to persons who wrote letters of inquiry about the Alliance. A supply was sent to the State Secretary, who furnished them as a part of the outfit to new organizations.

This edition was distributed the last of January, and during the month of February the Secretary received more reports of new Alliances than in any other month during the year. We feel that the great impetus given to the growth of the order is largely due to the influence of these papers, and that the order has received many times over the value of it, and that we are able to make the following very satisfactory financial exhibit largely due to the same cause:

Balance on hand at beginning of year.	\$3,910.00
Fees and dues in quarter.	4,723.00
Charter fees.	1,807.00
For supplies.	81.77

Total.	\$10,522.37
Expenses for quarter.	1,683.44

Balance on hand.	\$8,838.93
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The foregoing statement contains the true inwardness of the transaction and all there is in it. Any statement containing more than this is made either through ignorance or malice.

The statement has been made "upon reliable authority" that the State Secretary has "a pile of that issue about six feet high, six feet long and at least three feet wide." The entire number received by the Secretary would not make a pile half that size, and he had at the time that statement was made about 100 copies of the paper. He is yet issuing them for the good of the order, and every package sent adds to the strength of the order.

What better use can be made of a part of the funds than to procure and distribute Alliance literature among the people? What plan can we adopt to extend the order, convert the unbeliever, and strengthen the faith of the brethren that will be as cheap and give better results? What we have done we did believing it to be the best thing that could be done at the time to extend the order and educate the people.

Conscious of the rectitude of our purpose and satisfied that the results justify the means, we submit this statement to you.

Yours fraternally,
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

State Exchange Removal.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees it was ordered that a committee of three should locate the State Business Agent's office in Kansas City. A place was at first selected in Kansas City, Kas., but after looking the ground over more thoroughly it was decided that Kansas City, Mo., was by far the best location for the business, and commodious rooms were secured in the Baird building, corner Seventh and Wyandotte streets, where they will be located on and after Saturday, July 19. This location has been chosen purely from a business point of view, for the financial interests of the order, and we are satisfied that the thinking members will sustain the wise selection of both the board and committee.

The Committee's Address.

At the conference of Alliance people in Topeka, June 12 last, a committee was appointed to prepare and publish an address to the people of the State. We find a copy of the address in the *Advocate* of to-day—too late for insertion in the *FARMER* this week. We give the closing paragraph and will print the whole address next week. We regret exceedingly that a copy was not furnished us in time for publication this week. It ought to have been out two weeks ago, and now, because of somebody's carelessness, it must be postponed another week, so far as this paper is concerned. Here is the concluding paragraph:

We have taken upon ourselves non-partisan political action. We have done the best we could for the people, as God gives us to see it. We have votes enough within our consolidated order to carry the State, and we ask you to stand nobly by the action of your delegates here to-day. We ask you to nominate true men to the various offices and sustain them with your votes on election day. It matters not what party they have been identified with heretofore. We all came from some party; we want true men, regardless of party, in whom we can have confidence. The words of Washington are more appropriate at this juncture in our country's history than at any other period. Washington had a great many true men in his army of foreign birth, and among them could be mentioned the noble Lafayette, of France. But when the Colonial army was retreating before the British army at Valley Forge, and Washington was afraid of being surprised by the enemy in the darkness of the night, he gave the order to his patriots: "Put none but Americans on guard to-night." The order was obeyed; the world knows the result. Comrades, we are in a greater engagement than that of Valley Forge. Corporations are arrayed upon one side and the people upon the other. Stand firm, we beseech you. Political darkness overspreads our country, and success or defeat depends upon our action, and we ask you to "put none but true men on guard to-night." Nominate your candidates and go to the polls and sustain them on election day, and victory is ours. Lay aside party for one day and vote for God, home and native land. Will you do it? Remember one-third of the Senate and the entire House of Representatives of the United States can be changed by your votes this fall. Don't divide on party lines, but be monuments of God's noble manhood and vote for your home and country.

COMMITTEE.

A Free Agricultural Press.

Mr. W. H. Biddle, Vice President of the Kansas State F. A. & I. U., writes us an encouraging letter, commenting on our recent article—"The KANSAS FARMER Not a Political Paper," from which we take the following extract:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having just read your editorial in issue of July 2, "The KANSAS FARMER Not a Political Paper," I find a thrill of enthusiastic approval of its sentiments, and I feel like reducing it to black and white and placing before you for your encouragement, so that the good work of informing the masses upon those vital questions that so directly affect them may go on. It is a matter of very great satisfaction to me, believe, a large majority of the people, that there are such men as yourself and many others that are righteously "opposed to much that is proposed by way of relief" by the dominant parties and "dares to say so," and who will not allow their "mouths to be shut," or their "pen to be stopped," by any partisan pressure whatever. No; all true patriots say no, never stop, until past and present causes of wrong are removed and present evil conditions changed to complete relief, but let the great need of the hour be carried forward by all honest means possible, namely: the enlightenment of the farmers and all other laborers of this country as to the real situation, the causes that have brought us where we are, and the terrible dangers that threaten our rights and liberties, and then the best and quickest possible honest way out. And who, indeed, are there in all this country that have a better right than the farmers to know more about politics, or who are there that have greater need than they to learn more of why it is that although as husbands, wives, fathers, mothers and children we toil harder and longer and economize more than any other class of people, even to letting, in many instances, a large part of the necessary meat supply go to pay our interest, and eat more corn bread (not because they like it best, either) and less of wheat bread, use but little tea or coffee and not half the sugar actually needed, all to avoid getting deeper in debt and that the dear old home may, if possible, be saved. Alas, how disappointing. It goes, notwithstanding all this. And who is so well situated to impart the needed information as a free, untrammelled, independent non-partisan, whose only law and rule of life is to guard and defend the rights and interests of his own and all other worthy classes—who, I say, but the agricultural press of America? Augusta, Kas. W. H. BIDDLE.

Organization Notes.

The Committee on Good of the Order for the Seventh Congressional district will meet at Great Bend, July 22, to arrange for the campaign.

There will be an Alliance picnic at Mahoney's grove, three miles northwest of Scranton, Osage county, Saturday, August 16, at which some of the best speakers in the State are expected.

There was a picnic under the auspices of the Alliance organizations of Wyandotte and Leavenworth counties, at Bonner Springs, Saturday, July 12. A goodly

and was highly entertained by able speaking, songs, etc.

W. P. Brush, National Organizer, will speak at Great Bend on the evening of July 22. Every man and woman in Barton county who possibly can attend should not miss this opportunity of listening to Mr. Brush.

Call for a State Convention.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the convention assembled at the State House in Topeka, on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1890, which convention was composed of delegates from the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Knights of Labor and Single Tax clubs, we hereby issue this call for a people's convention to be held in the city of Topeka on

WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1890, to place in nomination candidates for State offices and to transact any and all business that may be legitimately brought before the convention.

The following is the apportionment of delegates:

Allen.....	5	Linn.....	7
Anderson.....	5	Logan.....	1
Atchison.....	10	Lyon.....	8
Barber.....	3	Marion.....	6
Barton.....	4	Marshall.....	9
Bourbon.....	12	McPherson.....	7
Brown.....	8	Miami.....	7
Butler.....	9	Mitchell.....	5
Chase.....	3	Montgomery.....	9
Chautauqua.....	4	Morris.....	4
Cherokee.....	12	Morton.....	1
Cheyenne.....	2	Meade.....	2
Clay.....	6	Nemaha.....	7
Clark.....	1	Ness.....	2
Cloud.....	7	Norton.....	4
Coffey.....	6	Osage.....	10
Comanche.....	1	Osborne.....	4
Cowley.....	13	Ottawa.....	4
Crawford.....	10	Pawnee.....	5
Davis.....	10	Phillips.....	2
Decatur.....	3	Pottawatomie.....	7
Dickinson.....	10	Pratt.....	4
Doniphan.....	5	Railins.....	3
Douglas.....	9	Reno.....	9
Edwards.....	2	Republic.....	7
Ellis.....	5	Rice.....	5
Ellsworth.....	3	Riley.....	5
Ford.....	3	Rooks.....	3
Franklin.....	8	Rush.....	2
Finney.....	2	Russell.....	2
Garfield.....	1	Saline.....	6
Gove.....	1	Scott.....	1
Graham.....	2	Sedgwick.....	18
Grant.....	1	Seward.....	1
Gray.....	1	Shawnee.....	18
Greenwood.....	6	Sheridan.....	2
Greeley.....	1	Sherman.....	2
Hamilton.....	1	Smith.....	6
Harper.....	5	Stafford.....	3
Harvey.....	7	Stanton.....	1
Haskell.....	1	Stevens.....	12
Hodgeman.....	1	Sumner.....	12
Jackson.....	6	Thomas.....	1
Jefferson.....	7	Trego.....	1
Jewell.....	7	Wallace.....	1
Johnson.....	6	Wabunsee.....	4
Kearney.....	1	Washington.....	8
Kingman.....	4	Wichita.....	1
Kiowa.....	2	Wilson.....	6
Labette.....	10	Woodson.....	4
Lane.....	1	Wyandotte.....	16
Leavenworth.....	12		
Lincoln.....	3	Total.....	629

J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.

S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

Seventh District Congressional Convention.

STERLING, KAS., June 25, 1890.
In pursuance to a resolution adopted by the convention assembled at the State House in Topeka, on Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1890, which convention was composed of delegates from the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Knights of Labor and the Single Tax clubs, we hereby issue this call for a people's delegate convention, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress, in this, the Seventh Congressional district of Kansas, and to transact such business as may properly come before the convention, to be held in the city of Great Bend, on Tuesday, July 22, 1890.

The following is the apportionment of delegates:

Barber.....	3	Lane.....	1
Barton.....	4	McPherson.....	1
Clark.....	1	Morton.....	1
Comanche.....	1	Meade.....	2
Edwards.....	2	Ness.....	1
Ford.....	3	Pawnee.....	2
Finney.....	2	Pratt.....	4
Garfield.....	1	Reno.....	9
Grant.....	1	Rice.....	5
Gray.....	1	Rush.....	2
Greeley.....	1	Scott.....	1
Hamilton.....	1	Sedgwick.....	18
Harper.....	5	Seward.....	1
Harvey.....	7	Stafford.....	3
Haskell.....	1	Stanton.....	1
Hodgeman.....	1	Stevens.....	1
Kearney.....	1	Sumner.....	12
Kingman.....	4	Wichita.....	1
Kiowa.....	2		

By order of the committee.

EDGAR M. BLACK, Chairman.

S. H. SNIDER, Secretary.

The State Central committee of the People's party has opened headquarters on the third floor of the Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets, Topeka. All friends of the cause are invited to call and see us. J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.
S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

WOOL

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Public Speaking—Appointments.

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

July 17, Overbrook, Osage county.
July 18, Goodland, Sherman county.
July 23, Lovewell, Jewell county.
July 24, Jewell City, Jewell county.
July 25, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
July 30, Andale, Sedgwick county.
August 2, Burlingame, Osage county.
August 6, Haddam, Washington county.
August 8, Cheney, Sedgwick county.
August 13, Allamead, Lincoln county.
August 20, Whitehall, Brown county.
August 28, Garnett, Anderson county. (Alliance and F. M. B. A. day at county fair.)
August 30, Fall River, Greenwood county.
September 3, Hope, Dickinson county. (Alliance day at Central Kansas fair.)
September 11, Hutchinson, Reno county. (County fair.)

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

Alliance Lectures.

In order that a place and date may be fixed, brethren desiring either open or closed lectures should write me, Topeka, Kas. It were better that several sub-Alliances join, say three to five, and bring out all the unconverted possible.

W. P. BRUSH, National Organizer.

Appointments for Assistant Lecturer Van B. Prather.

Gove City, Gove county, July 4; Colby, Thomas county, July 7; Sherman county, July 8 to 12; Hoxie, Sheridan county, July 14; Hill City, Graham county, July 16; Stockton, Rooks county, July 18; Alton, Osborne county, July 19; Downs, Osborne county, July 21; Beloit, Mitchell county, July 23; Minneapolis, Ottawa county, July 25.

Official Notice.

Owing to press of business and inadequate means of transacting it, I am compelled to move my office to Hutchinson, Kas. All having business with me are hereby notified that on and after the 10th day of July, 1890, my address will be Hutchinson, Kas. I will be found at the same office as State Secretary French.

B. H. CLOVER,
Pres. F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.
June 20, 1890.

R. E. HIGGS & CO.,
Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

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Send for Circular and Price Current.

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.

Faithful Unto Death.

By wintry sun's declining glow
A wanderer found
Modeled in freshly-fallen snow
A curious mound.

Was it the humor of the storm,
Or nature's jest,
To mimic thus a fowl's plump form
And rounded nest?

Not so—for when the snowy mask
He brushed aside,
A duck sat patient o'er her task
There—as she died.

Huddled beneath the downy breast
Sweet treasures lay,
Which she with anxious care had pressed
That cruel day;

And braved long hours the blinding flakes,
The wild wind's moan,
And crushing cold—all for their sakes,
Her nestling own.

No mate to cheer with voice or food—
The last friend gone—
Sole guardian of a numerous brood,
She still sat on.

Nor ever in that bosom stirred
Of doubt a ghost,
But, mother-like, the simple bird
Died at her post.

Rest well, fond martyr, love-endowed,
With love content;
The whitest snow shall build thy shroud
And monument.

—E. S., in *The Spectator*.

The least of loving is in having, dear;
To-morrow, you will wake in weariness,
Shuddering away in heartickness and fear—
Ah, woe! from hands that now you'd kneel to

press.
You'll wake to your dream-life fulfilled, aghast,
Would God, this dream, as other dreams, had
passed!

The least of loving is in having. Light
Night with a firefly; quench the flame that
glows

From thirst for the Exhaustless, Infinite,
With the small dewdrop in the heart of a rose.
The best of loving will be having—never,
Till having All, you're sure of it Forever!

—Katherine Eleanor Conway.

CHEAP TRIPS TO EUROPE.

Who does not like to travel, and who would not go to Europe if he could?

There are very few Americans who can not trace their ancestry to Europe, and who cannot point to some spot in that continent and say, "Here my grandfather or grandmother was born and raised." Then, of course, there is the charm of Europe, in its wealth of old buildings, cathedrals and art galleries, its historical spots of interest, its mountain, lake and valley scenery, its beautiful cities and quaint villages, and the thousand and one other attractions so dear to the traveler who has never been out of his own country.

