

# KANSAS FARMER

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

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



## Agricultural Matters.

### IRRIGATION AGAIN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Irrigation is the absorbing topic of discussion with the people of the so-called semi-arid region, and every method of applying water to the land for the purpose of watering the growing crops is eagerly sought for by the cultivator, the speculator and scientist. In this line the writer wishes to present a method that has not attracted attention except to a very limited extent. This method is new, novel and simple in application, to a certain extent, and ordinarily cheap. Not exactly new, for it has been in successful operation in some localities in the old world for centuries. But to the West, where surface irrigation by ditches, laterals, etc., has been practiced, this plan has not received attention. It is novel in application, for when once established, it requires no attention from the farmer, as the work goes on day and night, year after year, growing broader and better. Unfortunately this method can only be applied to a limited area, and that confined to low lands lying adjacent to the streams or spring branches that afford running water for at least a greater portion of the year. It consists simply in building a dam or dams across the stream where it is bordered on one or both sides by low valley land, thus raising the water-level in the pond nearly to that of the adjacent land, when sub-irrigation takes place by percolation or seepage; the water spreading out through the soil on each side of the pond and the moisture rising to the surface by capillary attraction sufficiently to furnish moisture to the roots of the growing crop to produce a good yield, when crops in higher and unaffected land would be entire failures. The land affected by the moisture may at first be confined only to a narrow strip near the pond, but if the pond is kept filled this strip will become more extensive each season, until a wide area will be sufficiently irrigated for the purpose of ordinary field crops. The height above the water-level to the line where benefit ceases is variously estimated at from two or three feet up to eight or nine feet, depending much on the nature of the soil. The soil composed largely of sand is affected quickly, while clayey soil absorbs the water slowly, but the moisture is said to rise to a greater height. The dam can be built cheaply and at odd spells, and during the winter season, when work is dull, but should be substantial, built to stand for ages. The land for a short distance below the dam will also be benefited; but ordinarily no reliance should be placed in this, and the dam should be built at the lowest point where irrigation is desired, and should the water not be raised to a sufficient height, further up the stream another dam or a series of dams, may be added, until the entire valley is benefited. Percolation or seepage may be hastened by cutting shallow ditches through the land at right angles with the pond of sufficient depth to hold water, from which the seepage process will be extended. Tilling or tile-drains might be used in this connection where annual crops only were raised, but never when permanent grass crops, trees or shrubs are planted, as the roots, in their search for moisture, would penetrate the tiles and clog them to such an extent as to stop the onflow of water. This method of application of water for irrigation by tile or pipes is questionable under any system, for at any point where the water finds egress the roots will find an ingress, and produce much trouble, aggravation and expense to keep them cleared of these obstructions. Flumes with head-gates are sometimes built into the dams for the purpose of lowering the water and draining the land when it should become too wet, of rainy seasons, but it is found very difficult to prevent seeps or leakage around these boxes. Usually it would be better to sow or plant some moisture-lov-

ing grass, trees or shrubs in these wet places, and regulate the crops with regard to their requirements of moisture. To receive the benefit from the method of sub-irrigation by dams it is not necessary that the stream furnish running water constantly, but might be dry for a month or two at a time, if the dam is kept full or nearly full; and after the soil that it is intended to be irrigated once becomes filled with water, or saturated with moisture, it would remain in that condition for a considerable length of time, even though the pond was drained out or depleted by evaporation, the little pumps, arteries or cells formed in the soil would continue, by capillary attraction, to furnish moisture for the roots of the crop, the length of time depending greatly upon the nature of the soil.

In this (Decatur) county, this method of sub-irrigation has passed the experimental point; there are twenty to thirty dams that irrigate several hundred, perhaps several thousand, acres of land, and all who have tried it speak in highest terms of praise of sub-irrigation by percolation and capillary attraction. It was the intention to give the names of a few of the parties that are irrigating, together with the number of acres of land and their productions, as evidence of the success attained, but this article is already growing too long. My dam produces two crops in summer, a crop of vegetables and farm productions from the land for the city market. In the winter the pond produces ice of a fine, pure quality, that finds purchasers from meat-markets and ice-dealers to bring sufficient income to pay a reasonable interest each year on the cost of building the dam. All, however, may not be so conveniently located near a thriving city that furnishes a market at the door.

Any one contemplating dam-building should first consider who, if any one, might claim to be damaged, either by overflow or back-water, or by stopping the onflow of the water, and then go into court on condemnation proceedings under the irrigation law passed at the 1889 session of the Legislature. No damage will be done to any one, as the back-water would be beneficial to any person above, while the onflow might be stopped for a short time, and work an inconvenience temporarily to those near at hand below, it would eventually be a benefit, especially on streams that are dry a part of the year, as the dam would be a reservoir from which the stream below would draw a supply of water long after the water had ceased to run into the dam, as the water held back finds its way around the dam by the same law that it spreads out from the pond at the sides, and soon seeps or springs break out below the dam at the sides of the bank for quite a distance, furnishing to the stream a constant flow of water so long as there is any water in the pond to draw from. The legal process is somewhat cumbersome, and often the expense or cost in cash exceeds the cost of the dam. It is hoped that the Legislature will simplify and cheapen the method of procedure to enable all to acquire legal rights in this matter.

Every person in western Kansas who has a stream on his farm that is running to waste should investigate sub-irrigation by seepage, and the propriety of utilizing the water by damming the stream for this purpose. There are but few streams that will furnish water for surface irrigation by ditches, for at the time the water is most needed, the flow of the streams is greatly diminished by drought and evaporation. This method offers, to many, the benefits of irrigation that cannot utilize surface irrigation.

Hoping that this letter may start an investigation in this matter, I remain, yours for sub-irrigation. W. D. STREET.  
Oberlin, Kas.

### Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In FARMER of February 25th your reply to a subscriber in Nebraska in regard to alfalfa, is so at variance with my experience that I cannot refrain from saying a few words.

I have had an experience of thirty-five years in Kansas agriculture (except four years during the war), and I believe that what central Kansas most needs just now is tame grass.

Alfalfa is the easiest to get, and next to it blue grass and white clover, and then orchard grass.

I have experimented with all, and my judgment is that alfalfa cannot be suc-

cessfully sown in a pasture of wild grass, blue grass and timothy. If it could be, it would be a good mixture.

It can be profitably sown on any good land, high or low. Prepare the ground well, plow deep. Subsoiling will help any crop (not trench-plowing.) It is not necessary, however, for alfalfa any more than for any other crop.

