

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXVIII, No. 31.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1890.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$1.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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Breeder, {and BUFF COCHIN POULTRY
MAPLE HILL, Kas. {FOR SALE.

FOR SALE THE EARLY DAWN HERD OF HEREFORDS.—Of Maple Hill, Kas., property of George Fowler, Kansas City. All or any portion of the above celebrated herd for sale by private treaty. For catalogues and terms apply to Wm. J. Tod, Maple Hill, Kas.

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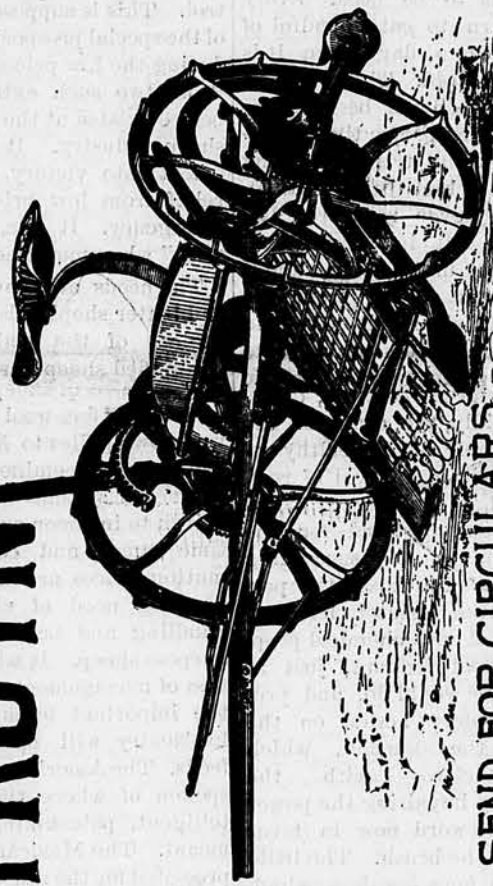
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[Continued on page 16.]

PRUYN THE RELIABLE



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PRUYN POTATO DIGGER CO HOOSICK FALLS, N.Y.

[See descriptive article elsewhere in this paper.]

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EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD.—Apply to owner, George Fowler, Kansas City, or to foreman, G. I. Moyer, Maple Hill, Kas.

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J. J. MAILES, Manhattan, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. Fine young stock of both sexes for sale. Examination or correspondence always welcome.

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C. H. SEARLE, Edgar, Clay Co., Nebraska, breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle and Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China swine. Breeders recorded. Farm one mile west of town.

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SWINE.

THE GOLD MEDAL HERD—Is composed of the best specimens of Poland-Chinas. I can sell you as good pigs as can be found anywhere. Prices reasonable. G. W. Sloan, proprietor, Scottsville, Kas.

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TODD'S IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE. W. W. Seeley, breeder, Green Valley, Ill. The farmer's hog; noted for early maturity, excellent mothers, easily handled, and from food consumed produce more meat than any other breed. Stock recorded. Special rates by express.

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ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Black Tom No. 3125 C. and Gov. Hill. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kas.

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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.

NO COLT—NO HORSE.

Every horse-owner well knows the correctness of that common remark, "No foot—no horse." It is equally true to say, "No colt—no horse." Is it not just as equally absurd to expect a fine-bodied, well-developed horse from a starved, hide-bound, stunted colt, as it is to expect much service from horses with defective feet? asks a contributor to *National Stockman*. How many horses raised by the average farmer develop fully? What is the reason of such trouble? Can the fault lie in the breed, the color of the sire, the size of the service fee, or does it just happen so? Let us view the subject from a practical standpoint, and see if we will not find the solution of the mystery by overhauling our practical store of knowledge on breeding and raising horses. Have we ever made it a study? If not, begin to-day. Every intelligent agriculturist knows the first important step is good soil to begin with. If a profitable crop is to be grown, the soil must be well pulverized, and a good seed bed made by the use of the latest and best improved implements designed for such work. The seed must be carefully selected and sown or planted at the proper season; the young plant must be nursed through the first few days of its growth; it must be nourished by early cultivation, protected by careful weeding, harvested when mature, prepared for market, and sold when the price is highest. Is this a child's play? Can we sow and reap without giving any thought to a subject which requires years of study? Do you manage your colts as the good farmer does his crop? Do you understand the plan of successful breeding and raising of stock? If not, you are losing money, and causing others to do the same. The owner often sees that his live stock is not thriving—they don't seem to grow. What is the matter with them? They eat well and seem all right, but seem to stand still. If it were possible to lay down specific rules by which each disease would be cured a sufferer would only need the formula from the physician, and would then have no further use for his professional services. Just so it is regarding successful stock breeding and raising. Instruction received and executed daily from a man living in Europe, is somewhat like the old dandy's doctoring. Therefore, it is eminently important and actually necessary that every stockman prepare himself by diligent study, obtaining, thereby, a thorough knowledge of the equine anatomy, physiology, sanitary economy, and veterinary obstetrics. Without any knowledge of these things no man is competent to discharge the duties which often devolve upon him. Neither is he able to render such treatment as the circumstances of the case may require. The medical student leaves the college well equipped for the profession of *medica* and surgery, but nothing but actual practice will give him the success and prominence desired. Theory and practical experience combined render men capable for any business or profession, but either without the other gives him only an imaginary insight by which he undertakes to discover the cause or effect of certain conditions. The health of the brood mare should never be neglected, not even a single day, from the time she first stands by the side of her dam. Many things back of this are of material importance, but let us start from where we now stand, leaving that which cannot now be rem-

edied, and by close attention and intelligent management prevent in the future what has been the result of neglect and gross ignorance in the past. Today we have a foal by its mother's side. Shall we look at it and say it seems to stand well on its legs? Shall we turn it with the mother out to rest a week, then put the mare to hard work, and the colt to traveling fifteen or twenty miles every day to follow its mother? Or shall we use the mare as little as possible, keeping her in a convenient grass lot where she can be watered and fed regularly three times every day, on light, nutritious food? Answer for yourself. Shall we feed our mares on just what we have or is most convenient? Why will not one food do just as well as another? Because the health and development of the young are dependent, in a large measure, upon the medicinal influence, together with the bone and muscle forming properties of the milk. How can we regulate this? Simply and only through the diet of the mother. Laxative diet, such as bran and oats, plenty of grass and pure water, given regularly to the mare, will generally tone the digestion and regulate the bowels of the colt. Sunshine is very essential to the growth of the colt, but stormy, wet weather and oppressive heat are not. Therefore, have a clean, well ventilated box-stall in which the colt should be placed when the mare is to be used. Every colt should learn to eat a handful of bran and oats twice a day when it is about three weeks old. Then it will gradually take to feed and be in a condition to wean at the proper time, without danger of serious trouble arising from indigestion, which being once deranged, seldom ever recovers. Remember that the colt in its physical construction is not unlike man, and is subject to diseases arising from the same causes, which result often in chronic disorders. When a moderate feed is given, a sufficiency of gastric juice is secreted for its solution, digestion goes on rapidly, the coats of the stomach retain their usual healthy appearance, and after an interval of rest, a fresh supply of juice is ready to be poured out when required for the speedy digestion of the succeeding meal. But when fed to excess the portion left undissolved begins to ferment, and by its physical and chemical properties acts as a local irritant, just as any foreign matter would do, and produces an inflammatory action on the inner coats of the stomach, which necessarily interferes with the secretion, thereby impairing the power of digestion. One word now in favor of the free use of the brush. The little fellow will be shy for a few days, which will induce many owners to conclude that it is not good for the colt, else he would stand still. Try a soft hair brush, night and morning, rubbing well down to the hoofs, and in less than a week you will find the colt likes it better than you do. I will not occupy valuable space by explaining the necessity and benefit derived from good grooming, but will simply say you need have no fear of an over-dose. Kindness should be the breeder's stable motto. While the animal is not so sensitive in mind and so susceptible to impression as man, yet the influence of the mind on the vital functions, or rather the power of fear exercised on the animal economy, is a subject of too great importance to be disregarded and ignored. Remember, then, that kind treatment pays better than abuse and neglect. The natural even temper of domestic animals rises in rebellion to the wicked abuse of man, and is only soothed by gentleness, as the waves of the ocean rise in proportion to the violence of the winds, and sink with the breeze into mildness and serenity.

Build the Hog Sanitarium now and save

Shepherds and Successful Sheep-Raising.

Successful sheep-raising now and forty years ago, in the agricultural States of the Mississippi valley, is a very different thing. Why it has been profitable in the past as a whole need not be argued now. Just why there has been depressions in sheep-raising, and in every case has been followed by prosperity, is no mystery at all. The dreadfully humbled state of the American wool-growing industry, for the last four years, has called loudly for relief from Congressional legislation, which was just and has been granted. This has been a greater relief to wool-growers of the United States than is generally estimated. But the lesson learned during this period of low prices of wool has been the most reliable and valuable that the sheep-raisers of this country have ever been taught. It is a fact outside of the theories and experiences of the past in the history of American sheep husbandry. Were it not for the timely relief, the sheep industry of the United States would have been again "snowed under." It was the star of hope in one of the darkest hours to wool-growers. It was forced upon wool-growers, and tried their faith and genius to meet and overcome the situation. The great majority of sheep-raisers looked for a remedy outside of themselves. The few looked to a practical remedy within their own control. This is supposed to be the cause of the special prosperity that has existed during the low prices of wool. Certain it is, two such extremes have never before existed at the same time in our sheep industry. It was like turning defeat into victory. It was a signal relief from low prices of wool at an emergency. It was, in short, a "god-send" when most needed.

The needs are now, better methods and better shepherds, especially in the regions of the United States where diversified sheep husbandry is possible. Our means of sheep-raising are in the direction of fine-wool production. What we know applies to Merino husbandry, and cannot be eminently successful in the newer systems which we have been driven to in sheep culture. When the time comes, and come it will, when mutton prices are lower, there will be pressing need of closer attention to handling and breeding these double-purpose sheep. It will be more a question of management than of breeds, and the important feature of such sheep husbandry will be management and feeds. The American shepherd is rarely spoken of where the most careful, intelligent, painstaking management is meant. The Mexican shepherd is appreciated for the ranch system of sheep-raising. The English, Scotch and German shepherds are in special demand and favor where the best agricultural mutton husbandry exists and succeeds. We imagine them as they are, born shepherds. Their fathers were descended from shepherd sires. The traits of character inestimable in a shepherd are by physiological law transmitted from father to son and intensified in the generations. It may not be so important that lines of shepherds are especially raised up; but the dashing, impulsive, irregular American character is not apt to be the best shepherd when the highest culture of sheep and its products are sought for. A mere love for sheep, while the first, is not the only essential in the make-up of a shepherd. If there is, however, a genuine love for sheep, there will be found the disposition to gain the intelligence, skill and persistence provided the industry is innate. No man or boy "born tired" ever was or ever can be a good shepherd. A successful shepherd must not only see everything and know it, but must know what he wants to see before he produces it. The shepherd must do more than protect the sheep from danger. He is to tend

feed and manage for their best welfare and highest development in every direction. Nothing can be omitted, delayed or partially done, whether on the ranch or the farm, whether the purpose is wool, mutton, lambs or breeding flocks.

The fact that such special attention is expensive need not be taken account of—it is the indispensable to success; it is where agricultural mutton sheep husbandry prospers or fails; it is the weak place in our American systems of sheep-raising; it is what we have to more carefully study and practice.

Shall it be done? Of course; it means prosperity and permanence; it meets the spirit and purposes now more than ever fixed in the American sheep-raiser's mind. If it is, the future will become harmonious, permanent and prosperous; if it is not done, the experiences of the past will be repeated.—*R. M. Bell, in Farm and Fireside.*

Corn, Corn Meal and Oats.

Answering a question concerning the comparative value of foods for pigs, a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:

1. Corn alone, in any form, is not a proper food for growing young pigs up to the fattening stage, and whole corn is imperfectly digested by fattening swine. In illustration of this, we are reminded of an experiment which a facetious genius related about feeding two pigs. He placed his two pigs, one behind the other, in a pen so narrow that neither could turn round. To the forward pig, No. 1, he fed all the whole corn he would eat, and the rear pig, No. 2, fed upon the droppings of No. 1. After three months' feeding, it was found that pig No. 2 had increased 50 per cent. more in weight than No. 1, showing, as he said, that the corn was cooked by No. 1, and prepared for digestion by No. 2.

This may be a somewhat extravagant as well as facetious statement of the case, but it is a very familiar illustration in the West, that hogs following cattle fed upon whole corn gain much faster than the cattle.

The grinding of corn reduces it to such small particles that the gastric juice operates more rapidly upon it, and digests it so much more completely, as to increase its food value from 25 to 33 per cent.

2. For growing young animals, or for sustaining muscular vigor, ground oats is more valuable than ground corn, but for fattening corn has the greatest value. For slow movement in labor, corn and oats ground together make a better food than either ground alone.

3. The comparative food value of corn meal, fed dry to ruminating animals, is greater than when soaked in water, because in eating it dry, saliva flows to moisten it before swallowing, and saliva is a digester, when if eaten as a slop, it would be followed with very little flow of saliva.

But it does not seem to be so well settled as to the effect in feeding swine with dry or soaked meal. When the question of cooking is considered, remember that hot water in a cold tub does not cook meal. The object of cooking is to swell and burst the grains of starch which form so large a portion of the food in Indian corn, and these are not all burst unless thoroughly heated to the boiling point, which cannot be done with hot water in a cold tub.

When corn meal is thoroughly cooked, it swells to double its dry bulk; and so intelligent a farmer as George Geddes, of Syracuse, N. Y., who was a large feeder of swine, stated that a given number of bushels of meal, when thoroughly cooked, would produce twice as much gain as when soaked in cold water. This is probably a strong statement of the case, but the gain by thorough cooking in the case of corn meal fed to swine is not less than 25 to 40 per cent. But we have also advised in cooking corn meal for hogs, to mix in a small proportion of finely-cut clover hay, to give bulk in the stomach and promote more perfect digestion, and thus increase the gain.

Agricultural Matters.

NITROGEN AS A FERTILIZER.

N. T. Lupton, Chemist, in Bulletin No. 14, Alabama Experiment Station.

In estimating the value of commercial fertilizers, phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen are the only constituents taken into consideration. Of course, these are no more necessary for the growth of vegetation than other elements which enter into the composition of plants, but as they are more generally deficient in soils, especially after long-continued cultivation, this deficiency must be supplied in order to produce abundant crops.

The bones of animals, both recent and fossil, with the immense deposits of phosphatic material found in this and other countries, have furnished the farmer a good supply of phosphoric acid at a reasonable price. The natural sources of potash have also been sufficient to keep the cost of this element within moderate bounds. The supply of nitrogen, however, is not so abundant, and hence it maintains a high value in the commercial world. In addition to this, nitrogenous materials very readily undergo decomposition, and the gaseous nitrogen passes off into the atmosphere. Its chief sources as a fertilizer are, blood, tankage, fish scrap, cotton seed, cotton seed meal, animal manure, the salts of ammonia from gas works, and sodium nitrate, or Chili saltpetre. While about four-fifths of the atmosphere consists of nitrogen, this immense supply is virtually useless as a fertilizer. It must be in a state of chemical combination, as it appears from the most reliable investigations, before plants can use it. How this combination is brought about in the ordinary growth of vegetation, is an interesting question. The passage of electricity through the air is known to cause the union of minute quantities of nitrogen and oxygen, and some low organisms, called microbes, found on the roots of plants, are believed to change this element into a form suitable for use by the plant, but whether atmospheric nitrogen, under any circumstances, contributes directly to the nutrition of plants is a disputed question.