"But, alas!" you say, "these attractions are not for me. Only the rich can enjoy a trip abroad."

You are wrong. If you have a little time and a little money, and will pocket some of your pride, you may take a trip to Europe at expense but little in excess of the cost of staying at home. If you doubt it, here are the facts and figures.

There is a line of steamers from New York which sells first cabin tickets to Glasgow and return for \$65. The steamers are not six-day boats like the City of Paris, and not more than half as large, but the cabins are comfortable, the fare is good without being lavish, and all the general accommodations are excellent. Tickets in smaller cabins for ladies are higher. The fees on board are about \$1.50 each way, making the total expenses from New York to Great Britain and return, \$68.

It is true you may go to England and return in the steerage for much less money, but it is not supposed that you would care to save money in that way.

Now for the trip. From Glasgow to London, via the English lakes, Chester, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth Castle and Oxford, will cost \$10 in fares. The trip will occupy four days—a day in the lake region, a day in Chester, a day in Warwickshire, and the next day in London. Cheap but good hotel fare, lunches at station buffets, fees and incidental expenses should not cost more than \$12 during this trip.

Arrived in London, it is necessary to secure lodgings, and these can be found in the Strand or Fleet street for 62 cents a night, including a light breakfast. For the other two meals, a good lunch can be had anywhere for 25 cents, and a substantial dinner for twice as much.

In London nearly all the museums and

galleries have "free day," on which a visit costs nothing, so that for about \$2 per day one can live comfortably and see the city very thoroughly.

Now you must start on your return trip. Go to Edinburgh via York, stopping an hour or two to see the famous Minster, reaching your destination late at night—fare, \$8. After a day in Edinburgh, take a ride through the Scottish highlands, over Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond to Glasgow—fare, \$5.

Supposing that you have contented yourself with five days in London, your trip will foot up as follows:

Steamer.....	\$68.00
Glasgow to London, fares.....	10.00
Glasgow to London, hotel and fares.....	12.00
Four days in London.....	10.00
Fare to Edinburgh and lunches.....	9.00
Day in Edinburgh.....	3.00
Trossachs and lunches.....	6.00
Glasgow, one day.....	2.00

Total..... \$120.00

Now this may not seem to be much of a trip after all, and it is quite likely, when you once set your foot on foreign soil, you will be seized with an irresistible desire to extend your tour. If so, it can be done at a small expense.

Leave London at noon, spend three hours at Canterbury, visiting the great cathedral, and then you will reach Dover just in time for the Ostend boat, and you will arrive in Brussels at 6 a. m.

Two days will do for Brussels and Antwerp, and then you will take the train for Cologne, to which a half day may be devoted.

A trip on the Rhine to Mayence occupies another day, and then you can leave Mayence in the morning and spend four hours at Heidelberg, reaching Strasburg in the evening.

A day in Strasburg, and then the night train (third class) will take you to Paris. Five days may be devoted to the sights of Paris, and then return to London by way of Dieppe and New Haven. From London take the trip to Glasgow via Edinburgh, as already outlined, and the entire cost of the trip would be about \$190.

If you have \$20 more to spend, or \$210 in all, you can extend your trip six days longer. From Strasburg you can reach Interlaken, in the heart of Switzerland, in one day.

Next day, a visit to the Jungfrau and Wengern Alp. Next day to Lucerne. One day on the lake, and then return to Strasburg via Basle. This trip is through the most beautiful section of Switzerland.

For \$65 more you can make a tour of Italy. At Lucerne, trips to Italy can be bought at rates which will strike you as marvelously cheap, as they are. You can go to Como, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Florence, Naples, Foggia, Ancona, Bologna and Venice, back to Lucerne; or going in the opposite direction, and from Turin straight to Paris, for about \$30.

This trip requires about eighteen days, but living is very cheap. It includes a visit to Pompeii and a climb up Mount Vesuvius.

If, on reaching Venice, the tourist goes via Ala and the Brenner, passes to Munich, spends two days there, and thence goes to Paris via Ulm, Stuttgart and Strasburg, it will cost about \$25 additional, or a total of \$300 for a trip of about fifty days ashore.

If desired, the Italian trip can be curtailed, and \$35 saved by not going south of Florence.

It must be understood that the above estimates cover every necessary item of expense, including fares, hotels and fees. Of course, you must travel third-class in England, and on short trips on the continent; otherwise, second-class.

These latter are about equal to American first-class cars; first-class abroad corresponds to our parlor cars. They have a saying on the continent that only Dukes and Americans are foolish enough to travel first-class. You are not a Duke, so don't be a fool.

English is spoken almost everywhere, and if not you can easily pick up the necessary phrases from the guide-books. Patronize small hotels, drive a bargain, and examine your room before taking it.

Carry your own soap and candles, and remember that you will be charged extra for lights and services unless you stipulate to the contrary. Don't fee anybody unless for an actual service which you cannot perform yourself.

As for an outfit, avoid the mistake of taking a large one. Take two satchels, one a large one, the other a small one with a strap.

On the steamer, no matter if it is mid-

summer, wear your winter suit and heavy underclothes, and don't forget your ulster. When you arrive at Glasgow, put all this heavy clothing in the large satchel and leave it at the steamship office until you return. This will cost you 25 cents.

In your light satchel put two shirts, night-shirts, cuffs and collars, one suit of light underclothes, socks, handkerchiefs, soap and candles. Washing can always be done over night, so that many changes are unnecessary.

Study your trip before you go. Make out your itinerary, and plan what to do and where to go every day you are gone, and stick to it. Don't fly off at a tangent or linger more than is necessary, or you will have to omit some places of interest.

Finally, be courteous and keep your temper, and you will have no trouble afloat or ashore.

Of course, the trips above outlined are only samples that admit of many variations, and one trip abroad will suggest another in a different direction. Cheap trips may be made through Norway and Sweden; the cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow are worthy of a visit, and Holland is always interesting to the tourist.

But the trips already given include what the average American most wants to see, and now that their cheapness has been demonstrated no one can afford to stay home who has the money to go abroad.—*Golden Days*.

From an Alliance Lady.

I have noticed repeated requests from the lady readers of the KANSAS FARMER for more discussion of Alliance matters. There are at present thirty-one sub-Alliances in this county, with an aggregate membership of over 1,200. The ladies quite generally belong and take fully as much interest as do their husbands and brothers, and also fill some of the offices very acceptably.

Our Alliance, a few weeks ago, passed resolutions favoring woman suffrage and prohibition. An Alliance picnic was held in this vicinity on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June, which drew a large crowd. The people were addressed by W. P. Brush and Mrs. M. E. Carpenter. They receive much praise from all who were fortunate enough to hear them. Our next Congressman, Wm. Baker, also made a short address.

For those who make their own yeast, I will give my recipe, which I know to be infallible: Take one quart of corn meal, scald with a sufficient amount of sour or buttermilk; when cool add about a pint or a little less of good yeast; let rise and add sufficient meal to make in cakes, or crumb it if preferred. Spread out in a cool place to dry.

I would be pleased if some mother who has the knack of governing young children would give her methods through the KANSAS FARMER. And, by the way, I think there is no better paper published in the State than this said KANSAS FARMER. We like it better every year.

I have written a long letter for the first time, but if this does not reach the wastebasket, will call again. MILLY.
Barnard, Lincoln Co., Kas.

Towels.

The best thing of which to make roller towels is Russian crash. I am told it is woven by hand by Russian peasants. At any rate, the best and medium qualities are more satisfactory for roller towels than any other crash I know, and are least objectionable when new. Just here comes in a word as to when to begin using new towels. Let it be in the summer-time, when skins are not chapped or sensitive, and when laundry work is so much easier that the conscience feels less compunction at putting slightly-soiled towels into the wash for frequent laundering. One who has ever supplied towels for a group of growing boys and girls will know that new towels in winter make sorry work. Nor is this at variance with the advice to buy in the winter. Buy and freeze, and then wait for the summer to continue the necessary softening process.

One thing more: All know how very disagreeable new dish-towels are. Well, don't have 'em. Go to the supply of roller towels, select some of the oldest, best-softened ones, cut them in two, and hem at both ends. The dish-towels are thus never new, and the ample replenishing of roller towels will make it all right. Does some one suggest that this is not a clean way to do? Then use more soap, water

and boiling when you wash your roller towels, and it will be.

Is there any use for other towels that have developed very thin "middles," and lost most of their fringe? If one has time to devote to such saving work, or if there are little girls in the family who need employment, my advice is to cut the towels down the center, lengthwise, and "over and over" the edges together. This gives a firm "middle," good enough to cut square wash-cloths from, for those who like such, or to use for any other purpose for which soft, old linen can be used.

Always have towels of linen. Do not be tempted into trying the cheaper cotton, which is very costly to temper and strength, as it leaves a disagreeable lint behind it, in gentle protest. Once I was beguiled into it, and the experience now serves to put greater warmth into my advice.

One word about "company" towels and I am done. Have them better than the family towels, if you please; but be sure to let the family take the "new" off. This may be hard on the family, but the wiping guest will love you more, and leave behind a blessing instead of a reproach.—*Inter-Ocean*.

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

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The Young Folks.

Chimes.

Far above the fern and moss,
Fluttering birch and wee fir cross
And the pine's low murmuring,
Where the frightened lichen cling
To the overhanging ledge
Of the precipice and ledge,
Fearless in their dainty glee,
Wave the harebells merrily.

From their dusty rafters hung,
Ne'er in Belgian belfry swung
Bells more exquisitely wrought!
By the mountain breezes caught—
Tossing, swaying to and fro—
While beside them bending low,
Breathlessly I wait to hear
Echo of their chiming clear.

But the airy harmony
Is too wonderful for me,
And I cannot catch a strain
Of that rare and sweet refrain.
Yet the tiny bells still ring,
And they shall my greeting bring,
Till, though ne'er so softly stirred,
Every trembling note is heard.

—Marion B. Allen, in Cottage Hearth.

Let this banner wave forever,
May its lustrous stars fade never,
Till the stars shall pale on high;
While there's right the wrong defeating,
While there's hope in true hearts beating,
Truth and freedom shall not die.

As it floated long before us
Be it ever floating o'er us;
O'er our land from shore to shore;
There are freemen yet to wave it,
Millions who would die to save it,
Wave it, save it, evermore.

—Dexter Smith.

TRADITIONS OF THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

In common with other tribes of the Southwest, the Navajos believe that they originally came from below, and like the Moquis their lower world is composed of two stories or stations. Their best-established tradition of the creation, or appearance of man on earth, is as follows: The Navajos originally lived in the underworld—that is, the world immediately below the one upon which they now live. In that world they were happy and contented, and had everything which heart could wish for. There were no excesses of heat or cold, and fruits and flowers grew in abundance. The day was marked by a bright cloud, which rose like a curtain in the east, and as it went down a black cloud rose in the west, which marked the night. In this happy condition they existed until some one of the tribe discovered an opening in the earth which extended upward to some place then unknown. He communicated his discovery to his people, and the tribe set out to find to what place the opening would lead. Finally they emerged upon this earth at a point somewhere in the Navajo mountains, and immediately prepared to take possession of their new home. When they came upon earth they were ruled by a queen, who mysteriously disappeared four days afterward. Men were sent in all directions to search for her, and those who had gone in the direction of the Navajo mountains came upon the opening by which the tribe had ascended from the lower world, and found that it had not yet been closed. Looking downward, they beheld their former home, and saw their queen combing her long black hair. She spoke to them, and told them to return to her people with the message that she had died on earth and had returned to the lower world, and that they would come to her only when death had released them from the upper world. With this the earth closed, and the searchers returned to the tribe with the message which had been given them. Soon after this, giants appeared in the country who killed and ate up the entire tribe with the exception of four families, who found safety in a deep canon of the Navajo mountains.

One day in their desolate retreat they saw at early dawn a bright ray of sunshine beaming upon a lovely verdant hill not far away. Four days in succession this phenomenon was presented, and being drawn by curiosity to visit the spot, they found a beautiful girl babe. This child was regarded as the daughter of heaven and earth, and they reared her with the greatest care. When she grew to womanhood, the great warrior who rides upon a white horse and carries the sun upon his arm as a shield fell in love with and married her. The offspring of this union were two sons, who slew the giants who had destroyed the Navajos; and under their protection the world was peopled again. The daughter of heaven and earth was finally taken up by her warrior husband and transported to the great waters

a floating palace, which has since been her home. She is immortal, and to her are addressed the prayers of the people. Her water home is guarded by twelve immortal beings, who return periodically to the land to learn what the Navajos are doing, and to carry back with them any messages which they may send. The tradition of this protecting goddess accounts for the respect which the Navajos show to the women of their tribe. Among them a man never lifts his hand against a woman, although it is no unusual thing for a squaw to administer a sound thrashing to the warrior husband who has offended her. All of the sheep, which constitute the great wealth of the tribe, are owned by the women; and in the various families the line of descent is always on the side of the woman. The Navajos have little or no idea of a future existence, but are firm believers in the transmigration of souls. For this reason they have great reverence for different animals and birds, which are supposed to be the re-embodiment of departed spirits of Navajos.—William M. Edwards, in Harper's Weekly.

The Death Plant of Java.

A magnificent kali mujah, or death plant of Java, has been recently received at Savannah by Mrs. Madison Black. This specimen, which is the only living one that has ever been brought to this country, was sent to Mrs. Black by her brother, Jerome Hendricks, who went out as a missionary to that island. The kali mujah is found only in the volcanic districts of Java and Sumatra, and then but rarely. It grows from two to three and a half feet in height, with long, slender stems, armed with thorns nearly an inch long, and covered with broad, satin-smooth leaves of a heart shape and of a delicate emerald on one side and blood red, streaked with cream, on the other.

The flowers of the death plant are large, milk-white, and cup-like, being about the size and depth of a large coffee cup, and having the rim guarded by fine, briar-like thorns. The peculiarity of the plant lies in these flowers, which, beautiful as they are, distill continually a deadly perfume so powerful as to overcome, if inhaled any length of time, a full-grown man and killing all forms of insect life approaching it. The perfume, though more pungent, is as sickeningly sweet as chloroform, which it greatly resembles in effect, producing insensibility, but convulsing at the same time the muscles of the face, especially those about the mouth and eyes, drawing the former up into a grin. An inhalation is followed by violent headache and ringing in the ears, which gives way to a temporary deafness, often total while it lasts.