Never sow in autumn, but sow late in spring, after all danger of frost, and after the high winds of March. I once sowed with good results on the 19th of May. You will make a fatal mistake if you sow less than twenty pounds of seed. I sow twenty-five, with a wheat drill, letting the hoes in the ground one and one-half inches, then thoroughly harrow across the drill-rows.

The weeds won't be apt to hurt if your ground is fresh-plowed, so the alfalfa has an even start, and you check them two or three times during the summer with the mowing machine. Run it just above the top of the alfalfa. Let the weeds lay where they fall. Don't pasture much the first year.

"Is alfalfa easily killed or got rid of in Kansas?" Why do you want to kill it? I answer, yes. Pasture the ground bare late in fall, so there is nothing to hold the snow, then, with the assistance of a severe winter, it will be pretty much gone. It is killed perfectly by plowing, but the tough roots make it very hard for a team.

The pocket gopher is its worst enemy.

Most of the seed is mixed with "sweet clover" (a vile weed), which resembles alfalfa, but can be easily told from it. Go over the field after a heavy rain (when the ground is soft) and pull it all up. It will pay. It spreads rapidly from the seed, and will run alfalfa out; stock will not eat it.

You can mow three good crops of alfalfa hay, or two of hay and one for seed.

Let me answer the inquiry of Charles Warren, of Sherdahl, Republic county, Kas.:

1. "Does Kaffir corn make a good summer pasture for hogs?" From a trial of two years, I say no.

2. "What makes the best pasture during July and August for hogs?" If you can wait one year to get it, I say, alfalfa.

If you must have it in 1891, I say, sorghum.

Kaffir corn is good for nothing. Sorghum can be grown on any ground and in any climate that Kaffir corn can and is far better for any purpose.

Kaffir corn is non-saccharine, it dries up like corn-stalks, and when cut and shocked the fodder crumbles and blows away.

It yields but little more seed than sorghum; the seed is of but little use for stock, unless ground, as it passes through whole.

Plant Kansas orange or early amber cane. I prefer the former, as it grows more leaves and is sweeter, and not over ten days later.

Horses will winter on it without grain, also stock hogs.

In fact, I think no man can profitably handle stock in a dry climate without sorghum.

Sow five or six pecks to the acre with a wheat drill. Mow when it gets fairly headed; rake in wind-rows as soon as dry enough, put in small cocks, then put three in one as soon as can be done without heating, make them good, as they are to stand the weather till wanted for use.

Make the rows of cocks straight, as you must mow the second crop from between these cocks. This last cutting may stand till just before frost. Treat it in the same way and leave it in field till winter.

L. F. PARSONS.

### A Woman Two Hundred Years Old.

A case is on record of a woman who lived to this advanced age, but it is scarcely necessary to state that it was in "the olden times." Nowadays too many women do not live half their allotted years. The mortality due to functional derangements in the weaker sex is simply frightful, to say nothing of the indescribable suffering which makes life scarcely worth the living to so many women. But for these sufferers there is a certain relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will positively cure leucorrhoea, painful menstruation, prolapsus, pain in the ovaries, weak back; in short, all those complaints to which so many women are martyrs. It is the only guaranteed cure, see guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MAY 13—Inter State Short-horn Breeders, show and sale, at Kansas City.  
MAY 14—A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill., Herefords.

### Sheep Farming.

In discussing this subject before the Farmers' Institute at Garden City, Kas., recently, Mr. A. L. White stated that in all avocations of life the great object for which we all strive, labor and wait is profit. Sheep farming is no exception, and in this respect ranks high when compared with other stock.

The first consideration when starting in any business is capital, not only for the reason that the amount is often small, but also for the reason that capital is the great lever-power in creating wealth, and always needs to be taken into consideration. In sheep farming the capital required for a given profit is less than for any other stock except hogs. This is generally admitted. A brief glance, however, over other stock might not be amiss here. With horses the annual increase is not as great as with sheep. Who ever heard of an increase of 100 or 125 per cent. in a herd of horses, as is often the case in sheep-raising? In comparing horses with sheep, it will be well to remember that a farmer can use as work animals but a limited number of the herd, and that there is no other income aside from the increase, and also that there can be no profit derived from the increase until such increase is nearly developed, which requires from three to four years. Then if there is no increase from a herd of horses until the colts are from three to four years old, and the herding, feeding and other expenses are going on just the same, while a large amount of capital is invested in the original herd. Who for a moment will doubt the profit being greater in the little insignificant sheep, with its annual wool clip, which more than pays all the expenses, leaving the increase and part of the wool for clear profit. With cattle it is much the same as with horses, except they do not require so much; still they require more than sheep. From cattle there are two sources of increase, while there is but one from a herd of horses; yet it is a fact that the income derived from milk is much like trading dollars—that is it is simply finding work at ordinary wages, for those who are already overworked. Besides it is not always pleasant to be milking cows in all kinds of weather, cold or hot, rain or shine, the year around. While with sheep you clip your coupons (the wool), and instead of retailing butter from week to week, you deliver at one wagon load from \$600 to \$700 worth of wool. Many farmers when contemplating entering the sheep business, calculate that it will not pay to begin with less than 400 or 600, on account of herding expenses. This is a great mistake, as any number from one to 500 can be kept eight months in the year cheaper by putting them in a larger flock or herd than if kept in a smaller one. Two cents per head per month will hire a herder; this, of course, on a herd of 500 would not more than pay the board of the herder; this will give a good basis to figure out the expense of keeping less than 500 in a bunch. We conclude from this that a farmer may safely start with twenty-five or fifty head and make the business profitable in a short space of time.

Sheep are the only strictly grazing animal that will bring an annual income equal to to the cost and have the original stock left. There is possibly a larger profit in hogs than any other stock in proportion to the capital invested, but it is more than lost in the extra cost of the feed required, while sheep will do fairly well on waste or threshed alfalfa, stubble, unsalable stalk fields and straw. The hog must be crowded from the start with expensive concentrated food, which in itself is a cash article.

The hog shrinks only about one-fifth in dressing, while sheep and cattle shrink about one-half, thus clearly showing that the hog has not the capacity for bulky food, and cannot consume alfalfa hay or cane in an economical and profitable manner. To reach a profit (counting the cost of food consumed) the hog should gain very near a pound per day for every day of its life, and this cannot be reached without liberal feeding of grain. The

comparison of sheep with hogs is more difficult to make than with other stock as to profit. One great advantage of sheep to the farmer is their meat for the home table. No class of people need good, juicy, easily digested meat always at hand more than the hard-working farmer. The excessive toll, long-continued through the heat of summer, should be sustained by strong food, easily digested. In the rush of the corn season the farmer often neglects the garden, and in the absence of vegetables and fresh meats, wheat-bread and bacon too often become the staple articles of food to be found on the farmer's table, while the wheat-bread has been robbed of its most nutritious properties by the close bolting of the flour to render the bread white, neither is the fat bacon suitable for constant summer food, while smoked meat must be so strong with smoke to preserve it, rendering it so hard and dry as to make it almost indigestible. For these reasons good fresh meat always at hand is not only nice, but almost a necessity on the farm in order to maintain strength and health, and cannot be obtained so easily in any other way as by keeping a few sheep.