The question of the supply of nitrogen to vegetation, says a recent writer in the *Chemical News*, is one of the utmost importance, not merely from a theoretical, but from a practical point of view. Put in a slightly different form, it means—are we, as far as the nitrogenous constituents of our frames are concerned, living on the earth's income, or, as in the case of coal, on its capital? Do plants depend for their growth on the combined nitrogen present in the soil and subsoil, supplied by manures and by the decomposing remnants of defunct organisms, or brought down by the rain in the form of ammonia or nitric acid? Or, are they able to fix in their tissues, directly or indirectly, any portion of the unlimited store of free nitrogen existing in the atmosphere? Such fixation might conceivably take place in various ways; by the direct oxidation of the plant, by the mediation of fungi or microbes, by some reaction of constituents of the soil, by the silent electrical discharge, etc.

The ablest scientific and practical investigators in the field of agricultural science have been studying this question for years past, but it must be confessed, results are not concordant. Some conclude from numerous experiments, that certain soils have the power, under peculiar circumstances, to fix free nitrogen; that is, to cause it to enter into chemical combination and serve as plant food; others, like Berthelot, the distinguished French chemist, and the German chemists, Hellriegel and Willfarth, believe that free nitrogen requires the influence of living

organisms, or microbes, which are found on the roots of some plants, to bring it into organic combination, while Boussingault is quoted in an article in the *Chemical News*, above referred to, as saying: "If there is in physiology a fact perfectly demonstrated it is the non-assimilability of free nitrogen of plants, even those of an inferior order, such as mycodermis and fungi."

Thus we see how different are the conclusions of the most skillful experimenters in this difficult field of investigation.

Whatever views may be held in regard to the relation of atmospheric nitrogen to the nutrition of plants, every educated farmer knows that certain crops collect this important element from some source and accumulate it in the soil. Prof. Wagner, Director of the Agricultural Research Station near Darmstadt, Germany, in a recent publication, divides plants into nitrogen-collectors and nitrogen-consumers. He concludes from many carefully-conducted experiments that the nitrogen-collectors—peas, clover, lucerne and leguminous plants generally—have the power to fix atmospheric nitrogen, and by accumulating it in the soil, add to the capital of the farm, while cereals, grass, potatoes, turnips, tobacco, corn, cotton, etc., as nitrogen consumers, have no such power, but take up from the soil, in the form of nitrogenous salts, all the nitrogen contained in the crop.

Pea vines and clover are universally recognized as enrichers of the soil, and are grown to some extent for purposes of fertilization. With a view of encouraging the growth of these valuable plants, especially of peas, and of answering some important questions, an investigation was undertaken a few months ago, to determine the real value of pea vines as a fertilizer, and the relative value of vines and roots. With the aid of Dr. J. T. Anderson, assistant chemist in the State Laboratory, some interesting results have been obtained. Several chemists have investigated the composition and value of roots, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Walker, in England, Dr. Weiske, in Germany, and Dr. Atwater, in this country; but I have found no presentation of the comparative value of the vines and roots as fertilizers. To determine this question, four samples were taken, October, 1889, from a crop raised on the experiment farm.

[Then follow the details of the experiment, with the conclusions following]:

CONCLUSIONS.

It is evident that much of the nitrogen collected by pea vines is lost when the crop is left exposed on the soil where it grew.

No experiments have been made to test the view of those who hold that more or less of this nitrogen becomes oxidized and passes into the soil as nitrate. The gaseous condition of nitrogen, ammonia and other compounds of this element which result from the decomposition of organic substances, renders it, however, more than probable that the nitrogen escapes into the air. Many of our best agriculturists, however, condemn the practice of turning under the pea vines while green, in our climate, unless some other crop is to follow immediately, believing that the saving of nitrogen contained in the vines will not compensate for the loss produced by the exposure of the plowed land to atmospheric agencies during the fall and winter.

An excellent plan would be to use the vines as a feed stuff, preserve the manure, and return it to the soil just before the time of planting.

The following conclusions are drawn from these results:

1. Pea vines contain a large percentage of phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen, the three valuable constituents of commercial fertilizers, and are

especially rich in nitrogen, which they accumulate directly or indirectly from the atmosphere and furnish as a fertilizer to other crops.

2. In these experiments the vines weigh about six times as much as the roots, and are about eight and a third times as valuable as a fertilizer, calculating their value on the basis of valuations used in Alabama for commercial fertilizers.

3. The vines lose a large percentage of their nitrogen when left on the ground during the fall and winter months.

Notes From My Garden.

There are so few farmers who live up to their privileges that I am always glad to write anything which I think will encourage them to improvement. The fact is that the farmer may, if he will, live on "the fat of the land," and have everything that comes to his table fresh and of the best quality. I think most farmers are more neglectful of the garden than of any other equally important adjunct of the farm. The present season has been one of the most discouraging for the gardener that we have had for years, as the spring was so backward that planting was two weeks later than the average, and the successive heavy rains have flooded and beaten down the garden so many times, and it has been too wet to work the land at all for so large a part of the time, that there has been little comfort in working the garden and the yield of most of our crops has been poor. A record of my garden at this date (June 20), for almost any year of the last ten would make a better showing than this year's, but notes from my dairy made each day will show what it has furnished us to date, and I will report its present condition. Our kitchen garden contains but a fourth acre of land, as we grow our sweet potatoes, green corn, except the earliest, tomatoes, etc., in the truck patch farther away from the house. This garden comes to within twenty feet of our kitchen door, so that no time is lost in going out for vegetables, and we take pains to plant everything in a line so that it will present a neat appearance. It is also kept entirely free from weeds, not one having been allowed to grow since we have over twenty years, and as a consequence its cultivation requires but little time or labor, most of the work being done with a hand-cultivator. It is always plowed in the fall into three or four lands or beds, back-furrowing so as not to tramp the land after it is plowed, and then we clean all the loose earth out of the dead furrows so that any water which falls will flow off through these open furrows. This makes the garden dry off and settle early, and enables me to plant early hardy vegetables usually two weeks earlier than could be done if the land was not plowed until spring. Leaving it as I do in rounded-up beds, the water never stands on it or packs it, and all that is necessary in the spring to make a perfect seed-bed is to pass over it with the Acme harrow and a light plank drag. Twice in the last twenty years I have planted the early garden in February, and three years out of four I can plant the first half of March, but this year the first day the land was dry enough to work was March 26. At this first planting I put in three rows of peas (the garden is eight rods long), one row of spinach, one of beets, a third of a row each of lettuce, curled cress, and sweet or flowering peas, putting the peas at the end next the house, two rows of radishes, with cabbage seed mixed in with the radish seed, in one row, and one row of onions. All of these are so hardy that the ground may freeze after they are up and not hurt them, and the mercury sometimes goes down near zero after I plant. We pull the radishes out first that stand near the cabbage plants, and I find that by taking good care of them that I have cabbage ready for use as soon as to grow plants under glass and transplant them. My diary shows that from our planting of March 26, this year, we began using radishes May 9, forty-five days from sowing; lettuce and spinach just a week later, peas June 5, and beets the 15th. Our garden has furnished us an abundant supply of rhubarb from some time in March, and asparagus from April 21 until peas were ready for use, at which time we always stop cutting it, so that leaving out rhubarb our garden has contributed something to our table every day for just two months at this date. April 16

we made a second planting of peas, one of early corn, and snap beans. The peas are in use now just as the first planting are going out, after furnishing us all we could use for fifteen days; the snap beans are ready for use. We had our first new potatoes to-day, and the corn is in silk, and will be ready for use but little later than the Fourth of July, which is the date at which we expect to have it in ordinary seasons. I think that from the 20th of April, which is the average date at which we begin to use asparagus, to heavy frost, which is usually late in October, there is rarely a day that the garden does not contribute something to our table, and on many days what it furnishes would cost in the market more than 50 cents. We aim to keep the land occupied all summer, and we already have cucumbers growing where the early peas were, they having been planted between the rows some two weeks ago. The cabbages where the radishes were are about ready to head, and, as we dig our first hills of potatoes, we plant winter squashes. We do not eat anything stale or wilted, but always have everything fresh and good. It requires some judgment to have a constant succession, but one soon learns how to do it. For example, I plant of peas and sweet corn at each planting varieties which will follow each other, so that just as one gets past use the other comes in. A row of one of the early varieties of peas, such as Early May, American Wonder, Little Gem, etc., if planted beside the Telephone or Strata-gem, will be just past use as the latter comes in, and if you plant Cory Marble-head or Minnesota corn with Moore's Early or Narragansett, and Stowell Evergreen, it will give a succession for nearly a month from a single planting, and by successive plantings I have had green corn for one hundred days without a break. In the latitude where I live, half a degree north of Cincinnati, the Stowell Evergreen may be planted July 4, and will usually be ready for use before frost. By starting a few tomato plants in a small box in a window the last of February, and transplanting first to a hot-bed and then to a cold-frame, I have had tomatoes in use the first week in July. I have not time or space to go into all the details of a good garden, but one of the first things is to get it free from weeds and rich, and then I believe almost any one who will do the work well will soon learn to love gardening, and will find the garden a source of both wealth and profit.—Waldo F. Brown, in *Farmers' Review*.

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.

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.



Dairyman's Account Book FREE.

The Dairyman's Account Book is the most practical thing of the kind ever seen. It gives ruled pages for daily record of milk yield, butter made, and sales, for 12 months; convenient size, nicely printed and bound. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., manufacturers of the celebrated Improved Butter Color, the purest, strongest, and brightest color made, will send a copy free to any butter maker who writes enclosing stamp. Also sample of their Butter Color to those who have never used it, and a pretty birthday card for the baby, if you ask.

Alliance Department.

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President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.
Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
Lecturer.....Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.
FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
Secretary, John P. Stolle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.

NATIONAL GRANGE.
Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Vice President.....W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kas.
Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
Treasurer.....H. Baughman, Burton, Kas.
Lecturer.....A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Kas.

KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.

G. H. Benson, President.....Haven, Reno Co.
J. K. P. House, Vice Pres't., Cloverdale, Ch'qua Co.
H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
L. P. King, Treasurer.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Edwin Snyder.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.
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Business Agent—A. Tyler, Topeka.
Live Stock Commission Agent—Edwin Snyder, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kas.
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STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.

STATE GRANGE

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

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, 1889, 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 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.

Congressional Convention, Third District.

WINFIELD, KAS., July 17, 1890.

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 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 Third Congressional district of Kansas, and to transact such business as may properly come before the convention.

to be held in the city of Cherryvale, on the 6th day of August, 1890, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The following is the apportionment of delegates:

Crawford.....10	Montgomery.....9
Cowley.....13	Labette.....10
Chautauqua.....4	Wilson.....6
Cherokee.....12	Neosho.....7
Elk.....5	

S. W. CHASE, Chairman.

Fifth District Convention.

A delegate convention of the People's party of the Fifth Congressional district will be held in Clay Center, Kas., at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, August 20, 1890, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress from the said district. The representation for the Alliance shall be as follows:

Clay.....6	Ottawa.....4
Cloud.....7	Republic.....7
Dickinson.....10	Riley.....5
Geary.....3	Washington.....8
Marshall.....9	Saline.....6

One delegate is to be added for each county by the Knights of Labor where they have an organization.

By order of the Central committee of the People's party, in regular session in Clay Center.
A. A. NEWMAN, President.
C. R. TROXEL, Secretary.

Citizens' Alliance State Convention.

The marvelous growth of the Citizens' Alliance in the last thirty days to over 4,000 members, has brought with it a request from many asking for a call to form a State convention. Therefore, a convention of the Citizens' Alliances throughout the State of Kansas is hereby called to meet at Representative hall, Topeka, August 12, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of forming a State organization and other plans for the coming campaign. The following persons will be entitled to seats in that convention: Any officer of any Citizens' Alliance now formed; any other person who is in full sympathy with the C. A. and who will organize his city, town, or school district.

By order of Executive committee.

D. C. ZERCHER, Sec'y C. A. No. 1.

Smith County.

The Peoples' Convention of Smith County met at Smith Center Tuesday, July 15, and nominated a full county ticket, to be voted for in November. Mr. Wm. Baker, the people's candidate for Congress, addressed the convention upon the vital issues of the day. Candidates nominated are said to be all good, true men, and it is universally agreed that the ticket is a very strong one.

Marshall County.

County Alliance convened at Blue Rapids, Saturday, July 19, and after the election of officers, adjourned to meet in conference with representatives of the Knights of Labor. This conference endorsed the action of the Topeka convention; decided to put a full ticket in the field; appointed a campaign committee of one from each organization in each township; and elected nine delegates to the State convention. The next meeting will be held at Marysville, Friday, August 1.

Wabaunsee County.

The Alliance gathering at Woody's grove a few days ago was a meeting long to be remembered by the 1,200 persons present. Mr. Arthur Cate, President of the county alliance, made the address of welcome, followed by J. G. Otis, Lecturer of the State Grange, in one of his eloquent, soul-stirring, convincing addresses. Mrs. Lease, of Wichita, then addressed the audience upon the all-important subject of finance, followed by Mr. Kiene, of Valencía, Shawnee county. The meeting was indeed a grand success.

Sedgwick County.

There will be an Alliance picnic at Cheney, Sedgwick county, August 8, at which Judge Pepper, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, will address the assembled multitudes. There will also be a picnic at W. W. Hay's grove, nine miles south of Wichita, Saturday, August 16, at which the people will be addressed by President B. H. Clover, J. A. Simpson, nominee for Congress in the Seventh district, and the nominees for the various county offices. A big time and general turnout is expected at both of these meetings.

Marion County.

The Alliance picnic, at Marion, was an immense affair—the largest ever assembled in that county. Every township in the county contributed to the vast multitude. Banners were numerous, all appropriate and worthy of the indorsement of all patriotic citizens. The speakers were Ben Terrell, Lecturer National Alliance, and

Ralph Beaumont, Chairman Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, who discussed the great issues of the day to the satisfaction of all whose party prejudices does not blind them to the "signs of the times."

Mitchell County.

The County Alliance meeting, Saturday, July 19, was a most harmonious one, and delegates were present from nearly every sub in the county. After the election of officers, a Central committee was formed, consisting of one delegate from each sub-Alliance, who are to meet Saturday, August 2, and arrange plans, time and place for holding a People's county convention.

There is a movement on foot to organize a Citizens' Alliance at Beloit. There is abundant material for a large, energetic organization at that place.

McPherson County.

At the People's county convention at McPherson, July 19, the St. Louis platform was unanimously adopted. Each person nominated was required to step to the front and declare his principles, how he stood on the St. Louis demands, and whether he would support the county, Congressional and State ticket. The convention unanimously resolved: That it is the sense of this Alliance that, inasmuch as the interest and personal welfare of all laboring men are the same, they should therefore vote the same ticket at the polls, and inasmuch as time and experience have demonstrated the impossibility of unity on ancient party lines, we recommend to our brethren everywhere the propriety of eradicating party prejudices and forming a phalanx at the polls sufficiently strong to render a verdict against public misconduct and from which just tribunal there shall be no appeal.

Jackson County.

At the County Alliance meeting, at Holton, July 10, the question of a People's ticket came up, and was deferred until July 26. The delegates were instructed in the meantime to lay the subject before each sub-Alliance and come back fully instructed in regard to the matter. The result was that one hundred delegates were instructed for a People's party and only twenty-nine against. On motion to make it unanimous, however, there were but six votes against it. This includes a county, Congressional and State ticket. The Topeka Capital and other partisan papers are mistaken about there being a test made of J. J. Ingalls' strength in the election of County Alliance officers. There was no contest in any shape or form, whatever, for or against Ingalls—in fact his name was not even mentioned.