Other plants seem to shun the kali mujah, which might be termed the Ishmael of the vegetable kingdom, for it grows isolated from every other form of vegetation, though the soil about it may be fertile. All insects and birds instinctively seem to avoid all contact with it, but when accidentally approaching it have been observed to drop to the earth, even when as far from it as three feet, and, unless at once removed, soon die, evincing the same symptoms as when etherized.

Mr. Hendricks, who writes describing how he secured the specimen sent his sister, says he discovered it first by seeing a bird of paradise he was endeavoring to capture alive fall, stunned by the deadly odor of the kali mujah, and on examining the plant, though warned by the natives to let it alone, himself experienced the headache and convulsions which are its invariable results.—Philadelphia Times.

The Coffee Tree.

The coffee tree is from six to fourteen feet high, and the same tree bears for a number of years. The trunk is from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, and when fully grown much resembles our own apple tree of from ten to twelve years standing. Ordinarily the lower branches begin to bend as the tree grows old, the wood being very limber and pliable, and soon form themselves into the shape of a gigantic umbrella, many of the branches reaching the ground. The bark is whitish and rather rough; the leaves much resemble those of a citron tree. As it always grows in tropical latitudes, it continues green throughout the year, never being entirely bare of leaves. Blossoms and green and ripe fruit may be seen on the coffee tree at any season of the year.

In its place a small fruit, green at first, which becomes red as it ripens, not unlike a large cherry and very good to eat. Under the flesh of this berry, instead of a stone, is found the seed we call coffee, wrapped in a fine, thin skin. The bean is then soft and very unpalatable, but becomes harder as it ripens, and the dried up flesh or pulp, which was edible when young and tender, becomes a shell of a dark brown color and the berry a waxy, transparent green. Each shell contains one berry, which when separated forms two of the coffee grains of commerce.—St. Louis Republic.

Bob McGee's Scalp.

Robert McGee, of Easton, Kas., is but 39 years old, yet he has gone twenty-six years without a scalp, with a bullet in his ribs and the scars of several awful wounds by Indian arrows. It adds not a little to the interest of his case to learn that he was shot and scalped by the once noted Little Turtle, and the ball now lodged between two of his ribs was put there by Little Turtle, with the identical pistol which President Lincoln had not long before presented to the "noble red man."

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in Congress to pay McGee \$5,000 out of the general or Indian fund, and presents in support of it abundant evidence to prove the following facts: In 1864 Robert McGee, 13 years old, was left an orphan and without means, but being quite tall for his age, he tried to enlist at Fort Leavenworth. He was rejected, but employed as a teamster and started with a small train to Fort Union, New Mexico. On the 11th of July, near where the city of Great Bend now stands, Little Turtle's band of Sioux warriors attacked the train. The whites fought long and well, but were overpowered and every one killed except young McGee.

It seems that the Indians at first intended to spare him for some reason, but after compelling him to witness the torture of others not quite dead they decided to kill him also. The chief shot him with the elegant pistol he carried as a Lincoln souvenir, and three spears were run into his back as he lay upon the ground. Little Turtle then tore off his scalp and struck him twice with a tomahawk, fracturing the skull at each blow. The savages departed, and in a few hours a party of soldiers arrived on their way to Fort Larned. Sorrowfully they gathered the corpses for burial, but perceiving signs of life in McGee they bound up his wounds and took him to the fort.

The surgeons exhausted their skill upon him; the struggle was long and terrible, but he lived—as remarkable a recovery as any related in history. The details were laid before President Lincoln, who sent for the boy, and was deeply affected by his account. The Western Generals were directed to favor him in employment. Many years after McGee's uncle acquired wealth in the West and tried to recover the scalp from Little Turtle, but unsuccessfully. McGee is now apparently in robust health, but of course terribly disfigured.

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Address all orders.
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Nebraska State Fair will be held at Lincoln, September 5 to 12, next.

Detroit International Fair and Exposition opens August 26 and closes September 5, 1890.

Just as we go to press rains are reported in the southern counties—said to have been quite general. This is good news.

Gen. John C. Fremont died in New York city last Sunday at the residence of his adopted daughter, Mrs. Col. B. M. Porter.

The census of 1880 gave three and three-quarters million head of cattle, seven million sheep, and over two million hogs on the ranges.

When ground is plowed it ought to be harrowed immediately afterwards—the same day, at any rate, if it is to be seeded soon. Moisture is thus better preserved.

A bill reported to the Senate a few days ago from the Committee on Public Lands for the disposal of the Fort Hays military reservation, gives to the Kansas militia a section of land for State camp purposes.

A mistake in name and address of a correspondent occurred in these columns recently. James Walton, Newton, Kas., inquired about Southdown sheep, and his name was printed as James Walters, Netawaka, Kas.

Corn in some parts of the State is very much in need of rain. White tassels are common in many fields, and late corn is curling. It is hardly possible that we can have a full crop, though a general rain soon would change prospects materially. Farmers having much corn on hand will lose nothing by holding it longer.

A correspondent writes to inquire the best time to sow alfalfa seed. Sow in the spring when the ground is in good condition and warm enough to push germination rapidly. Sow about twenty-five pounds to the acre, and do not pasture the first year, nor mow except to keep down the weeds.

Labor Commissioner Betton had a large edition of his collection of "Labor Laws" for use of the Alliances. He left some at this office for distribution among persons who call and ask for them. It is a collection of Kansas laws relating to labor and will be found very interesting to all persons who care to acquire information along that line.

One of the truest and best planks in the Grange platform is this: "We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness, protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy the cause and

STATE LEGISLATION DEMANDED BY THE ALLIANCE.

Last week we called attention to the demands made by the Alliance in the way of national legislation. This week let us consider the demands for State legislation.

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

The need for such legislation is clearly evident. So long have our people been subject to the demands of unconscionable greed that if it were possible to estimate accurately the amount of usurious interest money they have paid in the last twenty-five years, the figures would be startling. Since the great war began a regular system of professional money-lending has been kept up in all this Western region, and with it came a horde of spoliators who absorb the people's substance as a sponge does water.

But what is usury? In a strictly legal sense, as the word is now used, it is anything above the rate named in the law as interest demanded or received for the use of money. In Kansas the law fixes 6 per cent. as the rate when no other rate is agreed upon, but any rate up to 10 per cent. may be agreed upon and collected. Anything above 10 per cent., then, is usury in Kansas. There is another and better standard of measurement than the law, however; that is to say, a better standard when the rate named in the law is too high. This better standard is that by which the lawful rate always was and now is presumed to be measured; it is the general average of net profits realized on long established lines of business—and particularly agriculture. No department of business is less subject to artificial conditions than is the tilling of the soil, and besides that it is the first and great vocation; all other callings in life are closely connected with agriculture, because all the food and clothing of men come originally and much of it directly from the farm. It is for that reason that interest rates as named in the laws of the different States were established in the beginning with special reference to the reasonable average net profits on agriculture, not because farmers borrowed money, for they did not, but because farming was the most regular occupation and its profits most uniform. It was assumed that if a farmer could let his farm to a renter and realize out of the rent 6 per cent. on the capital invested, at the same time the renter making not only a living for himself and family, but a reasonable profit on his labor after making all proper and necessary expenditures in keeping up the farm—why, in that case 6 per cent. was a fair rate of interest for the use of money.

Let us apply that test now. What is the average net profit on agriculture now? How much profit are farmers in Kansas and other Western States now realizing on their investments? What is a fair average rate of net profit on farming in the United States, taking the last five years' products, as a basis of estimate? The writer of this has asked many farmers in the last six months and the uniform answer is—"There is no profit in farming." A few days ago a public statement was made by a gentleman who had recently taken the census statistics of one of the best townships in Harvey county, this State. He said he had taken a group of ten representative farms, ranging in size from 640 acres to 80 acres. He found their average value (according to the owners' estimates) to be \$7,000 and the average value of the product in 1889 was \$600, including all that was raised on the farm that year and turned to use or sale—what was used in the family as well as what was disposed of by sale. The average number of persons in each of the ten families was seven. That gives us \$600 to support a family of seven persons—an average of 23½ cents per day, which is barely more than one-half what it costs to keep our convicts in the penitentiary. The report for 1887 shows the average cost of keeping convicts in the State prison that year was 40½ cents, and the report for 1888 shows the average for that year to be 42½ cents.

Interest rates, as long as we have interest laws, ought to be based on the net profits of business, not on the gross income. The farmer is entitled to a living for an average-sized family before the question of profits need be considered. The average family consists of about five persons—those belonging to the family

employ more or less help, and that increases the number of persons temporarily in the family, and it increases the expenses of living also. The figures above given, \$600 to the farm, show the gross income, and out of that all expenses of the farm and family must be paid. There is no net profit in this case. It is fair to put the average net profits of agriculture at 1 per cent. on the value of the capital invested. That being so, is not our interest rate—10 per cent. out of all reasonable proportion? Ought we not to have usury laws that will prevent extortion? The *KANSAS FARMER* two years ago advocated a uniform rate for the present of 6 per cent., stating at the same time, that 4 per cent. is enough. And now we repeat and reaffirm those statements, at the same time doing all we can to bring about a correct system of finance which will put money out on just principles, the people paying for its use no more than the actual cost of distribution.

The next demand is—

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

This is asking for the reenactment of a law which was in force in Kansas from the beginning up to 1868, when the laws were compiled and the redemption law was repealed. A "reasonable stay of execution" in this case means only, that a reasonable time after foreclosure be allowed the owner of a homestead to redeem it by paying all that is due against it with interest and costs. This is not only reasonable, but it is just; it is the only means by which the debtor may have an opportunity to save his home. Most, if not all the States had redemption laws, and wherever they have been repealed, or wherever their enactment has been prevented, the work was that of the creditor class. Debtors never asked for the repeal of a redemption law or a stay law; it is always done at the instance of men whose profits come from the interest on money—the creditor class generally.

Next demand—

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

There is such a general sentiment among all classes of people in harmony with that demand, that but little need be said in its favor in this place. Our own opinions have been frequently expressed in opposition to all these conspiracies against the common rights of the people. We would go about their prevention in a manner different from any yet suggested. The licensing of option dealers is about equivalent to licensing a whisky shop. As prohibition is the best way to get rid of public drinking houses, so it is the best way to get rid of grain gambling dens. Let Congress by solemn act take jurisdiction of inter-State commerce, declaring wheat, corn, oats, all farm products and all other articles which people trade in, to be articles of inter-State commerce, and prohibit, under heavy penalties—imprisonment as of common felons—all acts and proceedings which in any manner interfere with the freedom of trade in any of these articles, all acts which in any way affect or are intended to affect the price of these articles in the market. In other words, wipe the whole business of grain and stock gambling out. Make such gambling felony and send every such gambler to the penitentiary, the same as we do a common thief.

Next demand—

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

We never could understand why a public servant should be paid more than a private servant for performing similar services. When a city marshal wants a man to mow down weeds on the street or to cart dirt away, he offers only current wages for that kind of work. If ordinary labor is worth a dollar a day, that is all he pays. But when the people want a clerk to look after a certain class of public business, he is offered anywhere from two to four times as much as he would be offered by any private citizen. A \$2,000 County Clerk will work for his successor in office for \$50 a month. A \$4,000 County Treasurer would be willing to work in ordinary private employment at \$100 a month. This whole salary business needs a complete overhauling. Make official salaries correspond to common wages for like work

justice to workers, it will tend to check the growing inclination among people to enter the public service.

The last demand—

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

This is simply an appeal for honest elections, and we need nothing more. Our liberties cannot long be maintained without some effective means of registering the public will and securing its enforcement in law. Fraud at elections has become so common that nobody is insulted when he hears a charge of fraud at his own precinct. Free and honestly conducted elections must be secured and maintained at all hazards. Without them the masses of the people are always at the mercy of villains who live by fraud.

The more these demands of the Alliance are studied the more urgent they appear. The need of them and their inherent justice appeal to men and women of all shades of political opinion.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS' LATE DECISION.

A petition was presented to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners asking reduction of grain rates from points in Kansas to the Missouri river. Notice was given to the railroad companies, and the petition was heard June 17. The board did not see its way clear to grant the prayer of the petition. Not being advised in the premises, we did not know just what were the points raised and the daily newspaper reports were not clear. The opinion of the board was regarded as of sufficient general interest to justify its printing and distribution in pamphlet form. A copy of it now lies on the table where this is written.

The *KANSAS FARMER* never had much faith in boards of railroad commissioners charged with the execution of powers which the Legislature ought itself to exercise. These boards ought to have no discretion except within limits plainly defined in the law. The Legislature alone ought to prescribe rules and regulations for the control of all classes of transportation, and commissioners, if we are to have them, ought to be charged only with the enforcement of the law. That was our view of the matter, frequently expressed during the time that our present railroad commissioner law was under discussion. The law has now been in force about seven years and here we are, at the end of those seven years, unsuccessfully asking the commissioners for a reasonable rate on grain shipments.

To understand the case as presented, let it be understood—

First—That some roads have continuous lines through Kansas and Missouri to St. Louis and Chicago, and these roads carry grain from Kansas points to those cities on through rates for the entire distance, while some lines on the east side of what are called "Missouri river points," as Kansas City and St. Joe, do not come into Kansas at all.

Second—That all of the through lines, except the Union Pacific, refuse to deliver Kansas grain to any other road at Missouri river points unless they are paid local rates to those points. If, for example, Kansas grain is shipped over the Santa Fe to Kansas City, and the owner wants to send it from that point to Memphis—a point to which the Santa Fe does not extend, the rate charged by the Santa Fe for the Kansas haul will be the local rate from the place of shipment to the river, and not the Kansas portion of a through rate to Memphis; so that, in that case, it costs a Kansas farmer who lives along the line of the Santa Fe an exorbitant rate to get his grain to Memphis, while if he could have the advantage of a through rate to Memphis the same as he has to Chicago, he would be on a footing equal with his fellow farmer living along the line of the U. P.

The through rate to St. Louis on corn from Kansas points as far west as Hutchinson in Reno county is 18½ cents per 100 pounds, and if the line consists of two roads connected, they divide the rate equally—9¼ cents to each. The local rate on corn from Missouri river points to St. Louis is 15 cents per 100 pounds, while the through rate from Hutchinson to St. Louis, as above shown, is 18½ cents, a difference of 3½ cents. That is to say, the Reno county farmer, when he gets a through rate to St. Louis, is only 3½ cents per 100 pounds worse off than the Missouri

of road near Kansas City. The same rule applies to all the Missouri river points.