Queer ideas are entertained by many in regard to the destruction of sheep by coyotes and wolves. It is the general belief that it is hard to raise sheep on account of them, but this is a mistake. Agricultural reports for many years have shown that the destruction of sheep by dogs has been much greater than from all wild animals. The coyote or wolf seldom attack sheep in the daytime, and at night are too timid to go through an open board fence for the fattest lamb, but when they do get an opportunity their judgment as to good eating is hard to beat; they always get a fat, tender lamb, if any there be, otherwise a fat yearling. Dogs often kill for the fud of it many times more than they want, but out in the country, away from towns, there is but little danger from them. While sheep have these pests to trouble them they are almost entirely free from fatal contagious diseases, such as sweep off cattle and horses at times in great numbers.

#### Prairie Dell Farm Trotting Sires.

As a breeding center of fine horses Shawnee county leads all sections in Kansas, and the most successful breeder of fast road horses and fashionable trotters in the State is R. I. Lee, of Prairie Dell farm, which is situated four miles west of Topeka. A visit to the farm and a glance at the stallion circular was of interest. A brief summary of what the animals bred here did in 1890 shows four fresh trotters, ranging in records from Turk, record in the fourth heat of a winning stake for \$1,000, of 2:22½, to Becky Sharp, 2:31½, also in a winning race of six heats at our State fair. The dams of Darlington, 2:25; Turk, 2:22½; Cora McGregor, 2:27½; Comrade, 2:27½; Macduff, 2:29½, and Becky Sharp, 2:31½, are all to this "manor born," as well as the stallions Fergus McGregor and Corlander, and each a sire of three fresh 2:30 performers in 1890. In addition, Robert McGregor, 2:17½ (that Mr. Lee sold a year ago for \$35,000 cash), belonged to the farm when he sired his seven fresh 2:30 performers of 1890, which were a remarkable lot, including among them such first-class three-year-olds as McGregor Wilkes, 2:21½; Silver Bow, 2:26; Hixie McGregor, 2:28½, etc.

The premier stallion for 1891 at Prairie Dell is Fergus McGregor, sire of five 2:30 performers; only the dam of one of them is by a standard horse, and all of them he begat when standing at \$10 or \$15, and covering the poorest class of mares bred. This horse is, by the record, the greatest sire of speed in Kansas, and at the same age when his illustrious sire (who now stands at \$500) had only one 2:30 performer, he has, with one-tenth the opportunity, five; only two other of his colts have been trained, and each of these has beaten 2:33. His get have size and finish, and show speed out of all classes of mares. They go fast with little work, in light shoes, without artificial appliances, and have little waste action.

Fergus McGregor has for the past season covered the best and largest lot of good mares probably ever bred to a Kansas stallion, and in two or three years we predict he will rank with the great stallions of Kentucky, and command a corresponding service fee.

The next stallion under observation is Glenwood, son of the great Nutwood,

2:18½, and who is out of the dam of Maud S., 2:08½. He stands at \$1,000, and leads all stallions, living or dead, at the same age, as a sire. Glenwood's dam and grand-dam are royally bred, the latter being the dam of three with records of 2:22½, 2:24½ and 2:27, all of them by different sires. Great brood-mares appear in this pedigree, among them Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., 2:08½. She has ninety-two descendants in the 2:30 list. Belle, by Mambrino Chief, ranks about next Miss Russell; also Mary Weaver about the most noted mare raised in Tennessee. Altogether this horse has two Pilot, Jr., two Mambrino Chief, one Alexander Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14), and like Nelson (champion stallion), one Morgan cross.

As an individual, Glenwood is the picture of a show-horse, with little about him to criticize, and although only six years old, before leaving Tennessee, his native State, he left a few colts, which are said by excellent judges to be trotters.

Jackdaw is the Wilkes representative in the stable, and is a credit to the family. He is by Jaybird, sire of Allerton, four-year old, 2:13½, champion of age and sex, who, although young among George Wilkes' sons, has no equal as a sire of enduring and game race horses. Jackdaw is out of one of Robert McGregor's best daughters, and his second dam is of Harry Clay 45 (sire of Electioneer's dam) and American Star (sire of the dam of Dexter, 2:17½) blood; his third dam, a noted race mare, and daughter of Abdallah. Jackdaw has an attractive pedigree, and he is no discredit to it. He is three years old, but has already made some friends, and Lucy Woodruff, the greatest brood-mare in Kansas, dam of three in 2:30 list, was recently bred to him.

There are other stallions, bred in the purple, standing in the stable with the above, but, although well worthy of attention, time and space forbid. We advise our readers to call at the sheep sheds, Topeka fair ground, where these stallions stand for inspection of the public.

#### Shears for Dehorning.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Permit me to say to Bro. Jones, of Clay county, Kas., and all others desiring similar information, that no man consults his pocket or the welfare of the cattle, who uses shears for dehorning. Just as well use shears on cord-wood and expect no splinters, as on a cow's horn. No man living ever did or will shear off a horn three or more years old, and not crush the bones, and if sore heads do not follow crushed bones, then I am not authority on dehorning. I know very well that the "shears" men will scout Mr. Haaff, because he has a dehorning saw, but permit me to say that I am not asking any one to buy my saw. I am telling the truth on shears, and that is all there is of it. My advice (as my advertisements in your paper long ago showed) is to stop the horns on calves before they start at all. I have a letter from a Kansas man who lost several cattle out of 250, and had one-third of them set back a whole year by using shears. Of course I insist that no man can do a good job without a proper chute and proper saw.

H. H. HAAFF.

Every grower of hogs knows that it is essential to their growth and welfare, and profitable to himself, that they have a proper supply of wood ashes, charcoal, bone, salt, etc. The salt is easily supplied, but not always the others upon farms where no fuel except coal is ever used. One good way to provide is every few days to gather a few baskets of old litter, hay, stalks, cobs, old bones, any old refuse, pile up in the hog-yard and set on fire. Thus is easily furnished needed elements in the porker's dietary, and it also helps to tidy the premises.