A mass convention will be held in Holton, August 7, for the consideration of the exchange business.

Sumner County.

On Saturday, July 12, 160 delegates from the Alliance, Grange, Knights of Labor and other industrial organizations of Sumner county met in convention at Wellington, organized the People's party of that county, put in nomination a full county ticket, and elected twelve delegates and twelve alternates each to the State convention at Topeka and Congressional convention at Great Bend.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed: (1) That we re-affirm our adherence to the St. Louis platform and the additions made thereto by the State of Kansas. (2) That we are seriously disappointed in the final disposition of the free coinage silver bill, and firmly believe that the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of the United States have been grossly ignored, and we hereby demand that the silver bill be made an issue in the coming campaign, either to reject or ratify the action of the United States Congress. (3) That we favor immediate and definite action of the United States Congress in order to properly control the original package business of all commodities. (4) That we consider John J. Ingalls a bright, witty light in the oratorical galaxy of the nation, and that we further think his re-election to the United States Senate would not be for the best interests of the industrial classes of Kansas. (5) That we, as farmers and laborers of this county, consider that it is to our best interest to mutually agree to lay aside all partisanship and work for the people's interests, in selecting men for office who will advocate

our interests, and that we cordially invite all who are in sympathy with our movement to join us. (6) That we will not support any paper that does not treat the People's party and Farmers' Alliance fairly. (7) That we most emphatically expect any and all nominees to indorse and adhere to the national, State and county platform as adopted by the F. A. & I. U.

The meeting on Saturday, July 19, called by the County Alliance, to hear Ralph Beaumont, of Washington, D. C., President of the Legislative committee of the Knights of Labor of America, was very largely attended by people from all over the county. Mr. Beaumont discussed the St. Louis platform, plank by plank, in a very able, convincing manner—covering the whole ground, the corporate power of all trusts and combines over labor and agriculture, how these things were made by law, and how the politicians of the country are members of these corporations. He next discussed the money question, clearly showing beyond all controversy that the only use that should be made of money is its power to get what we want, need and must have in the exchange of all the necessities of life. For instance, when a man is at work by the day or the month or on his farm, it is not the money he is after, but what it will buy to eat or wear or to live on. Hence the material money is made of is not a primary matter. A nation don't eat money, but what the money buys. A system of finance that interferes with the free making and using of the money of a nation is a crime against the welfare and hinders the prosperity and happiness of the people.

President B. H. Clover was present and ably discussed the plan of loaning money by the government to the people on real estate security at a low rate of interest, thus enabling farmers to pay off mortgages on their homes.

Shawnee County Industrial Association.

The Shawnee County Industrial Association, at its regular meeting held Saturday, July 26, adopted the following by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Ex-Governor Crawford, in a letter to the Daily Capital, dated Washington, July 18, denominated L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Ralph Beaumont, a Knight of Labor, as a couple of renegades, be it therefore

Resolved by this association, That we denounce such an assertion as false, and we hereby serve notice on Samuel J. Crawford and others that it is facts and arguments we want, and that the waving of the bloody shirt won't do.

Resolved, That we have faith in L. L. Polk and Ralph Beaumont.

Resolved further, That we hold ourselves ready to prove as true against S. J. Crawford all the allegations he makes in regard to dishonesty about Polk and Beaumont.

C. W. MARSH, Ass't Sec'y.

Douglas County Alliance Picnic, at Bismarck Grove, August 12, 1890.

The best speakers in the State are to be there—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Wichita, the greatest lady orator of the time; B. H. Clover, President of the State Alliance; Van B. Prather, Assistant Lecturer of the Alliance; P. P. Elder, of the Mutual Benefit Association; A. F. Allen, candidate for Congress and a Granger, and M. W. Wilkins, the greatest orator of the Knights of Labor, will all be on hand to address the people of Douglas and adjoining counties.

Admission to the grounds will be free and all are invited to come. The buildings on the grounds are ample to accommodate three or four speakers at the same time.

Speaking will commence promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.

Brass bands will be in attendance. Alliance songs, rendered by the Douglas County Alliance choir, will enliven the day.

There will be stands on the grounds, with refreshments for all. COMMITTEE.

[Will appear in the Advocate next week. Was received too late for this week's issue.]

The Seventh Congressional District.

At a delegate convention of the People's party, held at Great Bend, Barton county, July 22d inst., Jerry Simpson, of Barber county, was, on the fourth ballot, nominated as a candidate for Congress. One hundred and fourteen delegates had been elected, of whom ninety-nine were present. The platform adopted was the St. Louis demands with three additional resolutions, providing for a service pension law; the second, that all pledges made by the government to the soldiers must be complied with as fully as were the pledges made the bondholders; and third, that the United

States Senators, President of the United States and all postmasters be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Mr. Simpson is a practical farmer, who came to Kansas from Indiana in 1878 and first located in Jackson county, where he resided and engaged in farming until 1884, when he moved to Barber county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits there. He is imbued with Alliance ideas and well posted on the history and causes of the economic conditions which the Alliance is seeking to remedy.

President Clover Declines to be a Candidate for Governor of Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Permit me to address this brief note to the brethren of the alliance and many other friends in response to letters and other intimations on their part that I should accept the nomination for Governor of this State. The subject is one of vast importance, and I highly appreciate the good will and kindly feeling that prompts them in these offers. I have no ambition for office. If I had, this is surely an opportunity of which I should be proud. I cannot suffer myself to be put in the light of a designing man and a seeker after office by reason of the prominent part I have taken in the Alliance work. No more honorable or responsible position could be sought or found than that of Governor of our great State, and I look upon the kindly offers in that direction as being in appreciation of my humble though earnest efforts to advance the cause so dear to our hearts. My name will not come before the convention with my consent.

Brothers and friends, for the sake of our homes, our families and our cause, make no mistakes. Yours truly,

B. H. CLOVER.

Card from S. M. Scott.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please allow me to extend to my many friends through your columns my sincere thanks for their appreciation of my services, hoping they will not think I was trying to shrink from duty in so strenuously objecting to having my name used before the Great Bend convention. All is well that ends well.

I will explain: My view of the matter was this—that it needed age and experience for the position. Besides, having been your Lecturer, it would look as though I had used my position to subvert personal interest, which is done in too many cases. We now have a standard-bearer that can withstand the attacks of the enemy, and with his experience, backed up by his unquestioned integrity and zeal for the People's cause, I look with pride upon the choice of the convention and esteem it a great honor to have the privilege of helping to elect Jerry Simpson as our next Representative from the big Seventh. Hoping to find the brethren standing shoulder to shoulder, I am fraternally yours,

(Friendly papers please copy.)

Alliance Live Stock Business.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 19, 1890.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me, through the FARMER, to congratulate the members of our order upon the growing importance and success of the Alliance live stock business, and upon the fortunate circumstance of our having become identified with the American Live Stock Commission Company. We could not have done better. Its business management and methods are certainly of a high order of merit, and our members are almost universally enthusiastic over the result of their business with this company.

The volume of the Alliance business with this company for the first three months was nearly \$100,000 (this does not include F. M. B. A. and Grange business), which we consider very good for a beginning, although it is but a fraction of the total live stock business of the Alliance in this market.

However, as fast as our members are made acquainted with and brought to understand the advantages of selling their stock through this company, they are coming to us, and we confidently expect, in a few months, to be handling nearly all the Alliance stock, very much to the advantage of our customers, as the American Live Stock Commission Company can easily handle double the amount of stock they are now handling, at the same cost and expense to the company.

When we think of the marvelous in-

crease in the productive capacity of labor, by the help of modern invention, and that there has been no corresponding cheapening of the machinery of distribution (viz., commerce), it must be evident that the next step in the industrial and business progress of the world will be in the direction of cheapening the cost of getting the goods and wares of the producers to the consumers. This must come through co-operation. The A. L. S. C. Co. is taking a long step in this direction.

M. S. Peters sells the Alliance cattle, Mr. Wm. Clements, former salesman of Alliance cattle, being transferred to the Texas division, and Ed. Peters the Alliance hogs. They have years of experience in the business, and are capable, energetic and accommodating gentlemen, and we can assure our shippers of good sales—good as the very best, and considerate, courteous treatment at their hands.

The A. L. S. C. Co. have two other salesmen who sell the range stock in the quarantine yards, and should the business increase so that more help is needed, it will be employed.

I find that a personal explanation of the details of this business is often necessary with our members. I shall be glad to attend any Alliance meetings for this purpose, when notified of their time and place.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Can't Be in Half a Dozen Places at the Same Time.

We are requested by President B. H. Clover to ask the brethren not to advertise his presence at meetings of the people unless they have assurance directly from him that he will be there. He says his time is not his own; it belongs to the Alliance, and his official duties require all his attention. He does not wish to have friends suffer disappointment in this matter, and it can be avoided if friends will act on the suggestions above written.

Organization Notes.

Wallace County Alliance meets at Sharon Springs, Saturday, August 2.

The People's county convention of Harvey county will be held at Newton, August 1.

Remember that the Fourth Congressional district convention will be held at Emporia, Tuesday, August 12.

In the language of T. V. Powderly, worth, not wealth, should be the true standard of national greatness.

Wilson county nominated a full People's county ticket last Saturday. A. Z. Brown was chosen as candidate for Representative.

The State convention of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Missouri will be held in Sedalia, August 12, continuing four days.

Rockport Alliance, Rooks county, resolve against secret conventions, and favor nominating a People's ticket openly, before the public.

The Alliance will establish an agent at Argonia, Sumner county, to weigh, ship and sell their grain in car load lots. D. W. Holland is mentioned as the probable appointee for agent.

The Alliance in Oklahoma Territory, though young, is in a flourishing condition. Delegates from all parts of the Territory met at Edmonds, July 8, and organized a Territorial Alliance.

Douglas County Alliance will picnic at Bismarck grove, Tuesday, August 12. Preparations have been made for a big meeting, and prominent speakers have been secured. Ex-Governor Robinson has been selected as chairman of the meeting.

The banner States leading off in the great reform movement by calling State conventions are: Kansas, August 13; Iowa, August 14; Nebraska, July 29; Ohio, August 12; Minnesota, July 16; Michigan, July 21; New York, August 5.

The great common people are banded together that they may loose the chains of slavery that have been forged around the industrial world, and are heroically attempting to avert the disasters that have swept other powerful nations from the face of the earth.

The People's party of Brown county met at Hiawatha, July 22, and elected delegates to the State convention who were pledged to work for the St. Louis platform and against J. J. Ingalls. The same delegates were chosen to represent the party at the Congressional convention. A

Central committee of twenty-one members, representing all parts of the county, were selected.

At the annual meeting of the Republic County Alliance, at Belleville, July 11 and 12, it was resolved to display the stars and stripes at any and all public gatherings, and advised all sub-Alliances to hold an open meeting at least once a month, for the benefit of all outsiders who are in sympathy with us.

The Coffey county People's convention will be held at Burlington, Saturday, September 6, to which all persons in sympathy with the movement are cordially invited. Each subordinate body of each industrial organization is entitled to one delegate for every twenty-five members, and one for each major fraction of twenty-five thereof.

Does it not begin to look as though old party fealty was indeed treason to humanity? All patriotic people owe their first allegiance to a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," and, in the nature of things, must revolt against all parties as soon as they cease to serve the interests of the great common people and labor only for the "loaves and fishes."

From the State Central Committee.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 19, 1890.

To the Members of County Central Committees of the State:

For the good of the order, we would most respectfully request that you take the necessary steps to organize the county, by having a member appointed for each township, ward or industrial organization in your several counties, where such action has not already been taken, in order to perfect the machinery and prepare for electing delegates to the State convention.

By order of

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 21, 1890.

The Central committee would respectfully ask that as soon as delegates are elected to State convention they forward to this committee a copy of the credentials.

J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.

S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

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 trial subscription price of 25 cents for four months to each paper, in clubs of ten or more. 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.

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.

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,

Ex-National State Organizer.

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.

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:

August 2, Burlingame, Osage county.
August 8, Haddam, Washington county.
August 8, Cheney, Sedgewick county.
August 9, Belle Plaine, Sumner county.
August 13, Allamead, Lincoln county.
August 15, Sterling, Rice county.
August 20, Whitehall, Brown county.
August 22, —, Wilson county.
August 23, —, Wilson county.
[The places of meeting in Wilson county will be announced in due time.]
August 24, Washington, Washington county.
August 28, Garnett, Anderson county. (Alliance and F. M. B. A. day at county fair.)
August 29, Fall River, Greenwood county.
August 30, Paola, Miami county.
September 8, 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.

Potato Digger.

Our first page illustration this week is a correct one of the Pruyn potato digger, manufactured by the Pruyn Potato Digger company, Hoosick Falls, N. Y. In order to supply the increased demands this company has enlarged their factory. Machines are sent out on trial and sold on their merits, warranted to work satisfactorily in any reasonable place. It is said to dig cleaner than by hand, and when properly adjusted will dig equally clean in drilled, check-rowed or level cultivation. Having dug his potatoes with a Pruyn digger, a farmer may be sure that he has secured the full crop. The machine is free from all such devices as kickers and shakers, and does not bruise and injure the potatoes in the least, but leaves them as whole and perfect as upon entering the machine. It will dig on level or hilly land equally well, whether going up or down hill. The operation of the machine will be readily apparent from the illustration. The scoop passes underneath the hill of potatoes, as the machine moves, and the earth, together with the potatoes, is carried back by the elevator to the separator, where the dirt, which has not fallen through the openings between the tines and the elevator bars, is separated from the potatoes, which are thrown out behind the machine upon the ground in nearly the same place they grew. The potatoes virtually stand still and the machine passes underneath them, lifting them to the top in good condition to dry and be picked up. It leaves the ground in good shape to put the drill on for sowing grain without the usual process of cultivating and harrowing. The machine is constructed entirely of iron and steel, in a thorough workmanlike manner. There is not a piece of wood about it. It combines lightness with strength. No shrinking, warping or cracking from exposure. Agents wanted for this valuable labor-saving machine. Send for circulars.

The Veteran's Route to Boston.

The Baltimore & Ohio P. R. Co. offers the most attractive route for veterans traveling to and from the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Boston, commencing August 8. In addition to the excellence of its train service and the magnificence of the scenery along its line the B. & O. R. R. passes through many scenes of history interest in the valley of the Potomac and in close proximity to the battle fields of Gettysburg, Antietam, South Mountain, Winchester, and Harper's Ferry, also including a view of Washington, the Nation's Capitol.

Excursion tickets to Boston will be sold via B. & O. R. R. at the offices of all connecting lines throughout the West.

Grand I. O. O. F. Reunions.

Members I. O. O. F. and their friends who purpose to attend the Triennial Cantonment, to be held at Chicago, August 3 to 10, or the annual meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, to be held at Topeka, Kas., September 15 and 16, should avail themselves of the greatly reduced rates (for these special occasions) offered by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

For particulars apply to any agent of that road or address JNO. SEBASTIAN, General Ticket & Passenger Agent, at Chicago, or S. F. BOYD, Assistant General Ticket & Passenger Agent, at Topeka, Kas.

See advertisement of Gust Carlander in Two-cent column.

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.

A Message and a Beverage.

Across the wire from far away
A message came to me to-day.
Simple and sad. The words it said
Were only these, "Your friend is dead."

My friend is dead, he sleeps below
The flowers he loved a month ago,
And summer songs he loved to hear
Thrill not on his insensate ear.

So brave, so strong, and he is gone,
And I, the weaker, still live on.