What our farmers asked the board to do was, to direct that all railroad companies carrying Kansas grain east shall deliver it to any other road east of the Missouri river, if so desired by the shipper, and pro-rate with that other road so that no more than through rates shall be charged. At present local rates, corn shipped at Hutchinson and carried to Kansas City, pays 14 cents per 100 pounds, while if it goes on through to St. Louis on one connected line it pays only 18½ cents per 100 pounds, the Kansas half being only 9½ cents, as before stated, the difference between the local rate (14 cents) and the Kansas half of the through rate (9½ cents) being 4½ cents per 100 pounds. It is that 4½ cents, as we understand it, that our farmers are asking for, and they are clearly entitled to it, though there is no way now open to get it for them.

With due respect to the board we do not think they treated this matter fairly, and our opinion is based upon their own argument in the printed pamphlet which they were thoughtful enough to forward to this office. They attempt to show that the Kansas farmer would not be benefited by the reduction asked for, but their argument is based on a Missouri local rate and a Kansas local rate. The Kansas farmer is not now looking after the interests of his Missouri neighbor, and he does not understand what Missouri rates have to do with this matter anyway. The board very properly suggest that they have nothing to do with inter-State rates, and if they had based their opinion on that suggestion, it would be easily understood, because there is no room for doubt on that point. It would have been a very easy matter, however, to have suggested, further, that while Kansas City and St. Joe are both in Missouri, their location is treated by all carriers precisely as if they lay on the line between the two States, making no point on this except when it is to their interest to do so; and that, therefore, the board would undertake to do all that they can do by way of argument to induce all railroad companies carrying Kansas crops to join in granting this reasonable request on the part of Kansas farmers to have the benefit of through rates on their grain, without regard to what roads it is carried over.

The argument of the board in this case shows the importance of a national railroad system. We have the constitutional right to free trade among the people of these United States, but we will never have that right secure until the carrying business is brought under one great system, with charges equal alike to all the people and no greater in any case than enough to pay actual cost.

The number of sub-Alliances in Kansas a week ago was 2,769—that number reported and registered in the books of Secretary French. The average membership is about 40, giving a total for the State of 110,760 members. Probably 20 per cent. of these (22,152) are women, leaving 88,608 men, and of these a small proportion, probably 10 per cent., are under age, leaving 80,000 voters. It is not difficult to estimate the force of such a power in one State.

Farmers often wonder why their mass meetings are not reported to the associated press, or if they are, they are not reported truthfully. Don't you know that party politics has come to be a game in the hands of shrewd players? If one of your monster meetings is reported, the agent or the editor cuts it down to his taste or omits it altogether. As soon as the Alliance press gets strong enough there will be no scarcity of means to reach the people, and that time is nearer than most persons imagine.

As we predicted last week, the silver bill was adjusted in conference committee so as to carry out the original program to defeat free coinage. Senator Plumb, whose excellent management in the Senate, put his free coinage amendment through that body, took occasion to speak in favor of adopting the conference report on the ground that while it is not as good a bill as he wanted it is better than he expected; and Mr. Perkins, in the House, spoke in the same vein. The report was adopted in both Houses by a strict party vote. We will not secure free coinage until a Congress is elected specially instructed on that

Clover as a Stock Food and Fertilizer.

Extracts from paper read before the Nebraska Improved Stock Breeders' Association, by Henry Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa, and printed in *Breeder's Gazette*.

To conserve or restore fertility should therefore be the aim of every Nebraska farmer and stock-grower, and to do this there is no way so easy as to grow mammoth clover. When farmers in Western Iowa told me that the roots and haulms of an acre of mammoth clover were of equal value with twenty wagon loads of manure, I did not believe them. However, on investigation I found that Dr. Voelcker, of England, by digging up the roots of the clover and chemical analysis had demonstrated that the roots alone in a three-ton crop contained as much nitrogen as nineteen and one-half tons of farmyard manure made by English methods, and of course far superior to our ordinary straw manure. On my own farms the past season the increase on the same class of land with the same culture and on plats side by side has been fully seven and a half bushels of corn per acre in favor of clover as compared with the second crop of corn after timothy sod. The best way to obtain good results with mammoth clover is to sow with spring grain and allow the first crop to grow to protect the roots during the ensuing winter, pasturing very closely until the middle of June in this latitude, or if pasturing is impossible, mow and allow the crop to lie on the ground as a mulch, cut a crop of seed and then plow under for corn. You then have the land as rich in nitrogen as you will get it from that sowing. If there are plenty of bumble bees or Italians a reasonable crop may be expected. If both hay and fertility are desired, use the medium red, cut the first crop for hay not later in this latitude than June 20 to July 4, and then plow under.

The difficulty in curing clover hay has been greatly exaggerated. There are three methods of handling it: the first that of wilting it—putting it in a tight barn and keeping the barn closed until it is thoroughly cured out. This method requires a very tight barn, with tight board or earth floor, and ship-lap on the sides, no windows, doors tightly fitting on beveled edges and kept tightly closed, and ventilation only in the roof. The grass must be put in without a particle of rain or dew. It packs very closely and comes out in flakes, very bright and some of the blossoms scarcely discolored. Another method, new in America but practiced largely in England, is that of stack ensilage. I have with me for the inspection of the members of this association a sample of this hay or silage taken up directly after the mower and stacked without rolling or compression. It was sent me by Mr. C. A. Hinckley, of Galesburg, Ill., who in response to a letter of inquiry as to the cows' opinion, writes me under date of February 15, as follows: "I cannot give a very favorable report on the feeding qualities of the green-cured hay. We found it packed very solid, hard to cut, and very dusty. The cattle did not seem to eat it very well. We made a strong brine and wet the hay in the rack. They ate the hay but it lasted longer than the clover cured in the shock. My private opinion is that clover hay cut in the morning, raked and cocked up in the afternoon or next day, and left to stand three or four days makes the best hay. The ensilage stack is in the same field with a long rick of hay cured by the ordinary method. We have had from twelve to fifteen colts running in the lot all the fall and winter. They have not eaten much of the ensilage stack."

In the issue of the *Homestead* of February 21, may be found a description by Mr. Luman Woodward, of Henry county, Ill., of a crop of millet cut and

of the same, which is much more favorable than the above.

This method is worthy of further experimentation, but I think will be found profitable only in catchy weather when clover is almost certain to be more, or less damaged. Clover of course can be used as ordinary silage, but corn is cheaper. There should be ordinarily but little difficulty in curing clover in the usual way. Three things are essential: reasonably good weather, a hay shed, and a tedder when the crop is cut early and is over two tons per acre. The first is not under man's control; the second and third are. A hay-shed made of poles or dimension stuff set in the ground, about thirteen feet apart, roofed with boards and boarded down about five feet, with sheds on three sides for cattle and other stock, makes the best barn, shed and manure cover that can be made for the money, and apart from the convenience in curing clover hay will pay a Nebraska note-shaver's interest on the money invested every year. It is the only investment I know of that will do it.

I have found it the best method to start the mower about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and mow till sundown, and again in the morning as soon as the dew is fairly well off. About 9 o'clock start the tedder, using a fast-walking team. This will thoroughly shake up the grass, which will be ready to go into the shed about 3 o'clock. This is the method adopted in curing clover from about June 20 to July 4. The older it gets after this the less time is required for curing, the less valuable the hay and the less chance for a seed crop. When the grass is so far cured that on wringing it with the hand no moisture is visible on the stem it is sufficiently cured and should go into the shed at once if the weather be good; if the atmosphere is muggy beware! In putting hay in the barn care should be taken that none of it lies on cross-beams. Fill each bent separately and allow it to settle by itself. If the hay is allowed to lodge on cross-timbers air will be allowed access and there will be danger of spontaneous combustion. If the hay becomes very hot and steams, and water condenses on the top in the morning, put in a load of dry straw and put on more hay, using two or three quarts of salt to each ton. We do not, however, recommend clover or any other tame hay cured in this way for road horses.

In handling clover for seed lay aside the ancient and venerable notion that it must be left in the gavel until it is rotten or half rotten. Cut mammoth for seed in this latitude about the last week in August. Use a self-raker, throw three rows of gavels together with tailing forks, inverting the gavels, and then always thresh with a clover huller. Have nothing to do with clover-hulling attachments. Four or five days of good weather is sufficient for curing it. Neglect of this advice will cost half the crop. Three bushels per acre is a fair crop and seven bushels a very large crop. Treated as I have suggested the haulm has considerable value for hay; on the old method it has little or no value.

The cause of spontaneous combustion is obscure. Its possibility has been strenuously denied by the scientists, but there is no more doubt of it than there is of the existence of the city of Lincoln. More than fifty barns have been burned in this way in northern Iowa last year and one at least in southern Iowa. In all cases as yet investigated the hay has been in bays over twenty feet deep and quite wide, and in all cases but one put up with more or less rain or dew. Spontaneous combustion never occurs until the moisture is completely exhausted by the heating, and then only when air

Cohn, of Breslau, Prussia, indicate that heating to the point of combustion is caused by a peculiar kind of fungus which he has called *aspergillus fungulus*.

Why Flax Should Be Stacked.

The following article on stacking flax, carefully prepared by S. H. Stevens, Esq., Board of Trade Inspector of flaxseed, is presented for the consideration of growers of flax:

To protect a matured field of flax by placing in stack at the proper time is a test of the acumen and thrift of the owner. It is the alert farmer who rises to a full comprehension of what the critical period of flax farming demand; his activity is stimulated by the knowledge that neglect or a slight delay in housing involves a depreciation in value, and that it might be the cause of the loss of his crop.

The solubility of flaxseed in water is such that its exposure to rain, however slight, causes decreased weight and lessened value, while heavy and continued rains have frequently destroyed all that was left unprotected.

Flaxseed that has been exposed in the field to the sun's rays until it is dry to brittleness still holds a latent moisture, which will develop when the seed is confined in mass and result in heat and decomposition.

The above will explain to the country shipper why so much of his new seed grades "rejected" and "no grade." A wagon-load of uncured seed—although dry to the touch—will, when placed in a car or warehouse bin in warm weather, become damp and warm.

Flaxseed threshed when in the dry condition described above is liable to be much broken and pulverized; the stalk will also break and be intermixed with the seed, thereby increasing the impurity.

In the inspection analysis of such broken and pulverized seed much must be classed as impurity to the detriment of the shipper. The above being true, the waste at the threshing floor must be very large.

Look on the reverse side. Should rain fall on the flax exposed on the field while waiting for the machine, or for other reason, the straw becomes rotten and great difficulty is encountered in threshing, and the seed is unfit for storage and will not grade No. 1.

The reason why the Western cultivator of flax annually breaks down the flaxseed market by throwing thereon in sixty days one-half of the crop, and that largely unfit for storage, has been an unsolved problem, but the reason is found in that general but ruinous habit of threshing from the field—for to thresh is to sell.

Having described some of the attendant dangers of the matured flax crop, I will suggest how these dangers may be easily avoided.

Well-dried flax when stacked is reasonably secure, and is in position to yield a good return for labor. The sweat incidental to stacking passes the seed to that indispensable condition necessary to storage. It also imparts a toughness to the seed covering and straw, which protects the former from breakage by the machine and gives the latter a desirable pliant tenacity.

With the million of acres of flax grown in the West held well in hand, by reason of being gathered in barns and stacks, the owners, in place of breaking down the market, might control it, or, at least, they would be in a position to take advantage of any advance.

The flax having been properly stacked, it becomes by easy transition, when threshing day comes, flax straw stacks, retaining at least one-half the value it had before being deprived of the seed.

The coarse, uninviting flax straw is a true forage, as it is eaten with avidity and relished by all kinds of stock, giving a vigorous growth to the young, a healthy, thriving condition to the full-grown, and a shining coat to all, which is admirable proof that its constituents are in harmony with their organism.

But the above is the least of its value. It has impoverished the farmers' acres, but it is prepared to repay with interest. It is estimated that each acre of flax grown takes from the soil fifty pounds of alkalies and twenty pounds of phosphoric acid, which shows that it is a most exhaustive plant. The seed, which is the only part removed from the farm, contains but a small portion of the mineral manures taken from the soil, therefore the flax straw retains nearly all the ingredients withdrawn. It is a natural sequence that when the straw is fed to stock and returned to the land it restores the soil.

Horticulture.

PRESERVATIVE FLUIDS FOR FRESH FRUITS.

As the fruit season approaches, there is a constant inquiry for some mode of preserving fruit samples for exhibition at the several fairs. As a general answer to inquiries of this kind that have already come dropping in, I give the following data in regard to the more successful preservatives that are within reach of the practice of any intelligent farmer, says Prof. E. W. Hilgard, Director of the California Experiment Station. I preface them with an explanation of the demands made upon such preservative methods, for the benefit of those to whom the subject may be new, in order that they may better adapt their practice to circumstances.

1. The preservatives must prevent all fermentation, molding or other fungous attacks. This, of course, means that the outside of the fruit, and the air or liquid around it, shall be "sterilized" in some way compatible with the preservation of the form, at least, of the fruit or vegetable. This, again, excludes any considerable heating, such as is necessary in "putting up" fruit for eating purposes. We are practically reduced to the use of antiseptics, acting at the ordinary temperature. Among these we have to choose between gases and liquids; but as the manipulation of gases does not come within the condition of easy practicability in an ordinary household, we are further confined to the use of liquids only; the more as these help to prevent damage in transportation, by removing the greater part of the weight of the individual fruits, that would tend to deform them. Hence

2. The preservative should be a liquid. This liquid, besides being an efficient antiseptic, should not exert any solvent or softening action upon the skin of the fruit. This condition excludes from the outset all alkaline solutions (such as e. g., cyanide of potassium, silicate of soda, etc.), and all of the stronger acids, including acetic acid or vinegar.

3. The antiseptic fluid should not extract or change the color of the fruit. This is one of the most difficult conditions to fulfill, and yet one of the most essential. It excludes at once so excellent a preservative as alcohol, and many others that would otherwise be available, among others common salt.