Sheep-raising in Kansas is becoming more general every year. Farmers in eastern Kansas are realizing as never before that a small flock of downs are the chief source of profit, and at the same time add to the value of the farms; while farmers in western Kansas find that the class of live stock especially suited to that section of country are sheep, which will do more to make western Kansas prosperous, and that, too, independent of artificial means. Stock up with sheep this year. High-priced feed, which in many sections of this country has been none too plenty, and the forcing cattle on the market that were not fit to sell, has had a tendency to put the price down in the markets. If the bulk of the cattle



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had been in prime condition the prevailing prices would have been much higher. It has been difficult to sell steers of eleven to fourteen hundred pounds average, half to three-quarters fat. If you want the benefit of competition, and not have your shipments a drug on the market, don't ship your steers until they are in prime condition.

## In the Dairy.

### High-Priced Butter.

The senses of some persons are more acute than those of others. Some people cannot distinguish odors or tastes as others do. Some have a profound abhorrence of the very suspicion of uncleanness, and the people who are the most sensitive in all these respects are they who will not hesitate to pay two or three prices to be satisfied in these regards, and to have the eye pleased as well. It will be easily understood that those who cater to the necessities of these sensitive persons must be equally sensitive themselves, and if nature has not gifted them with this acute sensitiveness, they must educate themselves to obtain or be naturally endowed with such an amount of gumption or common sense as to take the place of it, or to acquire it. They must always realize that the utmost purity in every respect is requisite to secure the quality in the butter. To secure this purity, while it is easy to some who have an instinct for it, it is not so easy to others, who need particular instruction with every detail to start them in the way they should go. And without giving reasons for everything the following points may be noticed: The utensils of the dairy should be of the best quality of tin. No wood should be used for the milk except the churn. The pails, pans, etc., should be washed as soon as they are out of use, without leaving them until milk dries or sours in them. After washing and being wiped dry with a fresh clean towel, not a dishrag, they should be exposed on a rack, bottom upwards, to the fresh air, or in an airy clean room. The cow should be thoroughly carded and brushed at least fifteen minutes before she is milked, and the udder should be brushed, sponged with clean water, and dried. The stable should be well cleaned, the floor sprinkled with plaster, and fresh litter put down the first thing every morning. A good airing is then given by opening the windows until the cows have been cleaned. A sufficient number of deep pails—eight inches wide and twenty-two deep is a good size—with a strainer made to fit them, should be used for collecting the milk, and as each cow is milked the milk is turned out of the pail and strained through three stariners—the pail strainer, a double cloth and the strainer of the collecting pails. When the collecting pail is filled it is covered with a clean muslin cloth, over which the tight cover is placed. As little air as possible should come in contact with the milk. If the deep, cold-water setting is used, the pails may be taken to the creamery and set in the cold water at once, otherwise the milk is poured out of them into the pails or pans. Just as good butter may be made by one manner of setting as the other. Temperature is a most particular point. When milk is set in cold water in deep pails—this is well provided for as far as the milk is concerned—the cream only needs the right management, and this will be discussed as its importance deserves in the next article. But with milk set in shallow pans the case is quite different. Then the temperature needs most careful attention. No person can accurately judge of this without a thermometer, any more than he can judge of the time on a cloudy day without a clock or a watch. A good thermometer is always

accurate, but a person on a cold day will feel warm at a low temperature, and on a warm day will feel cold at a high temperature, and a very few degrees will make a great difference in the milk. Five or even two degrees are sufficient to spoil all one's calculation in regard to it. When one thinks how only one degree is all the difference there is between water and solid ice, or solid ice and water, this becomes very apparent. The standard temperature in a shallow-pan dairy should be 60° in the summer and 62° in the winter. In the summer this may be reduced two or three degrees, and in the winter it may be increased to the same extent, but more than this is apt to cause trouble. With perfect purity in the milk and in the air, a steady temperature causes exact results every time, and one may go on for the whole season without any variation or trouble; and other things being equal, the quality and character of the butter and the churning will be the same every time. It is hardly necessary to point out the importance of this, for those people who pay large prices for butter expect to find it the same always, and are not ready to accept any excuse for unevenness of quality any more than the seller would like to accept short pay for his product. They always expect precisely what they pay for, and when any man has to excuse himself he accuses himself of some wrong in some way. This is to be taken as a settled thing in this business. Milk is a most absorbent liquid. It takes up all sorts of odors from air, and persons, and any substance brought in close contact with it—unclean clothing, and especially the odor of tobacco—will spoil milk for butter; so will the odor of cooking, as of cabbage or onions, and when the dairy room is affected in any way by those odors they will be found in the butter. One of my men once in my absence from home—he was an inveterate smoker—handled the milk while I was away for one day. That churning was spoiled. I could detect the flavor in the butter, and any expert butter-taster can do the same. Nay, more. How can any butter-maker be sure of the quality of butter he sends out when his sense of taste is destroyed by chewing tobacco? The use of tobacco must be tabooed in any fine butter dairy all through the business, and the person who attends to the milk must also be personally clean in every respect. Frequent bathing of the whole person is necessary, and clean clothing changed to the skin frequently. The day clothing should be completely changed at night, and should never be slept in. These may be thought little things, but when one understands the functions of the skin, and considers the large amount of offensive matter which passes through it every hour of the day and night, this matter of personal cleanliness is exceedingly important as regards the care of the milk, and quite as much so as in respect to the feeding and care of the cows and the condition of the stable. "To the pure all things are pure," and this applies to the whole management of the dairy as well as to the moral nature of persons. Lastly, no food of any kind should be kept in a dairy house, nor should any drop of milk be spilled, and if an accident of this kind should happen it should be remedied by washing the floor or shelves with cold water first, and then with hot water with some soda in it.—Henry Stewart, in the Practical Farmer.

### Lemon Colored People,

If they belong to the Caucasian race, have jaundiced livers. But when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used the bile seeks its natural channel, and the skin resumes a healthy tint. Nausea, sick headaches, fur upon the tongue, constipation and pain in the region of the liver, also disappear when it is used. Malaria, kidney troubles, rheumatism and dyspepsia succumb to the Bitters.

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

SPECIAL.

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

CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

To the Members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Kansas:

BROTHERS—So many inquiries are coming to me asking about the objects of the Cincinnati conference of May 19, 1891, that I cannot find time to answer all of them, and I now through the columns of the press try to answer all such inquiries.

When the call for a conference was issued from Ocala last December, it gave great dissatisfaction, because called so early that it would prevent the members of the different Legislatures whom we had elected from attending the same, and it was partially in compliance with the request of the members-elect of the Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakota's Legislatures that the postponement of the conference was made.