Soundly he sleeps; he cannot know
How seasons come and seasons go.

He cannot hear, he cannot see,
The sounds and sights so dear to me.

Yet seasons change and days slip on,
And I am here and he is gone.

My friend is dead, he calmly sleeps
Where grasses wave and ivy creeps.

He cares not for the flush of dawn,
How darkness fades as day comes on.

Nor for the mist-enpurpled sun
Declining when the day is done.

And I am here and he is gone,
And still the summer days creep on.

—Albert Bigelow Paine, in *Sunday Capital*.

Wait then and see
In the old press of duty steadfast still,
How comes the unexpected good to thee;
How the wild future that now mocks thy clasp
Lies trembling in the present's nervous grasp.
—Anne Whitney.

COLD MEATS.

Economy is desirable in every household, but in order to have a variety of acceptable dishes made of fresh meats, it is very necessary in the farmer's household to serve all the cold, fresh meats, as the remoteness of many country housekeepers from market renders it impossible for them to procure meat at all times.

In the opinion of many people, cold meat may be made more agreeable, when properly prepared, on its second appearance than on its first, but, of course, much depends upon the mode of dressing and serving. Every cook knows, or thinks she knows, how to make hash, and hash appears day after day, and is a monotonous dish of which the family soon tire, and of which the housekeeper says: "Hash is never eaten by our family and it is useless to make it." The cold meat is sliced in thick, uninviting slices with suet and, perhaps gravy over it, and it, too, falls under the ban of displeasure, and cold meat is voted an uneatable dish, and in such households the leave-overs are thrown away or given to the dog, while the family is deprived of many delightful and healthful dishes. The following recipes will all be found excellent and economical as well as very easy to prepare:

Ragout of Beef.—Cut slices from the leanest part of a rare, cold roast of beef. Make a rich gravy and flavor with thyme, sweet marjoram, parsley, black pepper and a tablespoonful of currant jelly; thicken with grated crackers and a lump of butter. Have a frying-pan very hot, put the rare beef in it without grease; turn quickly, take up, lay on a dish, pour over the hot gravy. Garnish the dish with celery and sippets of toast.

A Savory Stew.—Take some bones of beef from which the meat has been cut, break in small pieces, then mash, put in a pot and cover with cold water. Boil and skim, season with salt, pepper and allspice, add two turnips, two carrots, two heads of celery, two onions and one Irish potato, all cut fine. Skim out the bones, cut up the meat which has been trimmed from them and put in, let heat and serve.

Beef Collops.—Take any cold meat left over. Cut in pieces three inches thick and four long. Pound them flat. Sift flour over and fry brown in butter, then lay in a sauce-pan, cover with brown gravy, mince half an onion fine, add a lump of butter, rolled in flour, a little pepper and salt. Stew slowly, but do not let boil. Squeeze in the juice of half a lemon and serve very hot with pickles.

Hotch Potch.—Take cold lamb or mutton, cut up with equal parts of cabbage, lettuce, turnips, potatoes and onions, put in a stew-kettle with a slice of fat bacon, a pod of red pepper and a little salt, let cook slowly until the vegetables and bacon are done.

Cold Beef Stew.—Cut the lean of cold

cooked beef up with scraps of cold, boiled ham. Put in a sauce-pan with a little soup stock or meat gravy. Stew slowly, add a chopped onion, one head of celery with pepper and salt. Thicken with a tablespoonful of butter rubbed in a tablespoonful of flour, add three thinly-sliced potatoes and stew until done. Serve hot.

Farmer's Stew.—Take any cold, fresh meat, cut fine, put one tablespoonful of currant jelly, one of walnut catsup, one of butter, half a chopped onion and a teaspoonful of strong vinegar in with it, add pepper and salt. Stir over the fire for fifteen minutes and serve with cucumber pickles.

Warmed-over Beef.—Cut from the remains of a cold roast or boiled piece of beef, the scraps of lean; cut also some thin slices of fried bacon and put with the beef, season with sweet herbs, salt and pepper. Stir altogether, then sprinkle the meat thickly with flour and pour over soup stock or meat gravy. Let boil and dip some slices of buttered toast into it, and put them on a dish, and set to keep warm. Let the meat and gravy boil up once. Spread on the toast and serve with gravy around.

Breakfast Stew.—Mince some cold veal fine, stew five minutes and put boiled rice around the dish, set in the oven to brown. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs.

Mincéd Chicken.—Take cold chicken, mince fine, add half as much chopped ham and stale bread crumbs as you have chicken, moisten with cream; season with pepper and salt. Put in a baking-dish and spread butter over the top, set in the oven to brown.

Escalloped Chicken.—Cut the meat from the remains of a cold chicken, chop and mix with it as much crumbled bread as there is chicken, season with salt, pepper, sage, sweet marjoram and thyme, put in a baking-dish, pour over some chicken gravy and a little melted butter. Add some grated crackers to a beaten egg and a little milk and spread over the top to form a crust. Bake half an hour and serve hot.

Chicken Sandwiches.—For lunch or tea. Spread some thin slices of bread with butter and a little dressing made of melted butter and vinegar. Put a layer of chopped celery and a layer of minced chicken. Spread with butter.

Mock Terrapin.—This is an elegant dinner dish. Mince some cold veal, sprinkle with salt and a little cayenne pepper. Mash the yolks of four hard-boiled eggs, mix with half a cup of cream, a small wine-glass of grape jelly, one grated nutmeg, a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour and half a teaspoonful of made mustard. Stew five minutes and serve on hot toast.

Breakfast Toast.—Chop cold, fresh meat and cold, boiled ham together, put to cook in a little water, add half a teacup of cream, a tablespoonful of butter and flour each, with one beaten egg, stir over the fire until thick; season with salt and pepper. Pour over slices of buttered toast.

Ham Balls.—Chop fine some cold, boiled ham, add an egg for each ball and a little flour, beat together. Make in balls and fry in hot butter. —Eliza R. Parker, in *Farm and Fireside*.

Women More Economical Than Men.

A Washington street banker says: "My observation brings me to the conclusion that women who are thrown upon their own exertions manage better than men, and will save a little out of a small income where a man would give up, take to drink or commit suicide. A man thinks it beneath his manhood to make a less deposit than \$5. A poor woman with two or three children to support, will wash, iron, cook and nurse, take in from \$6 to \$10 a week for the same, support her little household, buy her children an occasional toy or a little candy, keep her house looking tidy, herself presentable, pay her rent, and make a deposit here weekly of from 50 cents up to \$1. We have several such depositors in this bank. I never see one of these pale-faced, tired-out looking women at the window that I do not feel like going out and saying something to encourage her.

"I don't have much time to read, but I do not believe there are any such stories in print as I could tell you, if it were proper to do so. Women stand misfortune better than men. That is my observation. I was in one of the savings banks that went under in this city several years

ago. The poor women who were the losers were the heroines. While some of the men who lost raved, went mad, took to drink, and some committed suicide, the poor women went on silent and sorrowful, beginning life again penniless." —Chicago Tribune.

Summer Drinks.

Of course lemonade is the best known and most frequently used by those who are convenient to a good market, but there are many country people who are not situated so that lemonade can be made a daily drink. Aside from pure water, lemonade, too, is a most healthful drink, in fact the most healthful to the biliously inclined, if we except fruit syrups, and they are something every farmer's wife can have, from which she can make a most delicious and invigorating drink.

These syrups are made by taking the juice of any kind of ripe berries and fruits, the same as if to make jelly, sweeten a little and heat it and then can it in glass the same as if canning fruit. When wanted for use a sufficient quantity to make it agreeable can be added to cold water.

And right here a word in regard to the coldness of water. Iced water is never needed where water from a cold spring or the bottom of a good well can be had. The temperature of well water fifteen or twenty feet below the surface is about 50°, and as the human body has a temperature of 98° it is certainly plain to any one that a difference of 48° is great enough to cause serious results if indulged in too freely.

In the fields where water must be taken to the laborers it may be well to have some iced water to mix with the water at the temperature it would be by the time it was gotten to the field. But here the fruit syrups serve their best purpose when cold water cannot be had.

Or if none of these are available portable lemonade comes as a convenient substitute for everything. To make it, mix a quarter of a pound of sugar with all the lemon juice it will hold, and grate some peel in. Put in a glass jar, and when needed add as much as desired to a glass of water. To get the juice out of the lemons nicely and thoroughly roll them back and forth upon a plate, pressing sufficiently with the hand. This will break up the cells and let the juice out readily when they are cut.

Concentrated lemonade is made by making a rich sirup of two pounds and a half of sugar poured hot over an ounce and a half of citric acid. It must be bottled tightly as lemons will not keep long in hot weather.

A portable lemonade that will keep can be made by rolling the lemons as before mentioned; then press the juice out in a bowl and strain out the seeds. Remove the pulps from the skins and boil them in water, allowing a pint of water to a dozen pulps. Ten minutes boiling will suffice. They must be boiled in a porcelain kettle. Then strain the water into the juice, and allow a pound of granulated sugar to each pint of juice, and boil ten minutes longer and bottle for use.

Of course we all know what an excellent drink butter-milk is for those with whom it agrees. Oatmeal water is also a very refreshing drink, and is made by pouring water upon oatmeal, letting it stand awhile, stirring and drinking the water which can be poured off. I do not advise the use of any drink that contains anything but pure fruit juices, but I will give a number of recipes for those who are not so particular about that which goes into the stomach.

Soda cream is made by dissolving two and one-half pounds of white sugar and an eighth of a pound of tartaric acid in a quart of hot water; when cold, add the beaten whites of three eggs; stir well, and bottle for use. Two tablespoonfuls of this sirup in a glass of water, with a teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda is the proportion. Any flavor desired may be added to the sirup.

Cream soda is made by boiling two ounces of tartaric acid, two pounds of white sugar, the juice of a lemon and three pints of water for five minutes. When this sirup is nearly cold add the whites of three eggs, half a cupful of flour and any essence preferred, beating the flour and eggs together first.

Ginger pop.—Two gallons of warm water, two ounces of white ginger root, two lemons, two pounds of white sugar

tablespoonful of cream tartar and a cup of yeast. Bruise the ginger root and boil it in a little water to extract the strength. Then cut and squeeze the lemons, place them, skins and all, in this water and when it is lukewarm add the yeast, pour the mixture into a stone jar and let it stand in a warm place for twenty-four hours, then bottle. In twenty-four hours it will "pop."

A great many kinds of berries make an admirable sirup for putting in a drink, but my choice is grape and currants. The sweeter fruits are often made into vinegar by adding white wine vinegar or wine; but surely enough have been given.—Dr. Blank, in the *Indiana Farmer*.

Washburn College, Topeka, Kas., gives most thorough instruction in Modern Languages.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.—Take nearly ripe cucumbers, grate them, season with pepper and salt, pack into a glass jar, and when nearly full, fill up with cold vinegar.

Did you ever try canning sliced cucumbers to use early in the winter? They are very nice. Slice them as you would for table use, let them lie in cold water a few minutes, then put into glass jars and add a little salt and pepper as you put them in, then fill the jar with cold vinegar and seal tightly.

A useful attribute of paper not generally known is for preserving ice in a pitcher of water. Fill the pitcher with ice and water and set it on the center of a piece of paper; then gather the paper up together at the top and place ends tightly together, placing a strong rubber band or tying with a string around the coil to hold it close, so as to exclude the air. A pitcher of ice water treated in this manner has been known to stand over night with scarcely a perceptible melting of the ice.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pilesses, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"It Disagrees with Me."

A common remark. If you take Tutt's Pills you can eat anything you like, and feel no bad effects. They act specifically on the liver, stomach and bowels, causing a free flow of gastric juice, which is essential to good digestion and regular bowels.

Don't Fear Now.

Rev. R. Burts, Manata, Fla., says: "Tutt's Pills are held in high repute as a Liver Regulator. I hardly know how we could get along without them. Chills and fever have lost their dread. Our people take one or two doses of the Pills, and follow it with fifteen grains of quinine, divided in three doses during the day. The chill never returns."

Tutt's Liver Pills

CURE CHILLS AND FEVER.

Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

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PAY RETAIL PRICES

WHEN YOU CAN

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WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

Write for full Catalogue Sent FREE

H. R. EAGLE & CO.,

Farmers' Wholesale Supply House,

38 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

The Young Folks.

Waiting.

I am trusting, sweetly trusting, in the hand that leads me on,
I am waiting, I am waiting, till the barriers all are gone.
They are fading, surely fading, they are fading one by one.

As the morning, rosy morning, folds her dewy wings and hides
In the night's unconscious bosom, while the dawn it slumbers 'bides,
So my spirit, restless, dreaming, near thy own in silence glides.

As the spring unseen awaiteth her own time to call the flowers,
As the day with patient coming waits on winter's tardy hours,
So are we in silence waiting God's own time, for that is ours.

Have not glimpses in the twilight often come your eyes to greet?
Have not voices through the silence thrilled you with their accents sweet?
Prophecies of glorious futures which together we shall meet.

So keep trusting, sweetly trusting, in the hand that's holding thine,
Softly trusting in the wisdom that has linked thy life with mine,
That is guiding thee so surely to a heavenly rest divine.

—Eliza Lamb Martyn, in *American Cultivator*.

Perfection.

Fret not for fame, but in Perfection rest;
Seek not the first, but the most excellent;
For thus it proves, when toils and care have spent.

The first is often second to the best.
With patient spirit and unyielding zest
Till to complete each daily task, heaven-sent,
Rather with little ably done content,
Than lost in barren fields of fruitless quest,
For as in every grass and leaf and flower
God's work surpasses man's, so man is next
To God, when, spurning gold and fame and praise,
He takes a daisy as his daily text.
Strives simply, unassumingly, each hour,
To inform with beauty Life's uncomeliest ways.

—Chambers's Journal.

TIER OF MUMMIES IN THE FAMOUS CAVE OF CROCODILES.

It may safely be assumed that those who have visited Maabdeh are very few. It lies some distance from the Nile, behind Manfaloot, where no one stopped in the good old dabbeh days, and the modern steamers only touch; moreover, the pits are in the desert itself, some hours' ride. My own experience was due to accident. Dropping down the Nile, very late in the spring of 1863, our dabbeh was becalmed off Manfaloot, and the dragoman, badgered by two young Britons to find them sport, unwillingly named the pits of Maabdeh. As it chanced, the legend of the pits had been familiar to me as long as I can recollect. So, when the dragoman suggested a visit to the crocodile pits of Maabdeh I agreed at once. Long before dawn we set out, and in the afternoon we reached the spot.

The entrance of the pits is an oblong fissure in the middle of a small plateau among the mountains—that is, no other entrance was known in 1863. There are no facilities for descent; one may let himself fall sheer a matter of nine or ten feet, and clamber up again with the help of a donkey boy's cummerbund. I do not recollect that the ugly possibilities of this situation struck us at all, but perhaps some measures had been taken to make sure that the boys did not desert. One of them, indeed, headed the advance; our dragoman had never been down before.

The Arab began by stripping himself completely, and he advised us to do the same. Then we lighted a candle each, and in single file dived into the bowels of the rock. At a few feet distance the passage narrowed rapidly until there was only room to crawl along on one's stomach. This first gallery may be some fifty yards long; it opens on a chamber spacious enough, but a natural cavern evidently. On the further side runs another gallery as cramped as the last, heated like a furnace, reeking with foul air, vile stench of bats, and pungent fumes of bitumen. Then we understood why the Arab had stripped. This frightful passage may be 100 yards long, or the double of that or more—one is unused to measure distances crawling like a snake on one's stomach. At the end lies another chamber, of good height, apparently, if the floor were cleared; but the whole area is blocked with enormous masses of stone packed as close as they will stand, over which one has to clamber stooping.