4. The preservative fluid should neither cause the fruit to swell, so as to increase its size, and sometimes burst it, nor should it have the opposite effect of causing it to shrink. This implies that in the exchange that will unavoidably occur between the juice inside and the fluid outside, the two shall pass through the skin with about equal rapidity. According to well-known physical laws, this necessitates that the two liquids shall be approximately of the same density. Thus, if the fruit to be preserved were grapes containing a juice showing 25 per cent. by spindle, the fluid outside ought to be made of about the same density. If not, the fruit will either shrink or swell, at least at first; in some cases the original bulk will ultimately be recovered; but usually, particularly in thin-skinned fruits, the change is more or less permanent. Thus, in picking ripe olives, the size of the fruit may be materially reduced, and their substance toughened when too soft, by the use of strong brine. The same is pre-eminently true of fruit preserved in alcohol or in strong syrup.

Whatever, then, may be the kind of antiseptic employed, this condition of approximately equal densities of the fruit juice and preservative fluid must be fulfilled if the former is to maintain its natural size, especially if the fruit be soft or thin-skinned.

The use of sugar to bring up the density of the antiseptic solution to that of the fruit juice naturally suggests itself, and with some fruits very good results may be obtained in that way. Still, sugar being itself easily fermentable and liable to change tint when not very pure, it is preferable to use glycerine, which can now be obtained so cheaply as to render it available to all, and which is for practical purposes unchangeable when so used. According to actual trial, commercial "pure" glycerine will act very satisfac-

measure, use 5 per cent. of glycerine as equal to 1 per cent. of sugar.

Like alcohol, however, glycerine exerts a slight solvent action upon many fruit colors, e. g., that of berries, blackberries, etc.

Common salt has the disadvantage of darkening all vegetable colors after a comparatively short time; and Glauber's salt, alum, and other common available salts exert a not inconsiderable solvent action upon colors, which render their use inadvisable.

It is not always, of course, easy to ascertain the density of the juice of fruits; but the housewife or farmer may rest content with the following approximations to the soluble matters of fruit juices:

Apples and pears about 12 per cent.
Plums, prunes, apricots, peaches, about 10 per cent.
Cherries about 12 per cent.
Most berries, 8 per cent.
Currants, 10 per cent.
Grapes, in California, 18 to 32 per cent.; average 24 per cent.

It is only in very tender-skinned fruit that a per cent. or two more or less will make a difference in the result.

Of antiseptics, the following are the most available: Salicylic acid, boracic acid, sulphurous acid, and its compound, bisulphite of soda (and of lime), last but not least, bichloride of mercury or corrosive sublimate.

Salicylic acid, or its compound with soda, both obtainable in commerce, is one of the best and most energetic antiseptics. Its use in spirituous fluids is but too well known; in watery solution it is not so much used on account of some difficulty in making it dissolve, particularly when the water is cold. An ounce of the acid dissolves in a little less than five gallons of water at the ordinary temperature; but when it is simply thrown on the water it may float there a long time, being very light, and most persons will think that it will not dissolve in that proportion. In hot or boiling water there is no difficulty, and the solution is made very easily by the addition of a little carbonate of soda (salsoda) even without heating. But when making use of the soda it is absolutely necessary to avoid an excess, as the uncombined soda exerts a very injurious influence upon the preservation of fruits.

A solution of one ounce of salicylic acid to five gallons of water, to which as much glycerine has been added as corresponds to the density of the fruit juice (see above), constitutes a preservative fluid which has been used with very satisfactory results heretofore. Trouble has arisen from the use of too much soda in making the acid dissolve; as already stated, with patience or heating, the water alone will dissolve the acid, and soda need not be used at all.

Boracic acid, while an excellent preservative so far as the mere prevention of decay or fermentation goes, is more liable than the salicylic to soften the skin and alter the colors of fruits, acting in that respect in some cases like alkaline solutions. It is therefore not well adapted to long conservation of samples in their natural aspect, but will do well for a few weeks with most fruits. Use the solution as strong as water will make it, which is about five ounces per gallon.

Sulphurous acid, the same substance of which the use is so much abused in fruit-drying, and in the treatment of wines, can also be employed in solution for the preservation of fruits. The solution may be made directly from the gas of burning sulphur—by an operation sufficiently familiar to cellar-men and described below.

It is, however, more convenient and just as good to use its combination with soda, viz., the "bisulphite" of soda (not that of lime, used in bleaching saccharine juices, as it will form deposits upon most fruits,) heretofore sold under the fanciful name of "California fruit salt," and recommended for use in canning fruit for human consumption. Those whose digestion is better than necessary, and who do not object to the sulphuric flavor of the fruit so preserved, may choose to so use the preparation. Its merits as an antiseptic are unquestioned; its bleaching effects are equally so, and as in sulphuric wines, the natural colors will suffer more or less from its use, as well as from that of the acid solution. Use five to eight ounces per gallon.

If the maple worm could be legislated

Insecticides for Window Plants.

It frequently happens that, despite the greatest care, insects, more especially plant lice (aphides), will find their way into window gardens and small conservatories, sometimes seriously marring the beauty of the plants, and even of the flowers. The insecticides and methods of application recommended for destroying these pests on a large scale are often not applicable to these small gardens, which yet frequently suffer much more seriously from insect attack than do outdoor plants. Caterpillars or larger lepidoptera rarely get at these plants, and when they do hand-picking is the best remedy. The little leaf-rollers are much more apt to be found, and when observed are also most easily disposed of by being crushed in their habitations. Beetles that visit the flowers rarely do any damage, and their larvae, where they are plant feeders, are amenable to the same treatment adopted against plant lice. These latter, and sometimes the little jumping plant bugs, are most usual pests on house and conservatory plants. They cluster on the leaves, often causing them to curl, to become dry, brown and unsightly, on stems, causing them to become hard and woody, and on flower buds, causing them to become aborted or to produce crippled and imperfect flowers.

In my experience, pyrethrum and tobacco, properly used, have both been found very effective in ridding the plants of all insects infesting them. My preference is in all cases the dry powder, applied pure and with a bellows, that will enable it to be put on rapidly and evenly. It is essential to the entire success of these substances that they be very finely ground, and in this respect I have found the Persian and Dalmatian powders much more satisfactory than the buhach or California-grown pyrethrum. The tobacco powder should also be very fine and very dry, as near a dust as it is possible to get. In this shape I have seen it in a very few minutes clear several large rose bushes of their enemies. Another, and perhaps more economical and about equally effective way of using these substances, is in the form of a decoction, using one ounce of pyrethrum or tobacco to a pint of water. Steep as in making tea and allow it to draw well. The pyrethrum must be kept in a tight vessel, while the tobacco infusion loses nothing by exposure. Apply with an atomizer, such as is obtainable in all drug stores, straining the liquid before putting into the bottle for application. Both substances are almost immediately effective, the fine spray reaching everywhere, and adhering to the insects where large drops would be shed and ineffective. The tobacco infusion could be prepared and an atomizer kept charged near at hand, so that at the first sign of insects it could be applied. In this way house plants and small conservatories can be easily kept free from insect injury of nearly all kinds. —Garden and Forest.

Greens for Cut-Worms.

Cut-worm moths pass through their entire life in one year. Some species lay eggs in May, more in June and July, still more in August and September. The larvae which hatch from such eggs are small the first season, but grow rapidly the next spring, and then do exceeding damage. They cut off the corn, cabbages, tomatoes, beans, young nursery stock, and even dig out the buds of apples, grapes, etc. The moths lay their eggs on grass or other similar crops; hence corn grown on newly-plowed sod is more likely to suffer attack. The caterpillars, "worms," so-called, are good travelers, and a garden near grass is more likely to be infested than one further removed.

Land used for buckwheat one year is quite sure to be free the next. If upon examination we find cut-worms thick in soil where we wish to raise plants which they destroy, it is well to place bunches of grass at close intervals; these may be poisoned outright with Paris green or London purple; or we must each morning lift the grass and kill the caterpillars, which will be found under it. If we poison the larvae, they often bury before dying, so we must not think we have none till we dig and see for certain. In orchards and vineyards we may prevent their work by smooth tin bands about tree or vine, which fences them away; or we may use the grass traps; or plant turnips or cabbages,

Republic County Horticultural Society.

[Belleville Telescope.]

Minutes of meeting held at Belleville, June 28, 1890.

Meeting called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. by W. M. Moore, President of the society. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved, after which the subject of grape culture and pruning was called up and discussed by Mr. Wilder, President Moore, Mr. Warner and others. Mr. Warner sets his plants deep, removing the surface roots and relying on the lower roots; prunes in February before the sap has commenced to flow freely, but removes surplus and excessive growth of vine at any time, but did not recommend full pruning. Mr. Warner's views were agreed to by all members present.

Mr. A. E. Taylor gave his experience in grape culture; he has in bearing the following varieties, Rogers No. 1, a medium early variety, prolific and very desirable; Moore's Early, Worden, Prentiss, Dracut Amber, Pocklington, Hartford Prolific, Niagara and Concord, all of which are doing well.

Raspberries were next considered, and after considerable discussion it was agreed to that the Crimson Beauty, Mammoth Cluster and Davidson's Thornless were varieties well adapted to this part of the State.

The Taylor blackberry was recommended, having been successfully grown by several members of the society. The Snyder and Kittatinny are considered excellent varieties, but liable to winter-kill in this latitude.

In strawberries, the Manchester and Captain Jack were mentioned as desirable varieties for this section of the State.

Mr. Fulcomer has been successful in raising currants and considers the Red Dutch preferable. After some further discussion the society adjourned to the first Saturday in August, at 1 o'clock.

I. O. SAVAGE, Secretary.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness -- Hay Fever -- A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—The Globe.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

A German has invented a gunpowder that water won't hurt.

Washburn College, Topeka, Kas., admits both sexes. Facilities excellent, expenses reasonable.

In Coal Creek, Fremont county, Cal., a solid lump of coal was mined that weighed 18,000 pounds.

TUITION AND BOOKS FREE—Given at the Seminary at Mt. Carroll, Ill., to one student from each county. *Grades free, give particulars.*

There are 800,000 more widows than widowers in England. In France for every 100 widowers there are 194 widows.

The Kansas City Star.

Weekly edition, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Ask your postmaster or write for a sample copy. Of special interest to farmers. The cheapest and best newspaper in America.

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.

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.

The Poultry Yard.

How to Kill Lice.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The hatching season is over with about all of us, and we are busy trying to get the young chicks up to womanhood and manhood, and some of us are no doubt neglecting our fowls and letting the lice get a start in our houses. If there is anything that will kill chicks in a hurry it is lice. A person who has, say 500 young chicks, is very anxious to know of a way to kill lice at wholesale and with certainty. Now, readers, if you will listen to me a minute I will tell you what I did. Took a twenty-gallon sugar kettle, made a fire under it and put in about ten gallons of water; I then put in about two pounds of common hot soap, and let it stay until it was as hot as I could bear my hand in it. I then emptied the whole into a ten-gallon lard can. I next penned the fowls into a small room so I could catch them easily, and proceeded to dip each one. Catch the fowl by the wings and put it under feet first, and hold it there about thirty seconds, then push its head under and take it out immediately, let it drain for a minute and place it on the ground. This operation must be done on a very warm day, and right in the middle of the day while the sun is shining the brightest, so they will soon dry off. You will find that this will kill every louse on the fowl. You can do this every two weeks, and can do the same with the young chicks after they are two weeks old. I think this remedy is far ahead of all the other plans I have tried. Now, brother fanciers, I want you to try this and report what success you have, and if you can improve on it I want to know it. You must furnish the fowls plenty of dust bath, and keep their roosting places well dusted with sulphur and ashes, and if they roost on board floors, keep it well covered with whitewash (not dry lime, for too much dust lime is injurious); if on the ground you can use ashes and sulphur, and add fresh dirt occasionally. For the small birds, I would say let them go to roost as soon as they desire, and would have a few wide (2x4) roosts always in their house. I am no friend to coops. My plan is a large room, as large as you wish, with either dirt or plank floor and covered with straw; let your hens run in this room, as many as you choose, and they will hover around most anywhere, and as soon as it is light the chicks can exercise around and not be cramped up in a coop two feet square. I would advise you to let coops alone and try the house plan. For instance, if a rainy day comes you must keep your chicks up and they will stand around and chirp all day in the little space, while if in the large, ventilated room, they can enjoy themselves about as well as if they were outside, and you can feed and water them with some satisfaction, when if they were in the coop you could not. I know this to be a fact.

The best food for young chicks is corn bread, made with eggs, sour milk and soda, with plenty of red pepper. Above all things give plenty of clear, fresh water three times a day. It does make me so tired to hear some people say, "Don't give any water for two weeks." How barbarous! Why, really I believe a chick will drink fifty or more times a day; is it not a shame then to deprive the innocent creatures of water when it is so cheap?

I would advise you to put them where you want them to roost, for you all know how hard they are to move. Now, a word about scientific poultry-raising, and then good day. I am confident that there are many poultry writers who never see a chicken once in twelve months. Now, such people should not be allowed to mislead beginners any more than fraudulent advertisers, should they?

Warsaw, Mo.

F. H. PETTS.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

One hundred and eighty eggs per hen in eleven months is the record for six Wyandotte hens. Leghorns are always considered the best egg-producers, and we doubt if an average flock will much surpass this record.

Hard limestone water contains lime and the hens can drink it, securing more lime in a convenient form than from oyster shells. When a hen lays eggs with soft shells, the cause is due, not to the lack of lime, but to the condition of her general system.

often the cause. To this cause may be traced many of the causes of eggs having soft shells.

Boiled liver and plucks, with bran and barley mixed in water, is an excellent feed in the morning. Eggs will be plentiful and fertile. Meat in moderation is always productive of good results.

Grade your dressed poultry well before sending to market. A strictly prime package of poultry from top to bottom will bring top prices. A few runts, culls, etc., may drop the price two or more cents per pound for the lot. The best market for culls and runts is at home. Eat all yourself and your reputation will not suffer.

White fowls appear to contract roup easier than other colored chickens. A flock of ten White Wyandotte and four Dorking hens died within a week after being attacked by it. Damp air below the house was where it started. If you have a damp coop, either fix it or expect roup. Young chicks at this season will get it and die quickly.

The farmer that still continues to permit his chickens to roost and lounge about the barn, don't deserve to have a barn, or the chickens, either. Some forget where they roost, they all go to the orchard and roost on the trees. The sooner a house is built for the poultry, the sooner you are on the proper road. If your hog has a pen provided, do you consider a flock of good chickens less deserving a proper shelter? And the eggs they lay keeps your house in many needful articles. Be a man, and do the proper thing by them.