Immediately after the conference was postponed, our enemies, and many misguided friends of our reform cause, began working for a postponement of the conference until 1892. Our friends, believing this postponement necessary, that the educational work of our Alliances might be carried on more successfully, and our enemies, working for a postponement to keep us divided like guerrilla bands, without any unity of purpose, and to keep the third party out of the States like Iowa and Ohio, and from holding important elections in 1891; they well knowing that a conference in 1892 will not allow us time to unite and form such a harmonious body that we can gain success in the next Presidential campaign. Hence I favor the conference of May 19, 1891, and if we can unite all our forces and present an unbroken front, with one platform, and gather to our ranks the dissatisfied of all the old parties, success in 1892 is ours. We can there confer together and unitedly decide upon the best methods to work for the best interests of our industrial masses, and there, in mutual conference, find where the Northwest stands in relation to the South, and determine if the South is willing to form a union with us in "the middle of the road" between the old parties, or whether the South is working to divide the North and place the Democracy in unlimited power in our national affairs in 1892. While we commend the following words of wisdom of President Polk, which we quote with great pleasure, we must hold our conference of May 19 to determine whether he voices the true sentiment of the South or not.

"We do not hesitate to say, and we say

it most earnestly, that we want our fellow citizens of the South to learn the lesson that this great man's fall teaches. We want them to learn the lesson without disaster, if they will, but learn it they must and shall, that passions and prejudices begotten of the war shall not dominate our political and social life any longer. What our brethren of Kansas have done for Mr. Ingalls, we of the South intend for all the old war leaders who show incapacity to rise above the sectional questions which have so long divided and harmed our common country. We cannot live upon a regime of hate and spite, and we shall show to the world that we will not longer try so to live."

While we hope the words quoted voice the true sentiment of the industrial masses of the South, we are decided. When the Southern Alliance Farmer, of Atlanta, Ga., in its issue of April 7 editorially says: "If the Democrats are wise, they will do likewise in 1892. Adopt the Alliance platform as the Democratic platform, select as your standard-bearers dyed-in-the-wool free coinage and tariff reform candidates, and victory is assured. Then there will be no third party. \* \* \* \* \* The Southern Alliance men don't want a new party, if the Democracy will give them assurance of relief; but if they fail to do this, the party lash may crack in the air, but Alliance men will be as stubborn as mules. The farmers will not vote for any ticket unless it favors free coinage and tariff for revenue only. This is plain language, but the country had just as well hear it now as later. Our Georgia Alliance men are Democrats; but they want the genuine, Simon-pure Democracy, and not a decoction, mixed upon a platform with a contracted currency and high tax plank therein." It is to determine the true position of the South that we place such confidence in the conference of May 19th, 1891.

I ask all members of the Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union to meet for a Farmer's Alliance Conference in Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 18th, 1891, that we may decide on the course the Farmer's Alliance will pursue before the conference meets. I believe that I voice the sentiment of the Northwest when I say that the Farmer's Alliance of the Northwestern States will either be in union with the South "in the middle of the road" in 1892, or the Northwestern States will return to their old time usual majorities for the old party, and the union of the West and South for the protection of their homogeneous interests will be deferred for another generation.

Believing that the true men of both sections will unite and allay all of the old sectional animosities of the years of the past, at Cincinnati, May 19th, 1891, I am

Fraternally Yours,

FRANK McGRATH,

State President of F. A. and I. U. of Kansas.

McGrath Et Al.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Much has been said in regard to the Executive Board of the Alliance playing false in the McGrath investigation. I wish to give some additional history. All the evidence in regard to the Turner letter was in the possession of three Alliance men; they should have preferred charges against McGrath. That they did not is proof that they did not know enough to convict him, or else they failed in their duty.

McGrath asked for an investigation, and while this was going on, stories of a sensational character and damaging to McGrath began to circulate in Alliance circles here. I was told that a man who was unknown to me, knew some one else who said that McGrath did certain dishonorable things disloyal to the Alliance. I had confidence in the brother who told me, so I told the stenographer to "kill all the time" he could in transcribing the evidence. The stenographer did as I told him, and the committee was kept waiting. Finally the time could be extended no longer; the evidence was finished and given to the committee. They gave it to me, certifying to its correctness. I looked through it for the testimony confirming the stories that had been so freely whispered in the corridors and lobbies of the hotels. I did not find it. But immediately upon the publication of the decision a bitter attack was made upon the President, investigating committee and Executive Board. By whom was this attack made? By the parties who claimed that they could produce evidence and did not do so. The investigation was continued ten days, during which time but six witnesses were examined. I understood that the witnesses

necessary to prove the truthfulness of the stories circulated were in Topeka, but no evidence from said witnesses was presented to the board. In short, the Alliance men who had the evidence against McGrath in regard to the Turner letter did not prefer charges. The constitution provides a way, and it is contrary to the spirit of our order to convict a member without trial.

The parties who had the evidence to prove other things did not present it to the committee, when given ample opportunity to do so. Immediately upon the adjournment of that committee they attacked that body for not giving a verdict in accordance with charges which were never presented and upon testimony which was only whispered as hearsay upon the streets and in the hotel lobbies. It is said that a lady witness testified to certain things before the committee. The committee held its session in my office. I saw no lady witness brought here, neither did I find such testimony among that given me by the committee. Every opportunity was given for the presentation of that testimony. It was not introduced. The parties who possessed it and who could have presented it then, now complain because McGrath was not convicted, and charge the board with suppressing evidence. I positively deny having any evidence in my possession which I suppressed, or in any way altered or changed. I know of no witnesses having been presented to the investigating committee except S. W. Chase, Dr. McLallin, S. D. McGavran, H. Vincent, Frank McGrath, and myself. I did not see a lady witness nor hear her testimony.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. FRENCH.

Stafford County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Alliance of Stafford county is in good working order. We organized the thirty-first Alliance here last Saturday night, April 4. The total male membership is now near 1,000. I have visited several Unions lately, and find the attendance good, with deep interest manifested. Our next county meeting will be held at St. John, April 21, at which we expect some of the State Alliance officers to meet with us.

Several Unions have subscribed for the KANSAS FARMER here, for the use of their Lecturers, which shows how your paper is appreciated.

The people here are united in favor of sending delegates to the Cincinnati conference, May 19. Hurrah for the conference, a national third party, and a grand victory in 1892.

L. E. POTTER.

Fourth District Alliance.