Here myriads of bats assail the explorer, blowing out his candle instantly, clinging to his hair and beard in ropes. A moment more and they vanish with a soft rustle of countless wings, such as I have heard in

other climes when the sand grouse fly overhead at dawn and evening. On the opposite side of the vault the first trace of handiwork is observed—a square doorway. I myself would have been quite satisfied to drop back at this point. But the dragoman was interested now—taking, perhaps, a professional pride in putting the business through successfully. He could speak with the guide, also. So we went on, still upon our stomachs, for an indefinite time, in an atmosphere beyond analysis and heat beyond example in the upper air.

After some hundreds of yards, as it seemed, slowly the passage heightened—one could get upon one's knees; and then the flooring changed from smooth granite to a soft, uneven compost. I lowered my candle to observe. We were crouching along over kneaded human forms!

A very strange spectacle, which seemed to us an embodied nightmare under the excitement of that awful journey. I think I was almost delirious. No scene recurs to my memory now more fresh and striking than that black cave, with a slender glow of candle light here and there, and the half-naked figures glistening with perspiration stretched out above a pavement of heads and limbs. Many of the faces had been gilt, and they shone flickering, here and there, upon the dusky mass. We could not get any explanation of the extraordinary mangling. The Arab said things had been so ever since he could recollect. It must be supposed that these were mummies of priests and attendants buried with the sacred reptiles in their charge—great personages, some of them, evidently. Their families had been laid with them; for there were as many women, perhaps, as men, and a great number of children.

Every one had been stripped and torn to pieces—all of those on the surface, at least, for a hurried examination failed to show how deep the serried piles of bodies lay. On the other side of this vault lie the hindmost battalions of the crocodile host—innumerable. Standing on the human pavement there is just space enough above and in front to observe the manner of their disposal, for the topmost layer or two has been pulled down. If it were not certain for other reasons that the present entrance is not that formerly used, the arrangement of these crocodile mummies would prove it. No one can form an idea how far the caverns extend. Removing the top layers as they went, and crawling beneath the roof, Arabs, we were told, had explored a vault beyond this and found more crocodiles still on the further side. The mountain, they said, was stuffed with them; and it is possible.—*St. James's Gazette*.

Traffic in Human Hair.

Not many, even among the most lowly in station, of American women can be induced to make their hair a direct article of merchandise, though undoubtedly there are many cases in which the amount which may be received as compensation reconciles to the loss, or even proves the determining consideration in connection with others. In European countries the case is different, especially in Switzerland, Russia, Germany, and the provinces of France. In all of this region the peasant women are noted for the beauty and strong growth of their hair; and since in their condition and environment it has very little value, either from a utilitarian or an aesthetic standpoint, it becomes an article of merchandise, going through the regular channels of trade, manufacture and supply, to all parts of the aristocratic world.

In the countries referred to, there are certain points where regular hair-market days are held. At the appointed date, the peasant girls from the vicinity repair to the rendezvous, where they are met by scores, perchance, of trafficking dealers. The scene which ensues is an animated one. The buyer wishes to obtain his stock in trade at the lowest possible figure, while the poor girl whose beauty is to be marred for a price is equally anxious to have that price as large as may be. The details of the transaction are thus pictured by a recent writer: "The dealers wander up and down the long, narrow street of the town, each with a huge pair of bright shears hanging from a black leather strap about his waist, while the young girls who wish to part with their hair stand about in the doorway, usually in couples. The transaction is carried on in the best room of the house. The hair is let down, the tresses are combed out, and a price is agreed upon,

which varies generally from 3 to 20 francs." When a bargain is struck, the dealer lays the money in the open palm of the seller; snip, snip, go the savage shears, and in a moment the tresses fall to the floor. The purchaser gathers them up, twists a piece of paper about them, and departs in search of another victim. It is rarely that the poor girl's eyes do not fill with tears, for nature has given to woman, the world over, high or low, a love for beautiful hair; but through the lens of the tear-drop the coin in her palm dances before her eyes, and that small amount means much to her humble life. So she wraps it carefully, thrusts it into the most secure recesses of her raiment, wipes away the tear, and returns to her home to await, years hence, a repetition of the transaction.—*Good Housekeeping*.

Boiling Lakes.

About 100 miles north of Oroville, at the foot of old Lassen, there is a boiling lake covering several acres. The depth of the lake is unknown, but its entire surface constantly boils like a huge kettle. The degree of heat we do not know, but we were there about ten years ago, and remember distinctly that it would scald the skin from the fingers in a very few seconds. Our party agreed that it would boil an egg in four minutes. The smell of sulphur pervaded the atmosphere about the lake, and around the borders something like sulphur could be scraped up in handfuls. This lake is near Hot Springs valley, at the base of Mount Lassen. Between it and the mountain there are, perhaps, 1,000 boiling, bubbling, hot springs, and in tramping about these springs the soles of a person's shoes become uncomfortably warm. The North Feather river, at the base of Lassen, in its trickling snows and springs, and in a clear, cold and beautiful stream but a few feet wide, flows through this community of hot springs. Some of these springs bubble up boiling water within a span of the river. Standing in the midst of these springs a peculiar sensation is experienced. At a thousand places the earth emits a vapor of smoke, while under the surface there is a jarring, roaring noise as if hundreds of steam engines were in operation, and the ominous trembling of the earth produces a feeling of uncertainty.

A short distance south of the boiling lake, and near Willow lake, which is beautiful, cold and clear, there are several geysers that shoot up streams of hot water from five to ten feet in diameter and eighteen to twenty feet high. That is a grand and rugged country about Mount Lassen, presenting every variety of natural beauty, and affording unlimited fields of study to the geologist. If it is desired to look into the crater of an extinct volcano, a trip to the summit of Lassen will gratify the wish.

The high Sierras of northern California are little known except to prospectors and trappers of a past age, and their wonders are yet to be described.—*Red Bluff (Cal.) People's Cause*.

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Farmers in some parts of the State are cutting up their corn in order to save the fodder.

Polk is the chief officer of the grandest body of men ever marshalled on earth. That is who Polk is.

Mr. Secretary Mohler gives some excellent suggestions to farmers in another column of this week's *KANSAS FARMER*. He is an experienced farmer himself and he knows a great deal about the condition of things out among the people. Let every reader hold the paper until he has looked over Mr. Mohler's article.

The Bordeaux mixture, used for grape rot, is prepared as follows: Six pounds of sulphate of copper dissolved in six gallons of hot water; in another vessel four pounds of fresh lime are slacked in six gallons of cold water. After the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add ten gallons of water.

We are in receipt of a good letter from Eli Benedict, a Barber county farmer, who offers some excellent suggestions to his fellow farmers concerning the best way to secure remedial legislation. He advises close organization and a union of forces all along the line. He does not expect relief until we elect men on that issue, and he is right about it.

The present census is the first that has given special attention to the important items in agricultural products of poultry and eggs. In the census of 1880 but three poultry questions were asked on each farm, viz.: "Barnyard" and "other fowls on hand June 1, 1880," and "Eggs produced in 1879." In the census of 1890 the questions are increased to eight, and separate columns are given to chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks.

The second annual report of the Kansas Experiment Station is out—a book of nearly 400 pages, full of matter specially interesting to farmers in general and to horticulturists in particular. We will call attention to special features as soon as we have more carefully examined them. We do not know how large the edition is, but suppose copies can be obtained by addressing the Director of the Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kas.

If it is too late to plant or sow corn for fodder, sow wheat, sow rye, sow millet, and you will have abundance of pasture to carry stock into the winter. There will yet be grass for hay—short, indeed; but the fall rains will revive grass in many favored spots where it can be gathered and cured. Wheat bran will be plenty and cheap, and prairie hay with bran will carry stock through winter in good condition. The Alliance can handle this matter to advantage. Let the subject be discussed and every available means of help adopted. Help one another.

"WHO IS POLK?"

The party press of the State is in tears over the invasion of Kansas by a man named Polk, hailing, it is said, from North Carolina. A few days ago the *Capital* of this city contained several notices of this bold, bad man, and one long communication—a column or more, under a conspicuous and suggestive heading "Who is Polk," wove a web of silly abuse, and finally rested on three distinct charges, namely: (1) That Polk was a rebel; (2) That he is a Democrat; (3) That he deliberately came to Kansas and talked to the people about their common interests.

Let all these three charges be admitted, then what? He was a rebel; so was Bullock, so was Alcorn, so were Longstreet and Mosby, all of whom were raised to places of grave responsibility under the government, one of them sent abroad to represent the nation he did all in his power to divide. The gentlemen named and many others like them do now stand high in the estimation of these traducers of Polk, and yet this North Carolina farmer has done more within the last two years to nationalize the people of this country, to establish brotherhood and permanent peace, more to encourage the workers and join their hearts together, more to throw light and cheer into the cabins of the poor, more to advance the common interests of the masses, more to build up a new and better civilization, than Bullock and Alcorn and Longstreet and Mosby and a hundred like them have done or thought of doing in all of their lives.

He is a Democrat. So are Vance and Vest, and Vorhees and McPherson, Carlisle and Cleveland—all gentlemen not esteemed unfit or congenial associates of Sherman, Ingalls, Hoar, Hale and Harrison. Not a day passes that we do not read reports of Senators and Congressmen, Democrats and Republicans *patred*. No closer friendships are formed within than without party lines. The Chief Justice of the United States is a Democrat, and it is not two years since a Democrat retired from the Presidency. It is not, therefore, altogether dishonorable to be a Democrat.

They do not charge Mr. Polk with appropriating a quarter million dollars or any other sum of his State's money—what about Onay? They do not charge him with purchasing voters in blocks of five—what about Dudley? They do not charge him with using his office as a conduit through which to slip money to his friends—what about Tanner and Raum? They do not accuse him of selling patronage—what about Belknap, and McKee, *et id omne genus*? They do not accuse him of purchasing or attempting to purchase offices—what about the "Christian Statesman"? He is not accused of trading in forged bonds, nor, indeed, is he accused of having ever deprived a fellow man of one legal right.

But he came to Kansas—that was audacious. And he talked to the people—that was worse. He came in a generous, friendly mood, he behaved himself decorously, was not found in evil places, nor did he indulge excessively in strong drink; he gave no offense to anybody, spoke kindly to the people and did more in his half dozen Kansas speeches toward bringing the North and the South together than all the platform orators who have been preaching hate the last dozen years. Yes, this plain, big-hearted man came among the loyal people of Kansas and told them a great many good things without saying one word ill-naturedly about anybody, interfering in no way with the local affairs of the citizens; he came and went as becomes a man of heart and brains out on a great mission. And shall he be condemned because he is a gentleman? * * * Was it infamous, dear Maligner, for Peters and Plumb and Sherman and McKinley to go to Virginia, to North Carolina, to Tennessee and Louisiana to talk to the people there, and do they need to be covered all over with the filth and slime of party henchmen because of their impertinence? Shame on men of the loyal, big-hearted North, that they should raise a hand against such a man as this, who come to us with messages of peace. Would that they should come in tens and hundreds and thousands with like friendly greetings in the mouths of their commanders. The *KANSAS FARMER* welcomes Mr. Polk and Mr. Beaumont and all other men and women who, like them, come to do us good. These men are friends of the tolling poor and are devoted

ing their time and energies to improving the condition of men generally, while their slanderers are supple tools in the hands of men that rule the nation with rods of gold.

This stroke at Polk strikes every Alliance man and woman; this fling at Beaumont slaps in the face every Knight of Labor, and through him every working man and woman. These malicious attacks are purely partisan, made to serve party ends. Let farmers, Alliance men, Grange men, Knights, F. M. B. A.'s, and all other classes of workers, understand that these attacks are made upon them over the backs of their officers. Stand closer together, then, for these things. Stand by your colors and defy the slander-monger. Again, welcome Polk! Welcome Beaumont! Welcome all workers in the cause of the people against aristocracy and the money power!

And that is who Polk is.

A BIT OF COUNSEL.

Laying aside for the purposes of this article all reference to policies whether political or social which farmers have agreed upon as fundamental, let us consider the importance of union as workers. The interests of all farmers, speaking generally, are the same. As individuals they have different surroundings and these occasion different personal interests; but while there is a difference it does not amount to opposition—that is to say, while the particular interests of individual farmers may not be in all respects exactly similar, they are not so unlike and so dissimilar as to prevent all farmers from uniting in one general scheme of improvement in conditions and relief from burdens. For example, there is urgent need of education in methods of agriculture, not merely as to routine work about the farm, but in relation to the raising and marketing of crops, and in the still wider range of legislation concerning matters of great importance to all agricultural interests. And then, as to the social life of the farmers, there is great need of a change which will place them on a plane level with their neighbors who up to this time have enjoyed more and better facilities than they in that direction. Here are two great departments in which work is needed, and the need is so urgent that there is no safety in neglecting it. But farmers alone can work out the needed change; they must themselves lead in the revolution which is to develop them in social and commercial activities. But the very first step along that line is the one which binds the workers together as one man, and that is what this writing is about.

Every movement among men had a beginning, and those beginnings were not always large and conspicuous. The "cloud like a man's hand" developed into great proportions. Reforms, usually, have small beginnings—hardly traceable; they spring from causes which operate unseen and long unfelt. Reform is but the fruit of effort stimulated first in individual souls, and comes only after those souls have united in the work to be done. The principle which first impels men to move toward higher planes of life is the same in all persons. When division appears it is about methods and not about principles. Actors will differ concerning plans, but not about objects. So it is in the "Farmers' Movement." There is no difference among farmers and their allies, other workers, about the need of reform in the directions above pointed out, nor is there any difference with respect to the general objects to be attained. Here, then, is the initial point—union in essentials, to the end that the workers may be prepared for the work that is to follow.

It is to the educational influences of united work in essential matters that we wish to call special attention. Frequent meetings of men and women promote acquaintance and develop social amenities; from this come a better estimate of human character and a broader view of social duties and responsibilities. As we become better acquainted with one another in pursuit of a common object, the faster our old differences disappear. Prejudice gives way to reason and liberty comes in and takes possession of the soul. It is important, too, that we do not take on unnecessary weights; that we do not permit the entrance among us of possible disturbing elements before we are sufficiently welded to bear the strain. Bring persons of different political views into

one reformatory body and it would be suicide to enter upon the discussion of these points of difference before the body is grounded in the principles on which it is to rest. And by avoiding all irritating questions until the members are well disciplined, it is found that occasion for conflict appears farther away the older we grow in the new faith.

Applying this reasoning to the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, the great thing is to become well grounded in the gospel of good-will which underlies the whole structure. Let the members study the doctrines enunciated in the declaration of purposes, study them to use them in building up personal character; study them in cementing the membership into "one body;" study them to grow better and larger from the soul nutriment they afford; study them for the light they give on the way we go; study them for the stimulus they impart to all the higher and nobler purposes of life. Let these lessons be first learned, and our limited horizon of selfishness will recede until an immeasurable field of work lies open before us, and we find ourselves equipped with new and suitable implements for the work to be done there. In union there is strength, and there can be no enduring union upon anything but principles which are in themselves right and their application in human affairs imperatively demanded. Let workers begin their union on the social plane and they will soon find themselves in harmony touching matters beyond the social realm. Let union be the watchword, equality and progress the motto, and liberty the battle cry. United we stand, divided we fall.

THE SEAL FISHERY DISPUTE.