Chicago has been and will be a great poultry, duck and turkey market. Being situated midway between the East and West, all marketable poultry of a choice quality reaches its markets. Prices usually are good, but the poultry and eggs must also come up to the requirements as well. The large hotels and restaurants are consumers of enormous quantities of dressed fowl, and eggs by the thousand go out of sight each day. If you want a market, secure a contract in Chicago and be able to supply the demand, and you will then make money.

We have found a good fowl in a cross of a Partridge Cochon rooster with a Brown Leghorn hen, the result of which is a combination of egg production as well as table dressers. Any farmer obtaining a pure-bred Cochon rooster can do no better than mate him over to Brown Leghorn hens. Some use White Leghorns, but there is a closer harmony of color in the first than the last cross. Leghorns invariably make a good fowl to cross with any of the Asiatic varieties, and on many of our Western farms the cross-bred, provided they are pure breeds, are largely bred.

The Guinea fowl is a hardy little fowl and keeps the farmer's flock alive by its quaint musical note. They are never kept in large flocks, seldom find more than two or three pair on any farm. In driving through the country one will readily be apprised of the whereabouts of the guineas, as strangers are always heralded by them as well as by the sleeping, yet wide-awake farm dog lying on the porch. Guineas usually mate in pairs, and if many are raised each year there will have to be one male for each female, and as the males are rather pugnacious, overbearing, and generally ruffianly, we opine this accounts for their not being kept in large numbers. The male Guinea fowl is so active that it can strike its adversary and get away again so quickly that they frequently whip and badly punish fowls much larger than themselves. Even turkeys are frequently chased about the yard by these tyrants.

During the rainy or bad days enough coops to supply the season's broods should be made in a shop which should be on every farm or where large numbers of poultry are kept. By having a standard, uniform size and by making them of good lumber, painting them nicely before used, you will add greatly to the comfort and well-being of the young chicks. The ordinary V-shaped coop is one very convenient and useful. Use plained 3x4 pieces for the four uprights, each to be from twenty-four to thirty inches long, the width of the coop being from twenty to twenty-four inches. The largest dimensions make a large coop, but it is always better than one too small. The entire back is neatly boarded, as is also the sides. With the exception of about

used for the front. A movable board on the bottom to use when damp weather prevails, and taken out when warm and dry. A barrel cut in two, nailing a board in the back, and some use a board on the bottom to avoid the nails clinched where hoops go around. The front is slatted, and two bricks on each side of the barrel keeps it securely stationary, yet removable, to any spot. This kind of a coop is better for smaller than the larger breeds. We do not approve of permanent coops arranged in rows; it always prevents the hens and chicks from getting the fresh run, and fresh grass needed, while many a tender chick going to or from its own coop is pecked to death by hens in adjoining coops. Use movable coops, and see that they get moved. When the season is over they should be all carefully packed away in a dry place, and the following season are ready for use again. Good shelter when chicks are young makes the greatest difference in the world to their size and health, and every farmer should see that each brood has a good, comfortable brooding coop located in a place that is suitable.

Fourth of July in Roumania.

Farming and implement men well be interested in news by cable dispatch July 4th, from Bucharest, that the reaper manufacturer, Walter A. Wood, has captured for our country on its national holiday the first prize, the gold medal, in the important Roumanian sheaf-binding harvester field trial. Bucharest, with a population of a quarter of a million, is capital of Roumania and beautifully situated in the heart of a great grain-producing part of Europe. Wood's ingenious machine is doing credit to this country by gaining the high prizes and also aiding in improving the conditions of farming everywhere.

National Encampment, G. A. R., for 1890

The veterans meet this year at Boston, during the second week in August. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell tickets for the excursion at exceedingly low rates, and offers superior facilities for carrying delegations and their friends. For information concerning rates, etc., apply to agents of the company, or to W. R. Busenbark, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The Gates Ajar.

Colorado Springs is situated near Ute Pass, and is the gateway for Manitou, Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Pike's Peak. At Pueblo there is another break in the range, the Grand Canon of the Arkansas. Just west of Denver is Clear Creek Canon, with its pretty towns of Idaho Springs and George-town. There are also many charming camping-out places near Trinidad.

The Santa Fe is the only company owning its own lines from Chicago and Kansas City to these four gateway cities—Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Through vestibule dining cars, vestibule Pullman sleepers, vestibule reclining chair cars, and faster time. Summer tourist tickets now on sale via Santa Fe Route; the gates are open for you.

For further information, address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

New Mexico for Home-Seekers.

Over 50,000,000 acres of government land is yet vacant in New Mexico, subject to entry under pre-emption, homestead, timber-culture and desert land laws. Much of this is productive agricultural land, capable of cultivation without irrigation.

The market for farm products is good. Prices for same are 50 to 75 per cent. higher than in States east of the Rockies. For successful and profitable fruit-growing, the irrigated valleys of New Mexico cannot be surpassed. The climate is invigorating and free from malaria. Extremes of heat and cold are not severe.

New Mexico is reached directly via Santa Fe Route.

For information relative to public or private lands, call on or address Edward Haren, Special Immigration Agent, A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., No. 1050 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

This Summer is the Time to Visit the Famous Shenandoah Valley, Va.

This valley is not only full of historical reminiscences, but is one of the finest agricultural, fruit-growing and dairying countries in the world. Here is the place for the farmer, the manufacturer, the dairyman and the stock-raiser. The hills are full of high-grade iron ore and coal, and the valleys abundantly productive. The climate is a golden mean, pleasant in summer and delightful in winter. The water is abundant in quantity and pure in quality. Lands are cheap, contiguous to market and can be secured by home-seekers on the most favorable terms. Come and look over this region, so favored by nature, while the growing crops and grass demonstrate the fertility of the soil and the geniality of the climate. If you wish to make an investment that you will never think of except with unalloyed pleasure, or to secure a home which will be the delight of yourself and family, don't let this opportunity pass unimproved. This is not the veritable Garden of Eden, but it is one of the best regions to be found in the best country in the world. For further and more definite information, call on or address M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Immigration Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Vacation in New Mexico.

The beautiful warm weather makes you think about a summer vacation. Where shall I go? That is the query.

You cannot select for the summer outing a prettier spot than Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, where the magnificent Montezuma hotel is located.

Las Vegas Hot Springs is just high enough above sea level; the right distance west and south; situated in a region of pure air and sunshine.

A round-trip excursion ticket to this delightful mid continent resort can be bought via Santa Fe Route any day in the year. Ninety days limit, with stop-over privileges. For a small additional sum a ticket may be purchased permitting side ride to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

Inquire of local agent for pamphlet descriptive of the Springs, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Notice.

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

To every 400-pound bale of cotton there are 1,200 pounds of seed.

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J. F. CECIL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

1890 is the Year to Plant Trees.

IF YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES

SEND \$1.00

for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 20 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. Send for catalogue and prices.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

The Kansas Home Nursery

Full line of all standard and new fruits, new and rare ornamental trees. Originator of the Kansas Raspberry—the largest, hardest, and most productive black-cap; very early, and rust-proof foliage. Sample berries, when ripe, will be sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. Catalpa Bungei, or Umbrella Catalpa, a new-style ornamental lawn tree. Russian Olive, a silver-leaved tree, with delicious, fragrant flowers; exceedingly hardy.

A. H. GRIESE, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

Mount Hope Nurseries

For the SPRING OF 1890 we offer to our customers, new and old, a superb stock in all its branches, especially of Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry and Plum trees. This is Native Stock, and worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Catalogue on application. Corresponding wants. Wholesale trade a specialty.
A. C. GRIESE & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

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in severe cases where other remedies have failed. My reason for sending a free bottle is: I want the medicine to be its own recommendation. It costs you nothing for a trial, and a radical cure is certain. Give Express and Post Office Address:
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The Veterinarian.

This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of John Ernst, Jr., D. V. S., a graduate of the American Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to domestic animals. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address John Ernst, D. V. S., 706 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

C. H. POTTS, WALNUT, KAS.—I have a fine mare that has bog-spavin—bad since April. Have used liniments and blisters till I find they will fail in this case. Accompanied by thoroughpin in both hind legs.

Bog-spavin and thoroughpin are not easily reduced, more especially if it has assumed a chronic form. It requires considerable time and patience, and even then treatment in some cases will not prove successful. You may try the following: Place the mare in a stall where she will keep comparatively quiet. Wash the hock well with warm water and soap. If you detect some fever it should be fomented twice a day with warm water, for three or four days. Then pressure should be applied over the enlargements. To do this, place a small pad of oakum on each side of the hock over the thoroughpin and one in front over the bog-spavin, then bind it with an elastic bandage about two inches wide and three or four yards long, which should be drawn reasonably tight but not too tight. At the end of two or three days the bandage should be removed, and if the enlargements have been reduced, a blister should be applied over them, consisting of one part of red iodide of mercury to eight of lard, which should be washed off with warm water and soap in about eight hours after it has been applied. The hock should be washed once a day, and after the swelling begins to subside, the tincture of iodine should be painted over the enlargements. After the blister has run its course the same treatment may be repeated if necessary. Operate on but one leg at a time.

Gossip About Stock.

Wm. J. Tod, manager Early Dawn herd of Herefords, Maple Hill, Wabaunsee county, promptly renews his advertisement in this issue, to which admirers of the white faces are referred.

It is reported that the British government has decided to purchase 50,000 head of horses in this country for the use of English cavalrymen. If true, it will enable our Western breeders to sell medium-weights at advanced figures.

W. D. Taylor, Lyons, Rice county, in writing us, says: "I am having quite a number of inquiries through my advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER. Think it is the best paper that I advertise in." Mr. Taylor promptly renews his advertisement of Grand View herd of pure Poland-China swine. His motto is "Quality, not quantity."

The late Holstein-Friesian transfers to parties in Kansas are: McPherson 15043, W. D. Sigler to Geo. W. Matthews, Conway; Maryke's Holla 12747, Mr. E. Moore to Rush Bros., Topeka; Evara 3d 9649, H. W. Cheney to Christoph Bock, Ellinwood; Afrika De Vries 3d 11719, M. E. Moore to Charles and Benj. McCarty, Topeka; Iris of Riverdale 18523, Jumbo Maid 1187, Maid of Riverdale 18524, Minnie Edge of Riverdale 18525, Mollie Edge 2d 6315, Ohio State Test 2d 18256, Tjitske 3d 12371, E. M. McGillin to W. P. Goode, Lenexa.

Breeders of the "gentle Jersey" will regret to learn that the veteran Kansas breeder, T. C. Murphy, of Thayer, on account of ill health, proposes to sell his entire herd. No man in the West has done more to build up the Jersey interest, and it is a regret to him that he is now compelled to offer the work of seventeen years experience. He has bred as many fourteen-pound cows as any breeder in the West, three of which are now in the herd of Mrs. Kate M. Busick—one eighteen pounds two ounces, one sixteen pounds and one fifteen pounds, the latter on grass only. Write Mr. M. for particulars.

"A. E. J." of Topeka, asked the *Jersey Bulletin* for information giving best scale of points for butter tests, to which that journal replies that the only fair and correct test is the churn; but it is quite important that there should be some standard as to the quality of the butter. For this purpose it is desirable that either the butter should be passed on by an expert

analyzed to ascertain whether all the butter had been taken out with the cream and all recovered in the churn, as well as how much water or buttermilk is left in the butter. These points are useful in determining whether or not full justice has been done the cow by the butter-maker. A scale of points said to be in use in England, Scotland, Canada and America, is as follows: (1) Weight of milk, 1 point per pound a day. (2) Quantity of butter (add or subtract), 10 points for every pound above or below 3.5 to the 100 pounds of milk. (3) Time since calving, 1 point for every ten days.

Keenan & Sons, live stock commission merchants, Chicago, inform us that receipts of cattle for the week ending June 12, were 60,000. Heavy 1,500-pound steers show a decline of 20 cents during the week; half-fatted rough grass cattle show a decline of 25 cents during the week, while tidy fat steers of 1,100 to 1,450 pounds are steady. The receipts of this kind are not heavy, and they are all wanted by killers and exporters at \$4 to \$4.50. Cattle weighing 1,500 pounds and over, or heavy, rough, half-fatted grass natives, very dull and hard to sell, and can only be sold to exporters at a low price, \$4 to \$4.50. Hear complaints of dry weather from all sections, corn and pastures drying up. Expect to see heavy receipts unless we have rain, and cattle off of grass that are not fat will sell lower. Receipts of hogs 160,000 against 97,000 last week. Receipts of sheep and lambs 28,000. Trade throughout the week firm and active on all desirable stock of both sheep and lambs for butchering purposes, selling at an advance of 25 to 35 cents per hundred pounds over the closing prices of last week. Eastern markets in a healthy condition, and good prospects for the coming week.

Mr. Henry Lefebure, of the firm of Lefebure & Sons, Fairfax, Iowa, well known to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER as importers of Belgian and coach horses, is now in the "old country" on business connected with their next importation of horses, and under date of the 14th ult., writes from Grammont, Belgium, as follows: "I arrived here about ten days ago for the purpose of taking charge of the choice selection of Belgian and coach horses that have been ready for exportation since January 1st. These horses were purchased during 1889 and 1890, and at a time when no other buyer was in the country. These were accumulated at Grammont expressly for the stables of Lefebure & Sons, and will be the best lot of Belgian and coach horses that ever crossed the ocean, and no other lot will be found equal to them this year. At the annual exposition of Belgian horses which ended at Brussels, June 15, there were nearly seven hundred excellent stallions and mares, but only eight of the seven hundred were black. Our importation will be composed of fourteen blacks, the rest bays and browns, and we defy any other importer to find a lot to equal it. Among them are the promising stallions, Porthos, Robert, Tableau and Trotteur, that will hold their own at the American horse shows. Porthos attended the Universal Exposition at Paris, in 1889, and all the government shows in Belgium, and was also in Germany for special breeding purposes at the stable of the Grand Duke of Baden. This horse has around his neck a striped ribbon ornamented by gold and silver medals. To make a long story short, will say that this importation will be composed of show horses, and special arrangements are being made with the steamship company to provide them with special double stalls, so that they will feel comfortable during the journey. They will arrive at Fairfax, Iowa, about September 1."

See advertisement of Gust Carlander in Two-cent column.

Build the Hog Sanitarium now and save those nice shoats. See advertisement.

There is a movement in Canada to abolish the wearing of black for mourning.

Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kansas, Is the only school of this kind in the State taught by a successful business man of experience. Fall term begins September 22. Send for circular.