The Fourth District Alliance met at Labor hall, Emporia, Kas., Tuesday, April 7, at 1 o'clock p. m., with representatives as follows: Chase county, W. G. McCandless, W. S. Romigh, A. H. Knox; Morris county, G. E. Dutcher, J. S. Douny, C. F. Phillips, A. E. Wharton; Shawnee county, A. C. Read, C. G. McConnel, J. O. Butler; Butler county, W. H. Biddle, C. F. Prinn; Osage county, R. J. Bassett, J. G. Melvern; Greenwood county, J. S. Boughton; Woodson county, W. D. Wingram, G. W. Reed and Fred Wilkinson; Lyon county, W. W. Paddock, J. V. Randolph, O. B. Wharton.

Business methods and plans for the good of the order were discussed and recommended to the subordinates for their consideration.

A series of questions on legislative and other lines were also endorsed and recommended to our order for further discussion.

A Committee on Communication and Correspondence was appointed as follows: O. B. Wharton, Emporia, G. E. Dutcher, Dunlap, A. C. Read, Watson. Any one having suggestions to offer or questions to ask, will please address either member of the committee and their communication will receive prompt attention.

A committee, consisting of W. S. Romigh, Cottonwood Falls, J. O. Butler, Topeka, and C. F. Yearout, Madison, was appointed to investigate our relation to the State Exchange.

The next meeting will convene at Emporia, Tuesday, July 7, at 1 o'clock p. m., and will continue in session two days.

Each county in the district is entitled to three representatives, and it is hoped there will be a full attendance at next meeting.

O. B. WHARTON, Secretary.

To Alliances.

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

Gossip About Stock.

W. S. Hanna reports sales of Poland-Chinas to be shipped this week as follows: L. H. Corn, on Judge Stephens' farm, Lawrence, Kas., Long Lady Corwin 15 and Hanna's Moorish Maid; Jacob Rufe, Mulvane, Kas., one sow and boar; K. H. Wright, Cedar Point, Kas., one boar; David Craig, Portland, Oregon, one boar.

Austin & Gray Bros., of Emporia, Kas., are very proud of their stallion, Gen. Blackford, by Gen. Wilkes, son of Geo. Wilkes, dam Molly Blackford by Mambrino Boy, sire of the dam of Axtell and Allerton, second dam by Kimbrough's Abdallah. This valuable horse is bound to make a name for himself, both in the stud and upon the turf.

The New Mexico Legislature has passed a law providing that all sheep pastured in that Territory shall be dipped between June and November, for the cure of scab, and all neglect in fulfilling this order is punishable by a heavy fine. Another punishable offense is keeping female cattle on the range without at least one half-breed bull to every twenty head of cows or heifers.

The very neat catalogue of the Stillwater Stock Farm of fashionable trotting stock, Omaha, Neb., is before us. The farm contains 340 acres, most of which is fine blue grass pasture, with plenty of shade and an abundance of good water. B. J. Kendall, proprietor, believes that the best is none too good, and is endeavoring to raise the very best animals possible.

V. B. Howey, breeder of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine, called at our office last week and reported his stock in fine condition. He has males of either breed ready for service. Sows in farrow for sale, including a few "gilts." His sales have been quite good during the last few months, and he has culled his herd until he has nothing but "plums" left.

Thousands of cattle are being unloaded south of Arkansas City in the Cherokee Strip and driven over into the Osage reservation. A rigid inspection is made at the line, and all Texas cattle are refused admittance. An attempt was made to ship the cattle around by Elgin, Kas., directly into the reservation, but State authorities would not allow the stock to be brought over the line into Kansas.

J. Cunningham & Co., of Bunker Hill, Ind., breeders and shippers of Poland-China hogs, Plymouth Rock chickens and White Holland turkeys, write us that their stock, especially the poultry, is in fine shape, and their egg trade is good. Eggs are hatching well, and they are getting from ten to twelve chicks out of thirteen eggs. They guarantee a fair hatch wherever they ship. Send to them for their poultry circular.

Prominently among the trotting horse institutions of Kansas is the Grant Stock Farm, Oswego, owned by Mr. J. M. Grant, who has just returned from an extended trip through the State of Illinois, where, among others, he purchased Raven Sprague and Inez G., both by Round's Sprague. Raven Sprague has a record of 2:27 1/4, and has made a very enviable reputation as a race horse. He also purchased the yearling filly Jessie Wilkes by Ellslerle Wilkes, dam by Cuyler 100, sire of Beatrice, dam of Patron, 2:14 1/4.

The Executive committee of the Kansas Trotting Horse Breeder's Association met at Topeka, Thursday, April 9, and elected delegates to the National Trotting Horse Breeder's Association, to be held at Chicago on the 22d inst., as follows: R. L. Lee, of Topeka, and E. A. Smith, of Lawrence, Kas. Alternates, J. Q. A. Sheldon, of Manhattan, and J. R. Young, of Junction City. A fresh stake was opened by the committee for three-minute trotters to trot at the Wyandotte Fair Association meeting to be held at Kansas City, September 12, 1891.

The friendly relations existing between the Short-horn breeders of Missouri and Kansas will be fully exemplified May 13th at the Inter-State Show and Sale to be held at Riverview Park, Kansas City. While the Sunflower State will not contribute as many cattle to the show as Missouri will, it is gratifying to know that the harmony is complete. Two of our breeders will exhibit. The sympathies of the leading Short-horn breeders of Kansas are entirely with the object in view. This Inter-State Show and Sale is an institu-

tion that should appeal to the enterprising intelligence of all progressive breeders. In furthering the onward march of a noble breed of cattle the KANSAS FARMER will do its part.

Reports received from the Southern Ute agency are to the effect that the Indians have lost nearly all their stock by the recent heavy snow storms. The snow covered the ground at a depth of four feet, and horses and cattle by the thousands starved to death. The Mowaches and Capotes had 17,000 horses, and equally as many cattle, of which they lost all but 15 per cent. The Apaches, in New Mexico, who own the largest herds of sheep and horses of any people in America, lost entire herds by the storm, and their loss is incalculable.

Vivion & Alexander, of Fulton, Mo., have had an unusually fine trade in Poland-Chinas during the past year, having sent their stock to all points. Some of their recent sales are as follows: Seven head to H. M. Kirkpatrick & Son, Hoge, Kansas; pair to Marysville, Mo.; a pair to Sacred Heart Mission, Oklahoma Ter.; pair to Lawrence, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; a gift to Lewis Station, Mo.; a trio to W. J. Miller & Sons, Windsor, Mo. A few litters of young pigs are at hand, and Messrs. V. & A. expect to round up the spring with about 250 pigs.