There has been some irritation between the governments of the United States and Great Britain several years on account of the incursions of Canadian sealing vessels into Behring sea to take seals. Correspondence on the subject has grown spirited of late, and there does not appear much reason to expect a settlement short of arbitration or the sinking of a few ships. A large part of the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the British Minister was published a few days ago, and it appears from that that the only reason for the British refusal to ratify agreements made by representatives of the two governments in 1888, is that the people and government of Canada object to it; they want to catch seal in Behring sea outside the "three mile limit," just as citizens of the United States now fish in Canadian waters outside the "three mile limit." The answer of our government to that claim is, that Behring sea was regarded as under exclusive jurisdiction of Russia as long as that nation held the adjacent territory, that during the period of Russian possession of American territory Great Britain did not claim or exercise any right or jurisdiction in Behring sea, and that all rights of Russia in that behalf were transferred to the United States by the cession of Alaska.

The situation is not satisfactory to either party to the dispute, but it is not at all alarming. As above suggested, a ship or two may be sunk and a few seamen killed or wounded, but that is within the range of probabilities when a war ship is built and when it is manned. It is sometimes necessary, at any rate it so appears to be, that the readiness and the ability to fight must be proven by actual fighting before the disputants are ready for a peaceful settlement. Gunpowder is a good peace-maker in grave emergencies. But as to a general war between the United States and Great Britain—that is not within the range of probabilities. Nothing would be gained by such a calamity that cannot be much easier, much cheaper and much more honorably achieved by a little display of Anglo-Saxon blood on two or three ships of war. After the national spirit is manifest in one blow, the people on either side will refer to that as showing what could be done if matters were pressed to a bloody issue, and the dispute will end in a peaceful adjustment, honorable alike to both parties.

OUT UP THE DYING CORNSTALKS.

In every case, as soon as it becomes evident that the cornstalks cannot recover from the effects of drought, they ought to be cut and shocked at once to save the fodder. Make small shocks and tie the tops tightly.

Horticulture.

LETTER FROM AN OLD HORTICULTURIST.

The following letter from Robert Douglas, one of the oldest and most experienced growers of evergreens in this country, addressed to Prof. Popenoe, from whose "Notes on Conifers" we have been copying some weeks, will be read with interest by our friends:

WAUKESHA, ILL., July 8, 1890.

PROF. E. A. POPENOE—My Dear Sir: I thank you for your "Notes on Conifers," in which I am deeply interested, as I consider it of great value to planters in your State. Your experience agrees with my own in almost every particular. American arbor vitas are an exception; but this I knew very well, as you are beyond its limit—further south, further west, at a higher altitude, and nearer the rainless belt than we ever find it indigenous. It is remarkable that one of its seedlings should prove so much better able to endure hot sun and drouth than the species. I refer to the Siberian, which is a seedling of the common kind. I do not now remember the name of the party who introduced it. We often sow the seeds of the Siberian, but the seedlings come so nearly all true to the normal type that one cannot see a difference, except that we find a few more specimens varying from the normal type in the seedling beds of the common kinds. I have no doubt you would find it an advantage if you would plant conifers—especially arbor vitas and such kinds as root readily from the stem—a few inches deeper than they originally stood in the nursery. I know that this does not conform to the rules laid down in the books, but it agrees with my experience. Some of our writers will charge you strictly not to plant deeper than they originally stood, and then tell you to put a heavy mulch over the roots. Well, we plant a few inches deeper, and then keep a few inches of the top soil stirred up, which answers the purpose of a mulch. Of course, in heavy, moist clay we would not plant so deep as in a nice sandy loam.

The Norway spruce will prove a very short-lived tree with you—shorter, even, than with us. It is at its best near Boston, before it is forty years planted. It ceases its upward growth here about ten years short of that time, and then begins to be a little ragged in the upper part of the tree. With you it will be still shorter lived, as I know the effect your hot winds have on it when they come down this way. This tree will be all very well if a few white spruces stand so as to occupy the ground when the Norways fail. Indeed, as they stand here we find the white spruce just beginning to form its greatest beauty as the Norways begin to fail. The white spruce is a remarkable tree. We have now been recommending it and growing it from the seeds for over twenty years, but have not yet got it introduced as it should be. It is plentiful far to the north and east, where such trees as the American arbor vitae and balsam fir thrive best; but it runs away from them as it goes westward, and I think can be found further south in the West than in the East. I never found it in the East further south than the south line of New Hampshire, but find it running through Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Black Hills in Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, and looking more at home than those in the East near its southern line. I have found it growing on drier ground, and much larger and finer specimens in the far West than in the East.

All that is true of the white spruce can be said of the Colorado blue spruce (*Picea pungens*), and I think time will place the Douglas spruce in the same category. It is a discouraging tree the first few years, as it takes some time to form a good leader. After the first few years it is a magnificent tree and perfectly hardy here. In 1868 I went around in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and western Illinois, inspecting the Rocky mountain evergreens brought from the mountains by the Pike's Peak miners. I found them fifteen to twenty feet high generally, and could see that they had started from the terminal bud every spring from many years back, and I determined that I would grow them. I bought all the seed the lamented C. C. Parry collected, except a few he sent to arborators in Europe, and was surprised to see the Douglas tender in the terminal bud for several years, and would have discarded them

only that I had seen the trees of large size. (I saw one at Mr. Barnes', Vinland, Kas., one at A. R. Whitney's, in Illinois, etc.)

We have no trouble with them after being twice transplanted. We have them now in the nursery in great quantity four to six feet in height, all with perfect leaders and making rapid growth. It transplants well. Last year we transplanted over 1,000 three to five feet high; to give them room to grow large, we put them five to six feet apart. They all lived. I transplanted one last year about fifteen feet high; it held its own well, making a short growth. This season it is a wonderful sight, with over 1,000 cones.

The Douglas spruce cannot be made to grow on low, undrained land; it must have high, dry land to be healthy, and will cut a figure on the prairies and the plains by and by. It grows wonderfully fine in Massachusetts, where we have sent thousands, and proves a more rapid grower than the white pine or any other of the hardy conifers.

It is probably fortunate for you that the thermometer is away up in the nineties, otherwise I might make this letter twice the length it is now.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT DOUGLAS.

Summer Pruning the Vine.

There is a right and a wrong way of doing the work. It is mainly a matter of conditions, or objects to be obtained. Let us look into the nature of the plant, and let the vine answer the question for itself.

A vine is in the nature of a community, each bud an individual, with another embryo vine wrapped within its water-proof covering. Every bud may be severed and made to grow into a new vine, or if left to remain upon the present plant, may be utilized by the vine to produce foliage. But there is a further, and the most potent energy of all, in a part of the buds: the power of producing fruit containing seeds with germs of new and distinct plants, sometimes very unlike the parent vine.

In pruning the vine, what do we desire to accomplish? In the case of a young plant during the first season's growth we want alone a growth and development of wood. No system of repression or turning the vine's forces to other objects is admissible, so we stimulate and leave all the foliage intact the first year.

The second year we have in view bearing wood and the development of good-sized canes with large fruit buds; so we prune in the fall with reference to the double arm, the Kniffin, the fan, or whatever system we intend to adopt, and we have no more wood than is needed, so as to avoid all the summer pruning we can, for no matter how we manage under all conditions, much summer pruning is to be avoided, so as not to disturb the vine's vital economies too harshly. But certainly in the case of all strong-growing plants, summer pruning is necessary, for we cannot otherwise turn the energies of the vine into fruit bearing, because if we do not summer prune to a certain degree, the forces of the vine are wasted upon useless wood and foliage.

The first and most important summer pruning to be done, is to break out the young canes upon all the lower parts of the vine that we do not need for future use, or for fruit bearing; this concentrates the growth into the bearing canes for the development of fruit, and the canes for next year's fruiting. If the vine is weakly or only a moderate grower, this is usually all the summer pruning desirable, except when the double buds push two canes when but one is needed, the best cane is chosen, the other broken out. In case one cane or several canes are appropriating more than their due share of sap, the ends should be pinched, usually two or three inches beyond the last cluster of grapes; but if extra clusters are desired, the cane may be clipped at the third, or even the second cluster of fruit, as soon as the little clusters can be seen. But this should not be generally practiced; it does not leave foliage enough for a healthy growth, and under nearly all circumstances the laterals or little side canes growing from the current year's canes may be pinched at the first node, leaving but one leaf.

Now we have arrived at the point where there is much diversity of opinion. Shall we cut off the canes of strong-growing, vigorous vines during the summer? I do not approve of cutting and slashing, but I do practice and recommend pinching off the laterals at one leaf, and the canes at

about the third node beyond the last cluster of grapes. I can keep my vines healthy, and I get larger berries and better clusters of fruit by so doing, and I find that the more thoroughly this is done, the vines respond by ripening the fruit a week or two in advance of vines not so pruned. I always have my fruit ripe and in market before my neighbors. I am sure the fruit is better developed, better flavored, and a good many days earlier.

Another point gained is also very important—that is, the production of more pollen and more potent pollen, to fertilize the ovules in June. Here is the weak point in most of our species of native grapes; there is not potent pollen enough produced by a slack system of summer pruning to properly fertilize the ovules.

It will now be seen that no more buds should be allowed to grow upon a vine than are needed; every extra bud when not needed calls away the forces of the plant and prevents fruit production. We can see also that fruit as germ production is a higher function than bud production. All vines in a state of nature are slowly shifting this function from the old bisexual to single-sexed plants. The vine dresser will have to take this tendency into consideration and counteract it, by giving his bi-sexual plants better conditions for pollen production.

Again the skilled vintner must know and take into consideration the species of the vine he is cultivating, for the different species grow with different habits and tendencies. The most of our native species and their hybrids are of recent origin, comparatively wild, and will not submit to the close pruning and manipulation of the larger cultivated European species. Of course the ultimate object is fruit, and the highly-developed cultivated fruit is the last and supreme object to man.

The vine in a wild state multiplies eyes and wood to a much greater extent, and when our vines are diseased, or making but a slender growth, we should not prune the wood, but the fruit, and throw the forces of the vine into bud and wood development.—D. S. Marvin, in Exchange.

In the Dairy.

BUTTER-MAKING BY THE FARMER.

In an interesting Institute discussion, reported in *Colman's Rural World*, Thomas Convey entered into the subject of butter-making on the farm *in extenso*. He said: Conditions of success depend on circumstances; where a few cows are kept on a large or medium-sized farm, where much other work has to be attended to, it hardly pays to manufacture butter for the general market. A small quantity requires almost as much time in manufacturing and marketing, and equally as much attention, as a larger quantity, and rarely sells as well, owing to the fact that each package should contain butter of the same quality with regard to salting, color, degree of freshness, etc., this being more difficult to secure where a package contains different churnings. Butter-making on the farm, if conducted in a business-like way, will certainly pay as well, at past or present prices, as selling milk to cheese factories, at 60 cents or 65 cents per hundred, it being contracted for that price the present season, if skim-milk is worth 20 cents per hundred, and I consider this a low estimate. If hauling milk costs the patron another 20 cents per hundred, and how much less does it cost him where he delivers twice a day? If you allow anything for the loss of fertility, occasioned by selling milk off the farm, and then deduct 2 per cent. of gross income which goes to the factory owners, this being the custom in southwestern Wisconsin, you will have some difficulty in convincing the maker of good butter of the advantages of selling milk and feeding whey.

The gathered cream butter factory is scarcely more popular, where the proprietor determines the amount and quality of the cream, and the price he will pay for the latter depending on the price he receives. This in turn depending on the quality and quantity of food given each cow, and the cleanliness, care and intelligence of each and every patron, cream-gatherers and butter-makers. In the separator factories they run less risk of producing an inferior quality of butter. The patron does the hauling, and this system, though the least objectionable of the factory systems, will hardly become

popular until milk is paid for according to quality not quantity; this being also an objection to the cheese factory. Milk should be set as soon as possible in cold water, in preference to cold air, and in ice water. Yet good butter can be made from cream secured in any of the ways mentioned, provided the air or water has no objectionable odor. The temperature should not be below 40° nor should it run above the normal temperature of spring or well water. When set in cold air it should be at a lower temperature than when set in water, the latter being the best conductor. The more rapid the cooling after being set, the more perfect the creaming. Delay in setting milk always results in loss. Aeration of milk will improve its keeping qualities, but retards creaming and should never be resorted to in butter-making at any time.

If the temperature should fall much below the normal heat, when obtained from the cow, warm water may be added not to exceed 6 or 8 per cent. at a temperature not to exceed 125°.

I prefer to skim cream when sweet, and if held it should be at a low temperature, to prevent ripening. In warm weather it is safe to put it in water where milk is kept; churn as soon as possible, as it gains nothing by age. When you wish to ripen it an atmosphere of about 60° should be secured, in which it should ripen in about twelve hours. In winter time where held at a low temperature it will be necessary to raise the temperature of cream to 60° or even slightly above that before trying to ripen. It may take twenty-four hours to ripen in winter time. I prefer to churn when cream is slightly sour, raising the temperature to 64° before starting to churn in cold weather. In raising the temperature be careful not to overheat any portion of cream. Do not pour warm water in it; but place vessel containing cream in warm water, and stir vigorously to secure uniformity of temperature. This being essential to uniformity of ripening, the latter being necessary for the greatest degree of churnability.

Cream prepared in this way should churn in thirty to forty minutes. When butter comes in small grains, stop churning, allow it to stand a few minutes that butter may rise to the top. Then draw buttermilk. Should butter come with the buttermilk, you have not churned enough, or your cream was overripe and too thick; in the latter case add weak brine or water. When buttermilk is drawn off, wash butter three times, using weak brine the first time and sufficient water each time to float butter. The last washing should be nearly clear, taking care to keep the butter in granular condition until buttermilk is washed out and salt incorporated, working just sufficient to secure an even distribution of salt, or the color would not be uniform. If you wish to salt in the churn use one and one-half to two ounces of salt to each pound of butter, leaving sufficient moisture in the butter to dissolve the salt, and allowing it to stand about one-half hour, expressing surplus moisture when packing. I prefer to weigh butter, and salt at least one ounce to the pound, salting and working on the butter-worker and packing immediately. Good butter contains 10 to 12 per cent. of water, but it should show no trace of buttermilk. Avoid overworking, or any plastering motions in working butter or finishing packing, as they destroy the grain and keeping qualities and give the butter a greasy appearance. Butter color is a commercial necessity, at least during a portion of the year. It should in every case be added to the cream before starting to churn.

The grain of butter may be destroyed by overheating, or freezing milk, cream or butter. They are not similarly affected by the temperature. The flavor may be injured by milk, cream or butter being kept where it would come in contact with odors from cooking, smoking, decaying vegetables, bad water, etc.

The flavor may also be affected by the food, grass in June producing a desirable flavor, but additional feed may be given at any time, as it improves the flavor, increases the quantity of the product and improves the keeping qualities. As butter from a dry feed melts at a higher temperature, mixed foods produce better flavor than any single food, and rich foods produce the better flavors, if they are of desired quality. Immature grass is injurious to body and flavor; weeds, cabbage, etc., will give objectionable flavors. Use best grades of dairy salt, and do not

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The KANSAS FARMER is asked what course it will take with respect to the proposed amendments—one to increase the number of Supreme court Judges from three to seven, the other to extend the length of sessions of the Legislature from fifty to ninety days. This is not a good time to increase public expenses in any direction. Wherever they can be reduced it ought to be done. The surplus wheat raised in Kansas last year will not average to exceed 60 cents a bushel on the farm, and it cost nearly that much to produce it. The corn crop of the same year will not average more than 20 cents on the farm, and it cost more than that to produce it. Our surplus cattle and hogs will not net our farmers a dollar more than the cost of their production. Briefly stated, the farmers of Kansas have not realized any profit on their crops of 1889, though they were large, and the two or three years preceding '89 were not prosperous years. In view of these facts, we do not feel like advising anybody to support the proposed amendments and will not.