Bryant's Business College, of St. Joseph, Mo., is receiving one hundred pupils upon the condition that each pays but one-half of the tuition until a good position is secured. Particulars and specimens of

Kansas Swine-Breeders, Attention.

The next called meeting of the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association will be held at Abilene, July 29-30, 1890. E. K. Morris and Hon. S. M. Shepherd, of Indianapolis, Ind., have been invited to attend. Dr. Billings, of Chicago, has promised to be present. There will be plenty of subjects for scoring purposes of four or five different breeds. Everything points to a very large attendance at this meeting, and it will undoubtedly be the most interesting by far yet held.

And upon certain conditions, reduced rates have been secured over the following railways: A. T. & S. F., Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, St. Joe & Grand Island, Union Pacific, and M. K. & T. One and one-third fare for the round trip. Conditions, that there must be 100 in attendance from a distance. Full fare will be paid going. When purchasing tickets have the agent give you certificate (or receipt) for the same (signed by the agent). If you must travel over more than one line, it is sometimes necessary to purchase more than one ticket. When such is the case, take a receipt each time a ticket is purchased. And if there be 100 in attendance, as above stated, the Secretary of the association will sign the certificates, and then by presenting them to the agents of the different lines at Abilene you will be returned to your homes at one-third regular rates.

Tickets may be limited or unlimited going, but they will be limited returning. Tickets must not be purchased earlier than the 26th, and will not be honored for return passage later than August 2. Now, brother breeders, the railroads are offering an inducement to attend this meeting, and there ought to be 150 breeders there at least. You owe it to yourselves to be there. Our meetings are harmonious and instructive. Come one, come all.

O. B. STAUFFER, Secretary.

Alden, Kas., July 4, 1890.

Weather-Crop Bulletin.

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending July 11, 1890:

Precipitation.—The rainfall is below the normal for the week, over the State. A large portion of the State has been fairly well watered, while a fair portion has been well watered. Kingman, Harvey, Marion and Chase in the central and eastern divisions, and Stanton, Hamilton, Kearney, Finney and Scott in the western receiving the most rain. Many counties in the northwest, northeast and southeast, and in the southwestern portion of the middle and southeast portion of the western division receiving none.

Temperature and Sunshine.—Excessive. A week of nearly unbroken sunshine, save by the shades of night, with the temperature ranging from 90° to 105° between the hours of 10 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Results.—The corn crop is doing well in a large part of the State, yet in localities it is nearing the critical edge. It needs rain in every county. In the southern counties some fields are in the silk, yet neighboring fields have not tasseled. The corn generally is of a good dark green color. In the western counties the cane and broomcorn are doing well, better than the corn. The wheat is either all in the stack or being threshed from the shock—by far the larger part has been stacked. All reports from the threshers state that the berry is sound, plump and hard, turning out from fifty-six to sixty-four pounds, and from eighteen to thirty-five bushels to the acre. The oat harvest is still progressing in the north and northwest. The oat crop is poor in the north-central counties, but very good in the central-eastern. Flax harvest has begun in the central counties. The potato crop is nearly a failure.

T. B. JENNINGS,

Signal Corps U. S. A., Asst. Director.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, July 12, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
July 6.....	88.8 67.2
" 7.....	101.8 75.0
" 8.....	102.0 71.0
" 9.....	100.9 69.0	Trace
" 10.....	99.0 65.8
" 11.....	101.4 71.2	.06
" 12.....	91.4 68.2	.70

It is well known that practice in looking at distant objects improves the eyesight. In the test for color blindness among the engineers of the New Jersey

man in the service had the best sight for long-distance purposes, and was better able to distinguish the various shades and colors.

A LUCKY MAN.

T. F. Holloway Draws \$7,500 in the Denver State Lottery.

Mr. T. F. Holloway, who is owner of a newspaper stand at the southeast corner of Second and Walnut streets, has suddenly come into considerable wealth, because he was fortunate enough to hold ticket 45350, which drew the first capital prize of \$7,500 in the Denver State Lottery.

Mr. Holloway has invested in other lotteries before, but this is his first trial in the Denver lottery. A week before the monthly drawing of the Denver State Lottery, he invested 50 cents for a whole ticket, and on the 14th of this month received a notice that he had won the first prize.

A few days after this Mr. Holloway received 375 twenty-dollar gold pieces by the Wells, Fargo Express Company.

Mr. Holloway is greatly elated over his good fortune, but is as yet undecided in what manner he will dispose of it.

The Denver State Lottery is comparatively a new institution in this city, but has shown its integrity and its fair method of doing business by the prompt manner in which the claim of Mr. Holloway was met.

The claim of Mr. David Oliver, of 1723 Charlotte street, Kansas City, Mo., who held ticket 35287 and drew \$1,250 as the third capital prize has also been promptly met.

The tickets are in wholes and halves and are sold at 50 cents and 25 cents. Mr. B. F. Rhodus, Denver, Colo., is the resident agent of the company at the headquarters.—*Philadelphia Item*, May 29, 1890.

Kansas Fairs.

Anderson county, Garnett, August 26-29.
Atchison, Atchison, September 8-13.
Barber, Kiowa, October 1-3.
Bourbon, Fort Scott, September 23-26.
Brown, Hiawatha, September 9-12.
Chase, Cottonwood Falls, September 23-25.
Cheyenne, St. Francis, September 24-27.
Coffey, Burlington, September 8-12.
Cowley, Winfield, September 2-4.
Crawford, Girard, September 23-26.
Dickinson, Hope, September 2-5.
Ellis, Hays City, September 15-18.
Ford, Ford, September 17-19.
Franklin, Ottawa, September 2-5.
Graham, Hill City, September 26-27.
Jefferson, Oskaloosa, September 9-12.
Johnson, Edgerton, September 9-12.
Lincoln, Lincoln, September 18-20.
Linn, Mound City, September 16-19.
Linn, LaCygne, September 23-26.
Logan, Russell Springs, September 24-26.
Marion, Peabody, August 20-22.
Montgomery, Independence, September 2-5.
Morris, Council Grove, September 23-26.
Nemaha, Seneca, September 16-19.
Nemaha, Sabetha, September 9-12.
Osage, Burlingame, September 9-12.
Ottawa, Minneapolis, September 30 to Oct. 3.
Reno, Hutchinson, September 12-16.
Rush, LaCrosse, September 24-28.
Sedgwick, Wichita, September 29 to October 4.
Sherman, Goodland, September 2-5.
Sumner, Belle Plaine, September 4-6.
Sumner, Wellington, September 26-29.

A Marvelous Railroad.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad is justly and universally known as "The Scenic Line of the World." From the car windows of its trains can be seen the grandest spectacles of Nature's wonders presented by any railroad in the world. The Rio Grande is essentially the tourists' line, and over it the traveler secures equal comfort and speed, with the added pleasure of beholding sights and scenes unequalled for grandeur, beauty and sublimity anywhere in the world. A trip from Denver to Ogden over the "Scenic Line" is a liberal education, and one can thus acquire a more thorough knowledge of the marvelous railway engineering and the wonders of the Rocky Mountains than by any other means. Nothing but a lack of knowledge of these facts can excuse any one making a transcontinental journey for missing the wonderful scenery of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Should we attempt to give even the briefest list of the points of interest to be seen on this famous line, we would require several columns to do so. Who is there that has not heard of the Royal Gorge, with its walls of granite, towering above the track in majestic grandeur to a height of nearly half a mile? Who has not heard of the famous "Marshall Pass," crossed at an altitude of over two miles above the sea? Who has not read of the wonders of "The Black Canon," the great gorge of the Gunnison? Who has not heard about the marvelous "Castle Gate"? If any of our readers want to know more about these stupendous works of nature, write to S. K. Hooper, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colorado, and he will send you, free of cost, elegantly illustrated books giving a full description of the marvels of the "Scenic Line." But the best thing to do is to journey over the line itself, and by so doing you will hang such pictures on the walls of memory that all the attempts of the most celebrated artists will seem weak and trivial in the presence of nature's majestic works among the snow-crowned peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

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

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

A LAND AND WATER BOAT.

The principal difficulty in the way of African explorations has been the impassibility of the marshes which extend over so large a portion of the interior. Livingstone and Stanley both learned to their cost how wearisome were the efforts necessary to pass the innumerable streams and deep bays that continually lay in their course. Traveling on foot, as they were compelled to do, and carrying everything on the backs of the natives, it was impossible to cover a reasonable number of miles in a day. Sinking knee-deep into the bogs at every step, the men soon became wearied and were obliged to lay up for rest, thereby losing valuable time and running the risk of being attacked by fierce savages.

To W. P. Shattuck, of Minneapolis, belongs the honor of originating a scheme for overcoming the difficulties of travel in the wilds of the dark continent. His attention was attracted by the efforts to discover Stanley, and after devoting a little time to the consideration of the difficulties of the search he set to work to invent some sort of device to assist in the search.

The result was the draft of a small boat which can navigate water, marshes or dry land and capable of proceeding across the country at the rate of ten miles an hour. The steamer, if built, would indeed be a curiosity. It would be difficult to imagine a more novel sight than that of a steamboat wending its way across the country, up hill and down dale, over lands, flats and marshes, across rivers and lakes, at the rate of ten miles an hour.

In detail the description of the craft is as follows: The keel is in no place straight, but shapes upward with equal curvature toward either end. Each end of the boat is semi-circular, with the convex side outward, and upper side is flat. The length over all is about forty-five feet, the width about ten feet. The peculiarity of the craft lies in the fact that it has a self-laying track. This is composed of a series of air tight sections covered with iron plate and joined together in such a manner as to form an endless belt surrounding the boat and forming the self-laying track. This belt rests on anti-friction rollers, which in turn rest upon the top, bottom and ends of the boat.

In the hull is placed a pair of upright twin engines, each of which can be operated independently of the other. The power is communicated by a large wheel which works in a series of cogs on the inner side of the endless belt. The revolution of the cog-wheel causes the belt to revolve, and the track is thus laid down and taken up as rapidly as desired, thereby forcing the boat forward. The sections of track are convex, giving a surface that is curved both toward the ends and the sides, thereby enabling the craft to be easily turned on land. The boat when on dry land practically rests on a point, and a slight pressure on the rudder will turn it from one side to the other.

The steering apparatus is an ingenious device conducted on a plan similar to the rolling coulters of a plow. It consists of two large circular steel plates, one at each end of the boat, capable of being raised or lowered to any desired height, or of being moved from side to side. These rotary rudders are connected by ropes with the steering wheel in the pilot-house, and are under easy control of the man at the wheel. They operate together, thereby having twice the effect that a single rudder would have.

The craft is practically a double-decker. The boilers and machinery are placed in the hull, as noted above. The endless belt carrying the track of course passes over the ceiling of the hull and around the ends, making it necessary to enter this part of the boat from the side. From the top it is, of course, inaccessible. The smokestacks must of necessity pass out of the sides, and form a right angle, to clear the self-laying track. The upper deck is supported on beams entering from the sides just below the track as it passes over the ceiling of the hull. This deck is placed far enough above the track to clear it in its revolutions.

Stairs are built on the outside of the hull to afford means of access therefrom to the upper deck. The deck supports a pilot house and is covered with a canopy. Movable iron plates can be placed in position to serve as armor to ward off the arrows, spears or bullets of the hostile natives. Movable projections, somewhat

nary sail boat, are attached to the under side of each of the sections of the self-laying track when the craft is on the water. They act as paddles to propel the craft forward when in the water. On land or in marshes these are unnecessary and can easily be detached.

The rate of speed of the craft necessarily depends to a considerable extent upon the nature of the country and the slope of the hills. An average of ten miles an hour is not far out of the way. Small guns could be carried for defensive purposes. Manned with a trusty force of experienced men, its sides covered with the plates of armor and with guns breathing forth deadly fire from their muzzles, the craft could pursue its way across the wilds and through the jungles of Africa, frightening the natives by its strange appearance and scattering death and destruction in its path. A hundred miles a day could easily be covered, thereby accomplishing in a few hours a distance which now requires days or weeks.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

The Recent Rate War

Advertised the Burlington Route probably more than anything else could have done. Her old established line, such as her line to Chicago, hardly needed this advertising, as it established years ago, way back in the old era "before the war," and has acquired a reputation for speed, safety and comfort entirely unrivalled. But her comparatively new St. Louis line was advertised as it only could be advertised by the crowds who were induced to travel on account of the reduction in rates. This St. Louis line is a recent departure of the Burlington. About a year ago through train service was first inaugurated between Denver and St. Louis via St. Joseph and Kansas City. This magnificent train of Sleepers and Free Chair Cars, leaving Kansas City and St. Joseph after supper, places the passenger in St. Louis in time for breakfast the next morning.

The cut rates also increased the bulk of the St. Paul travel, but here, as with the Chicago line, the added advertisement was unnecessary, for in this business the Burlington is not much troubled by competitors. One or two lines systematically advertise St. Paul and Minneapolis business, and then go taking across States like a ship against a head-wind, or sending a spur from a Chicago line, call it a through St. Paul Route.

The Burlington's through trains from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph includes the following: First in the list stands the "El," the famous Chicago flyer, leaving Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison in the early evening. It makes the run to Chicago in a little over twelve hours. This train has Dining Cars enroute. St. Louis is reached by the evening train, of which we have already spoken.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put into rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb trains daily, one leaving Kansas City in the late morning and the other in the evening, make the run from Kansas City to Omaha in about eight hours; the morning train carries through cars to Minneapolis and St. Paul, placing passengers in these cities within twenty hours of the time they left Kansas City.

It should be borne in mind that all these trains carry Palace Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Many of them are vestibuled and where it adds to the convenience of passengers, have splendid Dining Car service.

For further information, call on or address H. C. ORR, G. S. W. P. A., 800 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE MARKETS.

(JULY 14.)

New York	Chicago	St. Louis	Kansas City	GRAIN	
				Wheat—No. 2 red	Corn—No. 2
85 3/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 12.

Reported by Edwin Snyder, representative of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, with American Live Stock Commission company:

CATTLE—Supply was small and prices strong. Compared with the lowest sales of the week, prices were 15 to 20 cents higher.

WESTERN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

R. L. COFRAN, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Machinery. Also manufacture and carry in stock SMALL ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR FARM USES, in five sizes, viz.: Two, four, six, eight and ten horsepower. Also STEAM PUMPS. Write for prices.

CHARLES A. MAXWELL,
Four years in General Land Office and twelve years
Chief of Law and Land Division, Indian Office.