Feeling the necessity of improving their stock of horses, the members of the F. M. B. A. in the vicinity of Erie, Neosho county, Kas., have formed a company and purchased a fine Clydesdale stallion, which is claimed by those who have seen him to be the best horse ever taken into that county. He is coming three years old, weighs 1,635 pounds, and has as fine style and action as a standard bred; has taken first premium in his class for three years in succession at Topeka State Fair. The farmers have, by thus combining, been enabled to purchase and obtain the service of this magnificent horse at a merely nominal price to themselves, and will probably add thousands of dollars in value to the future horses of that county. This horse was purchased of Leonard Hiesel, of Carbondale. Members of the company join in recommending Mr. Hiesel to parties who contemplate purchasing horses, as his terms are liberal, and he is a good, square man to deal with. He has also sold three other horses in that county this spring.

Geo. W. Berry, breeder and shipper of Berkshire hogs, Berryton, Kas., writes us that he is better prepared than ever to furnish something very choice. He has twenty-five litters of the best pigs for the trade that he has ever had. They are the best individuals, and very choicely bred, and of the compact, low down, easy keeping sort, having good bone, good backs and hams, extra short, well dishd faces and well marked. They are in thrifty condition and perfect health. He can furnish animals of any age, from young litters of 1891 up, and will book your orders and ship at any time to suit customers, at the following very low prices for the choice pigs: Young pigs of either sex, three months of age, \$15; five to six months of age, \$20; eight to ten months of age, \$25. His boars in service are Onward 25383, weight at sixteen months, 600 pounds, prize-winner in Illinois, and Royal Champion 23654, first prize in class, and head of first-prize herd (boar and four sows bred by himself) over Kansas herds in 1890, and one of the most highly bred boars in America. Pedigree and certificate of transfer of ownership furnished purchasers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can also furnish show animals that will be prize-winners. Inspection of herd is invited.

O. P. Updegraff, proprietor of Riverside Stock Farm, Topeka, Kas., guarantees \$1,000 (no more) for a "Breeder's futurity stake" for foals of 1891, to be trotted at the Kansas State Fair meeting at Topeka, September, 1892. Entrance—\$50, payable \$5 with each nomination on May 1st, when nominations close; \$5 September 1st, when foals must be named and described; \$10 January 1st, 1892; \$10 May 1st, and \$20 August 1st, 1892, for starters only. Money divided 60, 25, 10 and 5 per cent. Races to be trotted under American Association rules, half mile heats, two in three. Distance, 100 yards, with 40 minutes between heats. Foals eligible to this stake must have been bred and foaled in Kansas or adjoining States. Should stake not fill satisfactorily, the right is reserved to refund the amount of the first payment. Failure to make payments when due forfeits those already made. If a mare proves barren or slips, or has a dead foal or twins, or if either the foal or mare dies before September 1st, 1891, her nominator may substitute another foal, bred in either of the above States. In entries, name and pedigree of mare must be given, also name of horse to which she was bred in 1890. If this stake is won by the get of any of Mr. Updegraff's sires, he will pay the winner \$100 in addition to his share of the guaranteed purse, and any owner of a horse, standing for public service, has his consent to make the same proposition if the stake is won by the get of his sires, and so advertise it.

There is danger in impure blood. There is safety in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 30 cents, U. S. Stamos, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes ONE GALLON BEST TONIC KNOWN. Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Topeka Weather Report. For week ending Saturday, April 11, 1891. Furnished by the United States Signal Service. T. B. Jennings, Observer. Table with columns: Date, Max. Min., Rainfall.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

To Frightened Mothers.

LUDINGTON, MICH. MR. STEKETEE—Dear Sir: I have thoroughly tried your "Worm Destroyer" and think it the best remedy for worms known. I have tried numberless other remedies for our three-year-old daughter with no benefit. She was falling so fast her condition became alarming. Having noticed your advertisement I immediately purchased a bottle of your "Worm Destroyer." A few doses improved her health, and a few more have restored her to her natural healthy condition. All symptoms of spasms have completely disappeared. I should feel unsafe without the medicine in the house. I have no objections to you using my name for reference, as I am glad to inform frightened mothers of so good a remedy. Yours respectfully, MRS. C. P. LUDWIG.

Ask for Steketee's Worm Destroyer for Human. Price 25 cents at your drug store, or by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Address G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

GOOD BUTTER WANTED.

Some time since we had an advertisement in this paper. A good many people answered it, and they continue to deal with us; and we think there are many more who would if they were acquainted. Send us your name and address if you make butter, and we will tell you how to send, prices, etc.

GILT EDGE BUTTER CO., Pueblo, Colo.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Social Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. R. Crouch, 222 Grand St., N. York

Come to Virginia BUY A HOME Of State Authorities.

Mild climate and comfortable surroundings. WRITE TO THE Commissioner of Agriculture & Immigration, RICHMOND, VA.

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Manufactured by the Fremont Hemp & Twine Co., at Fremont, Neb., out of hemp grown on the farms of Nebraska. Every Western farmer should use this twine. It is as strong and will work as well as the best made anywhere, out of any kind of fiber. We guarantee it to work well on all makes of binders, and to be cricket-proof. Try our twine and be convinced. There is no longer any necessity for Western farmers to be dependent upon foreign-grown fibers for binding their grain. We will be pleased to furnish samples and prices on application.

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A Graveyard for

a Lawn is not desirable, but how can you prevent dogs burying bones in your yard unless you use a "HARTMAN" STEEL PICKET FENCE which BEAUTIFIES WITHOUT CONCEALING.



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

Hammock Reclining and Folding Chair.

Sample chair delivered at any railroad station in the United States for \$6. Send for circular, price list, etc. Agents wanted everywhere. Manufactured by PLUMMER CHAIR CO., P. O. Box 32, Arkansas City, Kas.

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On the River Teche, in Southwest Louisiana. The garden spot and paradise of America. Health and climate unexcelled. No Catarrh nor Rheumatism, this climate is a sure cure for above diseases. The richest and most productive land in the United States, producing Sugar, Rice and Cotton. The largest money crops in the world. Sugar cane sold by ton gives clear profit of \$60 to \$100 per acre; rice, \$80 to \$90; oats, corn and hay do well. Fruits and berries grow to perfection. Vegetables grow in abundance the year round. Oysters, crabs, salt and fresh water fish plentiful. NEW IBERIA, the metropolis of Southwest Louisiana, ten miles from Gulf of Mexico, 125 miles west of New Orleans, on Southern Pacific and River Teche. Big inducements to capitalists and men of moderate means with energy. One thousand Northern families have settled in Southwest Louisiana the past four years. For full information address F. M. WELCH, Real Estate and Immigration Agent, Alexandria, La. Mention this paper.

PLAYS Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Chicago, Ill.

Free Homes for Old Soldiers!