What relief do we propose for the court? It is not the court that needs relief. The Judges are not required to perform any work beyond their ability. When they have done what they can, that is enough. Increasing their number is not expected to lessen their work or diminish their responsibilities; the object is to enable the court to dispose of the business before it more rapidly. For some years we have had three Commissioners to assist the regular Judges, and it is argued that if, with the assistance of three Commissioners the court cannot dispose of all the business before it, we ought to have at least four more regular Justices in order to keep the docket clear.

We have given this matter a good deal of consideration, and have about concluded that the shortest and best way out of the present trouble is not through four additional Judges, but through an act of the Legislature limiting appeals from the lower courts. Let the line be drawn at—say \$250 or \$400, or \$500, and prohibit appeals from the District courts in all cases where the amount of money involved does not exceed those figures. That would get rid of a great many trifling cases where the amount involved is only a few dollars and nobody except the lawyers in the cases is benefited a penny worth. A great many railroad and insurance damage cases involving small amounts are taken up on appeal merely to compel compromise. Such a limit of appeal would soon work a clearance of the Supreme court docket and it would not cost the people a dollar. Let us try that plan a few years and see how it will work.

To extend the length of legislative sessions is but to increase expense. Better stop special legislation and enact only general laws. If that is done fifty days is enough—plenty.

NATIONAL ELECTION BILL.

There has been a long time a good deal of feeling among the people of this country on account of alleged violations of the laws relating to suffrage in national elections—that is to say, elections of members of Congress. It is claimed that these violations occur in Southern States chiefly, and the pending election bill is framed on that view of the situation. The bill is not general in its nature, and that is, in our judgment, a fatal objection to it. It is not intended to operate by virtue of its own machinery in all parts of the country, but only in such places as a few citizens may desire it to operate. In any large city or in any Congressional district where a certain number of citizens make oath that they believe a fair election cannot be held in that city or district under the State law, the United States Judge shall appoint supervisors of election and they shall have general supervision over registration, shall watch election proceedings and superintend the counting and return of the votes.

The KANSAS FARMER has several times expressed the opinion that a national election law is needed, but we have insisted that it ought to be of equal and uniform application in every district and voting precinct in the country. There is quite as much need of national supervision of Congressional elections in some parts of Northern States as there is for such supervision in portions of Southern States.

every year. It is no worse to prevent men from voting than it is to purchase their votes, to change their votes, or to induce them to vote against their will. What we need is free and fair elections where voters may vote freely as they wish and have their votes counted and reported just as they were cast. A general law which will secure this is the law we need. But to prepare legal machinery that will operate only on the application of a few persons who may or may not be moved by honorable impulses, and make it applicable only in particular localities, is not wise, not just, and it will breed discord, jealousy, disloyalty and bring about conflicts which ought not to be provoked and which can easily and wisely be avoided. It is time that all the people of this country comprehend and concede that we are a nation and that the laws, like the constitution, should have uniform and equal application in all parts of the country. It is the duty of all citizens to do what they can to obliterate sectional animosities and prejudices and assist in building up healthy nationalism. Let us have free and pure elections based on the common rights of the people, and let us have them in every voting precinct in the land, guided and guarded by one and the same law, executed by one and the same power.

ORIGINAL PACKAGE LEGISLATION.

Delays in legislative bodies are sometimes exceedingly vexatious to the people, and this is partly because they do not always understand the reasons for the delay. It is true, frequently, that the lobby is responsible for postponement of pending measures; indeed, the lobby occasionally side-tracks a bill or resolution before the members of the body have an opportunity to discuss it or vote upon it. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that delay, even in case of grave matters, is needed for the purpose of perfecting the form as well as the matter of bills. This is true of the original package bill which passed the House a few days ago.

To the average person this matter appeared in the beginning and does so appear now to be a very simple one, but it is not. Nothing of graver import than this has ever occurred in the history of our legislation involving constitutional questions. It goes to the vitals of government, reaching to the very foundation of our system. The States existed before the United States did, and while for most purposes the States are sovereign, for some purposes they have no sovereignty at all. Citizens of each State are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, still a State may protect its own citizens against immoral or unhealthy trades or practices. How to frame language so as to properly adjust these different powers, rights and responsibility that in matter and form the new law may at once impress the legal mind of the country as not only in direct conformity with the constitution but just and reasonable in itself, was a matter beset with difficulties. The time taken for this purpose was none too long, though the people would not have waited patiently much longer.

The simple excellence of the new bill justifies the long delay. It is short, perfectly plain to everybody, and it covers the whole ground. Here it is:

That whenever any article of commerce is imported into a State from any other State, Territory or foreign nation and there held or offered for sale, the same shall then be subject to the laws of such State.

Every one of those thirty-eight words is necessary, and together they make an absolutely perfect statement of just what is needed, covering all points, leaving nothing to be desired.

This is the bill. Then there are two provisos, one prohibiting discriminations against citizens of other States, the other preventing discriminations against property of citizens of other States—both proper and just.

The Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments, and the bill now goes to a committee of conference for adjustment of differences.

NATIONAL REFORM PARTY MOVEMENT.

We are in receipt of a circular letter of invitation to attend a convention to be held at St. Louis on the 3d day of September for the purpose of organizing a national party. The movement was begun last November at Chicago. The intention is

associations into one great national body. An address has been issued, and a copy of it will be mailed to any address on request to the Secretary, W. W. Jones, 102 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

THE ALLIANCE NORTH AND SOUTH.

There is something instructive as well as amusing in the effect which is produced on the political elements North and South by the Alliance. In those Southern States which give large party majorities it is charged that the chief end of the Alliance is to disrupt and defeat the dominant party. All sorts of ugly things are said about the people who are thus charged with evil intent. It is reported, and on good authority, too, that a large number of Southern Congressmen are likely to lose their places by reason of the independent action of the Alliance.

The same condition reversed is found to exist in some Northern States where the other party is in the majority. The doctrines of the Alliance and its objects are exactly the same in all parts. Naturally, where one party is largely in the majority, the Alliance will draw most of its members from that party, and it is because of this fact that it has friends and enemies in both of the great parties.

EXPLOSIONS FOR RAIN.

It is proposed to have the government test the efficacy of explosions as rain-forcing agencies. It has long been held by some scientific persons that great concussions in the atmosphere operate to produce a fall of rain. The theory is founded, not on any ascertained scientific principle, but on the fact that rain sometimes falls in the region of a great battle immediately after the engagement. Whether it is the effect of concussion only, the explosion of gunpowder and the emission of gas serves to collect moisture in the atmosphere in quantities sufficient to force precipitation, or whether in truth these things or any of them have the effect to "bring rain," nobody is quite satisfied; but in view of the great need of more rain in many parts of the country, and especially in the arid regions of the West, the Secretary of Agriculture proposes to try the exploding of dynamite in the upper atmosphere, sent up by means of balloons and set off by fuse regulated to certain heights. An appropriation of \$20,000 is proposed for this purpose.

The scheme is well worth trying, for if it does not produce satisfactory results it will at least satisfy the people on that point. That more water is necessary for the certain production of crops, needs no further demonstration than we have had. It is evident that more water must be procured or we need not expect any returns from a very large area of land in the region immediately east and west of the Rocky mountains. It will doubtless come to pass soon that extensive plans of irrigation will be adopted and that the water for that purpose will be collected from the mountain snows and led out over the plains in conduits, or raised from below the surface by means of artesian wells or by suction pumps. It does not appear that the water problem is unsolvable.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY MOHLER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just returned from northwest Kansas and have had a good opportunity to meet and talk with farmers. While questions of legislation for the relief of farmers is much talked of, that which is of most immediate and supreme concern to them just now is how to bridge over the coming year. The failure of corn and other crops in western Kansas has rendered the condition of many farmers very distressing. While many Kansas farmers were enabled last year to relieve themselves in a large measure of financial obligations by reason of abundant harvests, yet it is true that many others, being forced to sell their corn last winter at about half the cost of production, are now in serious financial straits, and their first impulse is to drop all and seek a home elsewhere. Many talk of the Pacific coast, others of the East, while others still want to cling to their homesteads provided only they can find a way to live through.

While their minds are thus distracted, not knowing what to do, I desire to drop a thought or two which I trust may be regarded worthy of serious consideration. Let our people consider well before they abandon their homes.

Induced many of our farmers to sacrifice their homesteads in order to get a taste of life on the Pacific coast. In less than two years, hearing of the good crops in Kansas, some returned, having spent all their means in vain attempts to find a new home. These same people went around among their old neighbors anxiously inquiring after some good farms to rent. Suppose Kansas should give us a succession of good crop years as she did from 1875 to 1880, and from 1882 to 1886 (in each five years), what then? I here make the bold statement—I make it from personal and practical experience in Kansas farming for a period of eighteen years—that every farmer in Kansas profiting by the experience of the past, with economy and good management can pay every dollar of his mortgage indebtedness during the next five years, provided only the crop years are as good as were the crop years above referred to. Certainly Kansas will do no worse in the future than she has done in the past. A banker in Osborne informed me last week that a neighbor of mine in Osborne county had paid off \$1,000 of his indebtedness last year, and he knew it to be true. This man is only an average farmer, and with the aid of a sixteen-year-old boy does the work. Other farmers did still better.

Second.—No man who is faithfully and honestly trying to save his home will be driven from it even though the interest on mortgage remains unpaid. Of this I am assured by men who ought to know, and furthermore every such man with but few exceptions will find a way to live through another year.

Third.—The enforced economy of 1887 and 1888 from crop failures, if continued during the prosperous years which we have every reason to believe will come, will in time place the farmer squarely on his feet again. I personally know extensive farmers in Osborne county who in 1887 were forced to milk cows and care for poultry and who are now paying all their current expenses from these two sources of revenue. Neither does this prevent them from farming the usual number of acres in crops.

A perplexing question and one which is causing much anxiety just now among farmers in western and central Kansas who have considerable stock, is how are they to get their stock through the winter. Neighboring States being also short of feed, there is no sale for stock, and it must be wintered by the present owners. The condition in 1887 was similar, but worse. This year there is considerable old straw and much new. In 1887 there was neither. I say to all farmers who need feed plant, plant, plant. Plant corn, sorghum, millet even though rains do not come until the middle of August. In 1887 all farmers who planted these crops after the rains came the first week in August had an abundance of excellent feed. Rye should be sown extensively, also wheat. With rains in the early fall their plants will furnish a vast amount of green feed for fall and winter. Some years ago I wintered thirty-five head of calves on about 100 acres of fall wheat. There is no better feed, and yet the pasturing of wheat does not damage the plant for a crop the following year.

But shall farmers plant before the rains come? If the ground can be put in good shape to receive the seed I can see no objection to planting in the dry ground; otherwise it is no doubt better to wait until rains come. If farmers are wide-awake and use all the means in their power to get feed, their stock will get through the winter in good shape, no doubt, as it did the winter of 1887-88.

There is no use in concealing the fact that many of the farmers in the western half of Kansas are in a distressed condition and some way should be devised by which such farmers may be provided with seed wheat, either to be grown on the shares or to be paid for in cash when the crop is grown.

M. MOHLER.

The money question is the great, vital question before us.

The sixth annual meeting of the Society of American Florists will be held at Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., August 19 to 22.

From the *Live Stock Journal*, Cheyenne, Wyoming, we learn that a Mr. Brewster, of Kansas, is reported as having purchased a quarter of a million dollars' worth of Arizona and New Mexico cattle within the last sixty days to be brought to this

store where they will take up odor of kerosene, fish, etc. If churn or butter-worker is inclined to get moldy, as they sometimes do in damp, warm weather, clean thoroughly and rub on dry salt.

In preparing packages, I prefer to throw in salt and then scald, cover up and the steam will make it pickle-tight. Use cold water to rinse and rub inside with dry salt. Never put poor butter in fancy packages, and when you can make good butter you may very safely brand it; there is no necessity of putting your name on it, but be sure you do not brand inferior goods; then it can be sold like a popular brand of baking powder, on its merits. In finishing top of packages, use dairy cloth on top of butter, then make a paste of dairy salt and put it over cloth. It will prevent top of butter from getting overheated and will also guard against flavor of lid. Remember that good butter must have perfect grain, high, fresh flavor, desirable color and a sufficient amount of best quality of salt. That it must be put up in clean, bright packages in a style the market demands.

Honest Goods a Necessity.

I have received a circular from the Liverpool Provision Trade Association and Exchange Company (Limited) calling attention to the harmful effects of the export of "filled cheese" upon our foreign trade.

Here we have it again. In these close times, when production often exceeds the demand, and when every pound of produce we can ship to other countries relieves the plethora of our own overstocked markets, we are in danger of having an embargo put upon our cheese because of its counterfeit character. When will our people learn that honesty pays as well in dairying as in any other line of business, and that he who practices deception cannot long thrive, though there may be some slight temporary gain? It would not be so bad if the only effect of our British cousins' inquiry was to shut up our filled-cheese factories, but the result will not end there, for every cheese that now crosses the water will be suspected, and the taint will cling to the business for years unless our people rise up as one man and insist that from this time forth none but honest goods shall be put upon the market. Every dairyman in the country is interested in the movement, whether his milk is made into cheese, butter, or sold direct for city consumption. If there is no foreign demand for our cheese then less cheese will be made; this means more butter, and that means lower prices for both butter and cheese. After all we are our brother's keeper, for if he is dishonest he injures us, and so whether we wish or not we must keep our eye on him and his doings.

When we have ruined the trade and lost our markets, which will be quickly occupied by others—notably our Canadian friends who have never permitted filled or skimmed cheese to be made—perhaps we will awaken to the situation. It is a sad fact in history that affairs have to get about as bad as they can before there is any clearing up and straightening out; and I think the cheese business has just about reached the bottom. I do not wish it to be inferred that I believe dishonest goods are the rule, but as a few counterfeit bills in any community makes every man suspicious of all the money he handles, so I believe there is enough filled and skimmed cheese put upon the market to make every good man rightfully suspicious of what he may wish to buy. It is high time the most rigid laws were passed to regulate the manufacture of cheese. Many States at present have imperfect laws upon their statute books; in the light of recent experiences let these be modified to meet the new dangers that have arisen. We must come back to honest, full-milk cheese of uniformly high quality, if we expect to hold our foreign market, or even home trade.—W. A. Henry, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

You Take No Risk

In buying Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is everywhere recognized as the standard building-up medicine and blood purifier. It has won its way to the front by its own intrinsic merit, and has the largest sale of any preparation of its kind. Any honest druggist will confirm this statement. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything

The Poultry Yard.

Profitable Poultry.

There is money to be made in chickens, but beginners can not expect to get rich at it for the first year or two. Usually it takes that length of time to learn the first lessons thoroughly of poultry raising. A great many young people go into this branch of farm work, imagining it is easy compared with other departments of farm labor, and that it pays better and sooner. Such impressions are likely to be followed by disappointments. The successful poultryman needs capital to begin with; plenty of grass and woodland; a thorough knowledge of his business, and then the willingness to work indefatigably at it.

Poultry raising is now divided up into two general branches. One man makes a special business of raising nothing but fancy fowls for the market, while another breeds the common stock. There is no doubt but fancy fowls pay better than raising the ordinary birds that have no great name and good points. There is quite a demand for fancy birds for breeding, and even in the ordinary markets of our cities they command high prices. As a rule their meat is of superior flavor and tenderness, and like the canvas-back ducks they are sought after by the epicures. Their eggs for breeding purposes frequently sell for several dollars a dozen, which, if there is a steady market for them, would make the business a very paying one. But breeding fancy poultry has its discouragements and drawbacks too. The field is a limited one, and is nearly full now of active competitors. Longer study and experience with birds are demanded, and great care and vigilance in tending them. They bear less neglect than other fowl.