GEORGE S. CHASE,
Formerly of Waters, Chase & Tillotson, Attorneys,
Topeka, Kas.

MAXWELL & CHASE,
ATTORNEYS,
Kellogg Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Inter-State Commerce Commission, the several Executive Departments, and Committees of Congress.
LAND, PENSION AND PATENT CASES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. INFORMATION FURNISHED.



4.30. Butchers' steers, \$3.40@3.70; cows and heifers plenty—\$1.25@2.80.
Hous—Receipts large for Saturday. The rapid rise of last week and first of this was lost in the last three days. Bulk of sales, \$3.45@3.47 1/2; extreme range, \$3.40@3.53 1/4.
SHEEP—Receipts were liberal. Muttons, \$4.35@4.60; stock sheep, \$3.75.

ST. LOUIS WOOL MARKET.

Hagey Bros. report, July 12:
At higher prices for our domestic clip than now prevail, foreign wools will be taken in preference. The passage of the tariff bill now seems assured, yet it will have no effect on prices, as foreign wools have declined and both wool and goods are now being imported in immense quantities on actual purchase orders at low prices, in anticipation by sellers of lower prices in the future. The large stocks of woolen goods carried over in the United States for two years are yet in first hands. Failures among manufacturers and closing of mills are of almost daily occurrence. After the McKinley bill is passed and becomes a law, it will be months before any permanent advance can be sustained, as the heavy stocks of wool and woolen goods now on hand must be consumed. Heavy wools at 12 to 15 cents per pound bring as much money as bright light medium wools at 22 to 25 cents per pound, as the heavy wools weigh more than twice as much per fleece as the bright medium wools.

Bounding Billows ON THE SEA,

or the pure Mountain Breeze will soon invite your presence. Make your leisure twice the pleasure, by taking along our entertaining music.

(If you have no Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo, Flute or Violin, call or send for lists of fine instruments at our branch store, J. C. HAYNES & Co., 33 Court street, Boston.)

Operatic Piano Collection. The best of the music of 19 Operas. Price \$1.40. Arr. for Piano.
Young Players' Popular Collection. Fifty-one very easy and good pieces. Price \$1.00.
Sabbath-Day Music. For Piano. Thirty-eight beautiful Melodies, easily arranged. Price \$1.00.
Vol. 2 of Miss Eleanor W. Everett's Album of Songs. 12 first-class songs by the best authors. Price \$1.00.

College Songs. New, enlarged edition. 82 jolly songs. 200,000 sold. Price 50 cents.
Old Familiar Dances. For the Piano. 100 of them. Easy, and as merry as they can be. 50 cents.

FOR MUSIC FESTIVALS.

THE ATLAS. By Carl Zerrahn. 28 splendid Choruses. Sacred and Secular. Most of them quite new. \$1.00.

Any book mailed for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York.



Is the leading Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraph and Penmanship institution in Kansas. Board from \$1.50 per week up. Write us for our illustrated Journal, the most elegant you have seen. It gives full information.
Address G. E. D. PARKER, Principal, Emporia, Kansas.

St. Lamberts for Sale!

My entire herd, including ROYALIST STOKES FOGS 18455, 50 per cent. St. Lambert; dam's test, 18 pounds 3 ounces; two young bulls, cows and heifers, all young and sound. A bargain. No catalogue. Write or come.
T. C. MURPHY, Thayer, Kas.

PENSIONS. DO YOU WANT A PENSION?

Invalid, Widow's or Minor's, or are you drawing less than \$12 per month?
Have you a claim pending but want relief—now? Write us and receive by return mail appropriate blank and full instructions for your case, with a copy of the new and liberal law. LONGSHAW & BALLARD, References given. Box 44, Washington, D. C.

ENGRAVING—ELECTROTYPING—

PRINTING—For Stockmen, Manufacturers, and the trade generally. The above heading embraces everything in these arts, executed handsomely, expeditiously, and at reasonable rates consistent with honest work. Illustrations for every purpose, from the simplest to the most complicated subjects. Printing from a card to the largest books and magazines. Everything known to the art we do. Orders from a distance as easily filled as if you called in person. We aim to please all. Please favor us with copy of just what you need. Send 2-cent stamp for our mammoth specimen sheet of live stock and poultry cuts.

HALL & O'DONALD LITHOGRAPHING CO.,

Printers, Blank Book Makers and Stationers.

Send to us for Catalogue work.
110-112 E. Eighth Ave., Topeka.

THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING Co., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, etc., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,

OF THE
TOPEKA
Medical and Surgical
INSTITUTE.

Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We have practiced medicine and surgery here for fifteen years, and during that time have treated successfully hundreds of chronic cases which had resisted the skill of local physicians.

WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successfully treated. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private disease, you will find it to your interest to write us. Correspondence free and confidential.

Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; J. H. D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka.

Send for printed list of questions.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
Mention Kansas Farmer.] 110 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kas.

\$1.50 Per Day. M. H. DUTTON, Prop'r.

Dutton House.

Next door south of the Court House.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Farmers and others desiring advances on approved stock sale or other well secured notes, at reasonable rates, should correspond with us. THE TOPEKA COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY, 807 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

CATALOGUES!

STOCK SALE BILLS!

OTHER PRINTING!

Promptly, neatly, accurately, reasonably done. It costs one cent to inquire by mail our rates.

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS.

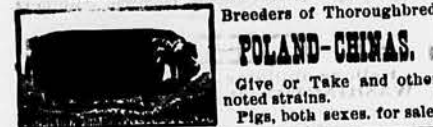
Property of T. C. TAYLOR.
Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.



Established 1874
Pigs of high merit
and good pedi-
grees.
Also Langshan
Fowls. Correspond-
ence solicited. In-
spection invited.

Arkansas Valley Herd.

O. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Halstead, Harvey Co., Kansas.



POLAND-CHINAS.

Breeders of Thoroughbred
Give or Take and other
noted strains.
Pigs, both sexes, for sale.

J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.

Breeder fancy

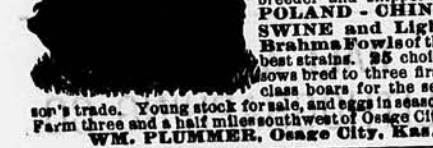


POLAND-CHINA

Swine. Tony lot of
March, April and
May pigs, sired by
first-class boars.
Can furnish pigs
in pairs not akin.
Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.

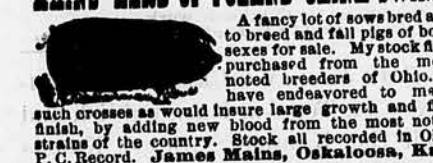
MAPLE GROVE HERD

WM. PLUMMER,



breeder and shipper of
POLAND-CHINA
SWINE and Light
Brahma Fowls of the
best strains. \$5 choice
pigs bred to three first-
class boars for the sea-
son's trade. Young stock for sale, and eggs in season.
Farm three and a half miles southwest of Oange City.
WM. PLUMMER, Oange City, Kas.

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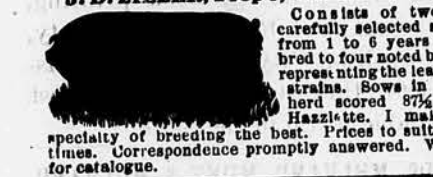
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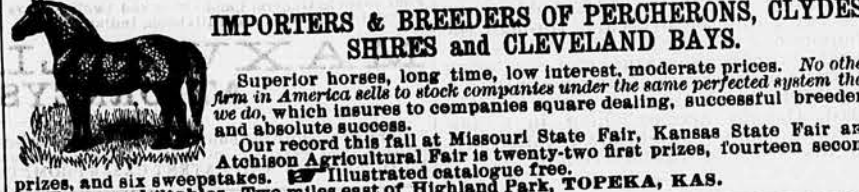
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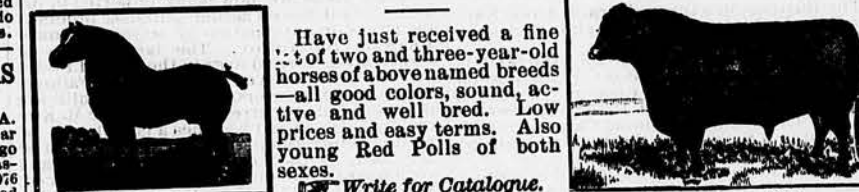
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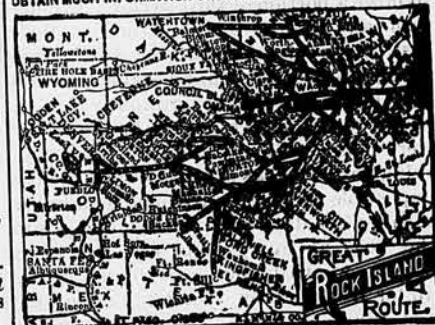
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	Chicago & St. Paul	Local	Through
NORTH.	Limited.	freight.	freight.
St. Joseph.....	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Savannah.....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	8:57 p. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	9:40 p. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.	9:58 p. m.
Gulford.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	10:11 p. m.
Des Moines.....	3:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
SOUTH.	St. Joe & K. C.	Local	Through
Des Moines.....	Limited.	freight.	freight.
Gulford.....	7:55 p. m.	6:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Cawood.....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Rea.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Savannah.....	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
St. Joseph.....	1:25 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	5:02 a. m.

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WANTED.—Some man to furnish money to get a door-screen patented and take an interest in the same. Patent applied for. T. W. Passwaters, Gridley, Kas.

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SHEEP AND RAM SALE.—A herd of 338 thoroughbred Merino sheep—sixty 1, 2 and 3-year-old rams, the balance ewes and lambs. I will sell rams cheaper than they have ever known to be sold west of the Mississippi. Rams at the head of herd are from L. E. Shattuck's notorious "Joker." I am compelled to be away from home during the ram season. Will guarantee parties to save 100 per cent that buy of me within the next two months. Come and see them. Special reductions on lots of five or more, or will sell the entire lot of rams fearfully cheap. J. H. McCartney, Colony, Kas.

STRAYED.—Two colts, one a big bay 8-year-old stallion, slightly lame; the other a yearling brown mare colt, stripe in face. Finder will please hold in pasture and notify Philip Johnson, (Hiley farm), Seabrook, Kas.

NINE THOROUGHbred BERKSHIRE AND POLAND-CHINA pigs for sale at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas. Address the Professor of Agriculture.

FOR SALE.—One hundred and ten head of 2-year-old steers and 250 head of yearling steers. Address Lock Box 242, Stockton, Kas.

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BULLS FOR SALE.—The well-bred Short-horn bull Bates Duke 61642; red, a good individual and a good breeder. Or would exchange for another of equal value. Also a red fourteen months old bull. C. M. T. Hulet, Edgerton, Kas.

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

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERIES.—1890-'91—Will have on hand a full line of nursery stock for fall and spring trade. Also in their season fruits—all kinds of berries by the crate, grapes by the basket, apples by the barrel or carload. Catalogue free. Address Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 2, 1890.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

2 HEIFERS—Taken up by Wm. A. Mahame, P. O. Olathe, June 10, 1890, two red heifers, 2 years old, dehorned; valued at \$30.

2 STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, slim horns; valued at \$10.

2 STEER—By same, two red steers, 2 years old, dehorned; valued at \$20.

2 BULLS—By same, two red bulls, 1 year old, dehorned; valued at \$20.

Meade county—L. E. Brown, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by William Jobling, in Fowler tp., P. O. Fowler, June 21, 1890, one dark bay horse, 15½ hands high, brand similar to Whon left shoulder; valued at \$40.

Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. L. Glenn, in Pawnee tp., P. O. Severy, June 27, 1890, one gray pony, 15½ hands high, 5 years old; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 9, 1890.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John McCurry, in Ottawa tp., P. O. Ottawa, June 1, 1890, one sorrel mare pony, some white hairs mixed, white face, collar-marks, brand or scar on right hip, white hind feet, shoes on front feet, leather halter on, age unknown; valued at \$30.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. D. Park, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. E. M. June 18, 1890, one dark brown mare, 3 years old, four white feet and white on forehead; valued at \$50.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by M. Williams, in Topeka tp., P. O. Topeka, June 24, 1890, one roan colt, 2 years old; valued at \$35.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. F. Hafer, in Garfield tp., May 4, 1890, one roan mare, supposed to be 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Gilbert, of Lincolnville, one bay horse, 15½ hands high, white stripe in face, about 3 years old.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1890.

Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Ollie Gifford, in Stibley tp., June 28, 1890, one bay mare, 11 years old, 14 hands high, weight about 900 pounds, branded UC or VC with figure 7 below on left hip; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Sim, in Mission tp., P. O. Topeka, one bay horse, 4 years old, white strip in face, branded E on left shoulder and D under half circle.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Wright, in Garfield tp., June 7, 1890, one iron-gray mare, about 15½ hands high, spavin on right hind leg, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by F. H. Ireland, in Franklin tp., June 16, 1890, one iron-gray mare, weight about 1,300 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

PONY—Taken up by P. B. Swetlick, in Washington tp., June 16, 1890, one dark bay gelding pony, branded C. E. on right shoulder and M. C. on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Ransom Smith, in Shawnee tp., P. O. South Park, June 25, 1890, one bay horse, about 8 years old, 15½ hands high, weight about 1,200 pounds, shod all around, harness marks on back and shoulders, star in forehead; valued at \$25.

Cheyenne county—J. C. Burton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Kerndt Bros., in Bird City tp., P. O. Bird City, June 12, 1890, one bay horse, 7 years old, branded U. S.; valued at \$50.

MARE—By same, one black mare, 8 years old, brand somewhat similar to J; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 8 years old, brand similar to J; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one horse colt, 2 years old, brand similar to J; valued at \$25.

Jewell county—S. I. McLean, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Johnson, in Grant tp., P. O. Formosa, June 17, 1890, one red-roan steer with red neck, or might be called necked supposed to be 1 year old, branded on left hip with small F; valued at \$12.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by D. M. Reed, in Osgood tp., P. O. Osgood, May 27, 1890, one sorrel mule, 8 years old, 14 hands high, black stripe across shoulders, roached mane and tail, no other marks or brands; valued at \$65.

Cloud county—Chas. Proctor, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Nollux, in Lincoln tp., June 26, 1890, one dark roan cow, 9 or 10 years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, drooped horns, left horn broken about midway, full white face; valued at \$15.

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