By ordinary or common stock I do not mean poor breeds of fowl, nor mongrels; but the practical, every-day breeds, which go about their business to lay eggs and to fatten up well for the markets, without strutting around to show their "fancy" feathers and shapes. Many kinds of breeds are included in this list, and every poultryman knows what ones are good, practical layers. In selecting breeds for laying it may be laid down as a universal rule that the best breeds are those which are best suited to the climate in which they are kept. Different localities require different breeds, and to this may be due the conflicting reports from all parts of the country concerning certain well-known kinds of poultry. The Leghorns are good layers, but they do not lay equally well in all parts of the country, and under all circumstances. They do better in warmer climates, although the double-comb varieties will lay better than the single in cold weather. As soon as the comb of a Leghorn is frozen it ceases to lay. If the fowls are raised for the markets the Plymouth Rocks carry a double recommendation with them. They are layers, and they have a fine uniform appearance when dressed for shipment. The Brahmas and Cochins are so slow of growth that many do not like to raise them for the market, but they make handsome fowls when fully matured. In selecting breeds for profit those should be chosen which are peculiarly adapted to any particular section of the country, considerations being taken into the question of their fitness for market, time of maturity, hardiness, laying qualities and disposition. This is but the first step in raising poultry for profit, and a most important one.—Annie C. Webster, in Practical Farmer.

A Cure for the Gapes.

In spite of the most careful attention my little chicks this spring had the gapes, says "A Farmer's Daughter," in the Country Gentleman. We had one rainy spell after another from the time they were put out until they were a month old, and it was impossible to keep them out of the dampness and yet allow sufficient exercise for health.

Turpentine and sulphur administered in their food, my usual remedy, or rather preventive, for the gapes, could not be used this year on account of the inclemency of the weather. I hated to see the little things die, they had escaped all other infantile diseases, and were so healthy and thrifty in other respects. A dozen perhaps were already dead, and

was lamenting their condition to my neighbor, she said: "Why, I can cure the gapes as easy as anything; if that was all my chicks ever had, there would be very few chicks lost."

So I persuaded her to go home with me and together we went out to the poultry yard and caught up a dozen little sufferers, which were too feeble to run away from us. Some of them were so poor that the breast bone was nearly coming through the skin; and they neither had breath to eat nor to follow their mother, so could only stand still around the coop, gasping for breath with closed eyes.

After supplying all my neighbor's wants, she commenced operations; first, she took a coarse horse hair and doubled it twice, twisting the strands together slightly and forming two loops at the ends; then she opened the chick's mouth and holding its tongue down, twisted the hair down the windpipe. When an inch or two down she gave the hair a sudden jerk, and brought up sometimes as many as three or four of the horrid little gape worms. They were real worms, too, from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in length, and after being removed could be plainly seen to move and lift up their heads.

Some one who has examined them with the microscope says there is no doubt as to their identity, and all this talk about its being a bloody mucous which closes the windpipe is false. There is a thick,ropy substance brought away at the same time, but it seems to be caused by the parasites, and when they are removed it ceases to be troublesome.

The hair should be wet in turpentine before it is placed down the chick's throat, as the turpentine is very effectual in dislodging the worms, and making them come up easily. Sometimes, at first, the passage is so clogged that the hair can go down only a little way; but frequently, after the application of turpentine, the chick, with a violent effort, as in sneezing, throws the worms from its throat. Occasionally, however, the hair after bringing up the parasites part of the way, is unable to bring them further, and the chick dies from suffocation. But as this seldom occurs, it seems better to take the risk than to see all the afflicted ones die.

After the chick is relieved, it is very weak and exhausted, and should be fed with stimulating food, as bits of fat meat or crumbs of bread seasoned with lard and pepper. It ought to be kept in a warm place until evening, when it may be put back with its mother, and the next morning I have noticed that the little invalids will be bright and lively, eating voraciously, and strong enough to run with the rest of the brood. For several days the affected chicks will snuffle a little, but this I think is caused by the presence of the bloody mucous, though if the parasites have not been removed, they will again grow troublesome, and require a second operation.

This account, I fear, will be scarcely credited by many poultry-keepers, who, like myself a short time since, looked upon the gape worm as a myth; but since I have had ocular demonstration of its identity, and have seen through the kind offices of others, dozens of my little chicks entirely relieved, I am a doubter no longer.

Where the parasite comes from I have no means of ascertaining; I only know that in cold damp seasons, or when the chicks are allowed to run in the dew, it is most troublesome; while in warm, bright weather when sulphur and turpentine, both internal insect destroyers, can be freely used, the gape worm seldom appears.

Every tissue of the body, every nerve, bone and muscle is made stronger and more healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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, 118 West Street.

National Encampment, G. A. R., 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 Hte. 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 Georgetown. 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 rates 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.

Vacation in New Mexico.

The approach of 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.

CHERRY'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.
J. F. CHERRY, Prop., 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, Bagel, 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.

1889. 1890.

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 state wants. Wholesale trade a specialty. A. C. GRIESE & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

THE EMPORIA, KAS.

Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

For the cure of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases, Deformities, etc., is a State chartered institution, permanently located at

No. 10 East Sixth Ave.,

Possessing more ability and greater facilities for the speedy and easy cure of those most obstinate chronic cases that baffle the abilities of physicians in general practice, than any Institute in all the West. Examination and consultation by mail or in person, free and confidential. Call any time at the Institute, or write for medical circular or question list to
DRS. DOOM & EIDSON,
Physicians and Surgeons in charge.

FITS Send at once for a FREE Bottle and a valuable Treatise. This remedy is a cure and radical cure and is perfectly harmless as no injurious drugs are used in the preparation. I will warrant it to cure

EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

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:
CURED

DR. F. A. DAVIS, 59 East 108th Street, New York

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed), containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every

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., 708 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

W. H. DEAN, NICKERSON.—Can you tell me what ails my shoats and what to do for them? They are weak or stiff in their hind parts, so they can hardly get up, and when they do get up they can't straighten their hind legs.

Give the following, twice a day, for four or five days, or longer, in their drinking water or swill: Fifteen grains of nuxvomica, ten grains of sulphate of iron, and ten grains of calomel.

J. A. R.—Place your colt in a stall where he will have but little exercise. Put a shoe on the lame foot, with long heels, so that when he steps on the ground he will stand in a natural position. Then resort to cautery, in lines over the affected region. This treatment will require from six weeks to two months.

Gossip About Stock.

M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., has lately purchased the Holstein-Friesian bull, Slemke 2d's Chief 18105, of J. A. Piersol.

Advertisers should send in their advertisements and announcements at once in time for our extra editions to be distributed at the fairs.

Intending exhibitors at the State Fair should make their arrangements at once by sending for premium list and corresponding with Secretary E. G. Moon, Topeka, Kas.

Nearly every three and four-year-old wether in Colorado has been contracted for by Kansas and Nebraska feeders. The sales of stock sheep and wethers from Colorado will equal the increase of flocks for 1890.

Eleven special agents are now in the field making an enumeration of the live stock on the ranges for the eleventh census. The census of 1880 gave 3,750,000 head of cattle, 7,000,000 sheep and over 2,000,000 hogs on the ranges.

Cattlemen should have a copy of next week's issue, which will contain reports from about every county in Kansas. There will be no need of shipping unmarketable stock for want of feed, unless it is thought preferable to paying prevailing prices for grain.

Every one interested in the sheep business should attend the annual meeting of the State association, to be held at Topeka during the State Fair. Send your names at once to Secretary H. A. Heath, this office, and you will be notified of the date of meeting.

Holstein-Friesian transfers for the week ending July 19, show the following for Kansas: Bird's Captain 14725, Geo. F. Rohr to M. S. Fetrow, Leon, Kas.; Belle Lanning 513, Chas. and Benj. McCarter to H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.; Captain's Mary L. 10379, Della Coryell 3d 9534, Leta S. 8063, Madam Zwart 8191, Nora Long 8062, Jas. W. Martin to Richard Hall, Hays City, Kas.

The National Stockman and Farmer says: "Another matter that is forcibly impressed upon us: Nine-tenths of the hogs bred and fattened for market by the average farmer do not have as much salt as they should. Only the hog starved for it will take an overdose when it is thrown to him. Away with the idea that it is dangerous to salt the hogs! Once a month or week may be, but daily salting is not, provided sufficient quantity is given to meet the requirements of nature."

A short time ago a representative of the KANSAS FARMER visited Kirkpatrick & Son's Hazelhurst stock farm, situated one mile from Hoge and two and a half miles from Fairmount, Leavenworth county. This valuable farm contains 640 acres of fertile, gently rolling and well-located land for the purpose as the writer has ever visited in the West. It is, in fact, a natural location for the raising of healthy thoroughbred stock, containing plenty of pasture and shade, and pure, cool running water in abundance. The improvements are all new, of the latest designs, especially well adapted for the breeding, raising and handling of thoroughbred stock of all kinds. The foundations of their growing

that money could buy, consisting of Holstein-Friesian cattle, English Shire horses, Shropshire down sheep, and Berkshire and Chester White swine. Although not yet prepared for the market, we are much mistaken in judgment if Hazelhurst stock farm does not rapidly come to the front as one of the most valuable in the country.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending July 25, 1890:

Precipitation.—The rainfall has been very unequally distributed over the State this week. In Riley upwards of two inches have fallen, which, diminishing eastward, falls to one inch on reaching the Missouri river. In Coffey upwards of two inches fell, but diminishing towards the east drops to less than one inch in the eastern parts of Miami and Linn. Heavy rains fell in the southern half of Clark, extending northeast through the western half of Comanche and southeastern part of Kiowa into Pratt. Excellent rains in Greeley, the contiguous portions of Gove, Trego, Ness and Lane, and in the eastern counties north of Greenwood, Woodson and Allen, and good rains in Montgomery, Elk, Wilson, Greenwood, Woodson and Allen. Fair rains in the extreme southwest.

Temperature and Sunshine.—There has been an excess of temperature and sunshine in the central and western counties, the temperature reaching 113° on the 20th at Alton, but the week closes with cooler weather. In the eastern counties these conditions are about normal for the week.

Results.—Where good rains have fallen this week the crops are doing well, especially hay, pastures and late-planted corn, while the potato crop has improved; but in the districts not well watered the reports are not favorable. In Greeley "the late corn is in good condition, but early corn is damaged; wheat threshing in progress and the yield fair, this being the first real wheat crop raised in the county." This is the general condition of the corn over the State. Chinch bugs are becoming numerous in Coffey and Jewell and are attacking the corn. At Leavenworth apples are plenty. In Bourbon, corn, by the load, has raised from 25 cents to 40 and 45 cents per bushel. In the eastern counties the tomato crop is improving, but the market is still scantily supplied. Flax generally is proving a paying crop.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Signal Corps U. S. A., Asst. Director.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, July 26, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall
July 20.....	83.5	72.0
" 21.....	83.0	68.0
" 22.....	80.8	66.5	.42
" 23.....	83.2	67.2
" 24.....	88.5	61.8
" 25.....	89.8	58.8
" 26.....	92.8	56.4

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 25-27.
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, Burlington, September 9-12.
Ottawa, Minneapolis, September 30 to Oct. 3.
Reno, Hutchinson, September 12-16.
Rush, LaCrosse, September 24-26.
Sedgwick, Wichita, September 20 to October 4.
Sherman, Goodland, September 2-5.
Sumner, Belle Plaine, September 4-6.
Sumner, Wellington, September 26-29.

Broadcast Sowing.

Before sowing your fall wheat and grass seed, do not fail to write to the Star Manufacturing Co., New Lexington, O., for circular and prices of their Automatic Star Broadcast Seeder. Endgate Seeders are becoming popular among farmers and none is more so than the Star, with its late improvements.

The friends of Judge Quinton desire us to announce that he is in the field as a candidate for re-election to the office of

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.

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

Notice.

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

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

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

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. Co., P. O. 1030 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, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Maryland.

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 year 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 back to the States like a ship against a headwind, 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 Car 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., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A.

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, curing 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.

THE MARKETS.

(JULY 28.)

GRAIN.	Wheat—No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	89 1/2 @ 91.00	52 @ 52 1/4	3 3/4 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2
New York	89 1/2 @ 91.00	52 @ 52 1/4	3 3/4 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2
Chicago	89 1/2 @ 91.00	52 @ 52 1/4	3 3/4 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2
St. Louis	89 1/2 @ 91.00	52 @ 52 1/4	3 3/4 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2
Kansas City	89 1/2 @ 91.00	52 @ 52 1/4	3 3/4 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 26.
Reported by Edwin Snyder, representative of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, with American Live Stock Commission company:

CATTLE.—The supply of cattle was moderate. Early market fairly good, closing weak and lower. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3.00 @ 4.30; butcher steers, \$3.40 @ 3.60; cows, \$2.15 @ 2.70; canning cows, \$1.35 @ 2.00; heifers, \$1.50 @ 2.75; Texas steers, \$2.30 @ 3.20; Texas cows, \$1.90 @ 2.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.85 @ 3.25.

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs was the largest of any Saturday of the year; still the demand was good, with a rise of 2 1/2 to 5 cents. Range, \$3.00 @ 3.67 1/2. SHEEP—\$2.25 @ 4.25.

Parties having WOOL to ship will find it greatly to their interest to write to the old and reliable firm of
F. C. TAYLOR & CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
For prices, terms, etc. They dispose of all goods promptly and profitably for the shipper and do so at charges much lower than other houses.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

Simple, durable and fit for all kinds of work. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
The LANE & BODLEY CO., CINCINNATI, O.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

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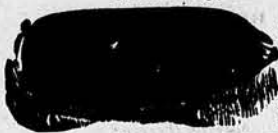
Highest Award at World's Exposition. Book-keeping, Business, Short-hand, Type-Setting and Telegraphy taught. 1000 Students. 13 teachers. 10,000 Graduates in Business. Begin Now. Address WILBUR M. SMITH, Pres't, Lexington, Ky.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM.

20th YEAR.—Fall term opens Sept. 1. Pupils enter any time. Business and shorthand (Mason's) School. Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Latin, Literature, Elocution. Fine Gymnasium and Library. Address: 111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS.

Property of T. C. TAYLOR,
Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.Established 1874.
Pigs of high merit
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Also Langshan
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spection invited.

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Give or Take and other
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Pigs, both sexes, for sale.

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Breeder fancy
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March, April and
May pigs, sired by
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Can furnish pigs
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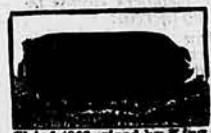
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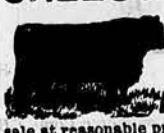
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Chicago & St. Paul		Local	Through
NORTH.		freight.	freight.
St. Joseph	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Savannah	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	8:57 p. m.
Rea	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	9:46 p. m.
Cawood	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m.	9:58 p. m.
Guilford	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	10:11 p. m.
Des Moines	8:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
St. Joe & K. C.		Local	Through
SOUTH.		freight.	freight.
Des Moines	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Guilford	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:05 a. m.
Cawood	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	4:17 a. m.
Rea	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Savannah	12:58 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	5:03 a. m.
St. Joseph	1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	5:45 a. m.

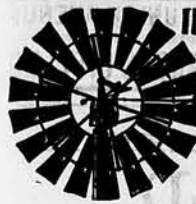
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(Continued from page 1.)

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