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

Congress has ratified the treaties for the purchase of the within mentioned Indiana, for their beautiful Lands, which the President will soon throw open to settlement for the home-seeker—the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie and the Iowa and Kickapoo Reservations. These Reservations constitute the best portion of this immense Territory. Under the laws of the Interior Department a Soldier of the late war has the right to make a filing (Declaratory) on 160 acres of Government Land by his attorney in fact, appointed to do so for him. The Soldier and applicant for the land does not have to be present, but may be any place in the United States, and has SIX MONTHS to move on the land after the filing has been made by his attorney. To all OLD SOLDIERS who wish to get a GOOD HOME in this fair land, and to those who would like a truthful statement and description of this GRAND TERRITORY, in every particular, send NOW for Colored Map and full information how to obtain these lands as Old Soldiers. Maps and all about the best localities, etc., etc., mailed upon receipt of 50 cents, to any address.

Address B. V. CUMMINS, Kingfisher, Oklahoma Ter. References:—Government Land Office officials, Kingfisher, Oklahoma Ter.

AGENTS WANTED both sexes. \$25 to \$50 per week EASILY MADE. SAMPLES FREE. Send for terms, W. C. Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.

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Big Money in Exclusive Territory. Our new patent Safes, sell at sight in city or country. New Agents first in field actually getting rich. One Agent in one day cleared \$100. So can you. Catalogue free. ALPINE SAFE CO., No. 363-371, CLARK ST., CINCINNATI, O.

TAKE AN AGENCY for DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN. Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting and Bakes the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms. W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vernal, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Salt Lake City, Utah. East Portland, Oreg. Oakland, Cal.

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50,000,000 trees for spring trade. No agents employed. All trees sold direct from the Nurseries. Send for our catalogue, mention this paper, and you will receive by return mail a valuable work, (How to Grow Evergreens), and a coupon good for 50 cents worth of trees FREE. Our Evergreen and Forest Trees are all grown from seed on our own grounds. Prices lower than the lowest. We send them by Mail and Express, prepaid. Address THE E. H. RICKER CO., Elgin, Nurseries, Elgin, Ill.

INFORMATION I WANTED

the address of persons suffering with RHEUMATISM in any form, Neuralgia or Lumbago. I will, without charge, direct those afflicted to a sure and permanent cure. I have nothing to sell but give information what to use that cured myself and friends after all other means had failed. Address, F. W. Parkhurst, Fraternity & Fine Art Publisher, Lock Box 1501, Boston, Mass.

Send 20c. for Electric Insole (state size—men's or women's). Cure Rheumatism at a time. keep feet warm. Worth \$100. Warranted. Made from Pine Needle Wool. Try our Electric Jar—Price 25c. Cures headache in one minute. Agents wanted. E. Wingren & Co., Burlington, Kas.

## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### The Bravest of Battles.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,  
Shall I tell you where and when?  
On the maps of the world you'll find it not;  
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,  
With sword or nobler pen;  
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought  
From mouth of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—  
Of woman that would not yield,  
But bravely, silently bore her part—  
Lo! there is the battle-field.

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song,  
No banner to gleam and wave!  
But oh, these battles, they last so long—  
From babyhood to the grave.

—Joaquin Miller.

### Never Despair.

Keep a brave heart and never despair  
Is an excellent maxim, whoever first said it;  
'Tis easy to laugh when the weather is fair,  
With storm in the air to be gay is a credit.  
Don't call upon trouble, it comes soon enough;  
When it arrives try to make but a jest of it;  
The path of true lovers is sure to be rough,  
So all the more reason for making the best  
of it.

Things at their worst are certain to mend,  
The longest of lanes must at last have a turn-  
ing;  
Keep steadily on and you'll find at the end  
The goal is before you for which you are  
yearning.  
There's a silvery lining to every cloud;  
When night's at its deepest 'tis nearing the  
morning;  
Though darkness may seem the whole sky to  
enshroud,  
The sun will break forth, the glad heavens  
adorning.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### Tinklings.

This morning, while studying phrenology, I seriously contemplated the different temperaments. Many bright people think that the nervous temperament "goes to the wall" soonest. Some think it is no use to try to do so much good when some one is at work all the time trying to tear down what you've built up. In many cases these people, unconsciously, are doing this tearing down. If they knew where they were drifting they would not do it; if they knew they would cause misery they would not do it, and if they'd only known how deep the water was they'd have stayed nearer the bank. I think very selfish people have many little troubles; yet those who know them, know they do not suffer like one who is greatly interested in the whole people.

I once attended school where C attended, and C was always contrary. If it was a bright, sunny morning, C thought we needed rain, and if it was raining, C thought it was the meanest weather. Some people have sluggish livers, and feel like it must be known. Such people are to be pitied, as they don't know themselves well enough and they are not wholly responsible for their doings.

"We are all largely dependent upon one another for much of our happiness. In every relation of life, from that of the passing acquaintance to the nearest and dearest tie of love or friendship, there exists a corresponding power of entering into the life, to enhance or diminish its joy. The parent can cloud the sunshine of the child's young life by austerity and gloom; the school boy's buoyant heart can be embittered by the scorn or neglect or ridicule of his comrades; the ardor of the youth beginning a career can be dampened by coldness and discouragement; the frown of the public can curdle the joy of the hopeful artist; the thoughtless gossip of idle tongues can destroy the good name and the peace of mind of the innocent. Our relations to our fellow-man demand for their beneficence the power we all exert over one another's happiness. It is a power which appeals to every noble sentiment in man for the use he makes of it." We should try to make more happiness. It is the roses and smiles that lighten our burdens, not the thorns and frowns. Whenever children have done good work, tell them so; they have their trials as well as we, and need more encouragement. How nice it is to see children learning, step by step, and to watch their minds as they grow and climb up the stony stairs of learning. Tell the children they must know patience before they can accomplish much. Parents do a very unwise thing when they cram their children with book learning. Some children are like some

lively horses, they should not be pushed forward at a lively rate. They'll learn too fast for their own and other's good. The brighter the child, the more caution is needed. Not long since a friend was discussing this school subject, and spoke of a little boy who was getting so nervous that he'd wake up at 3 o'clock in the morning reciting his lesson the same as if he was in the school-room. BELLE L. SPROUL.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### Astronomy.

T. F. Sproul has certainly touched the keynote to the divine harmony that must ever vibrate between the Creator of the universe and those who love to contemplate his works. Knowledge, in all ages, has been regarded by the wise and good as a direct and heaven-ordained medium through which we are to seek and sustain a relationship with God. From the days of Adam, down through the long ages to Christ, and from thence to the present, there has never ceased to run two distinct currents of religious thought and intent—the one true and divinely instituted, the other false and of human origin; the one defining a knowledge of the true worship of the one true God and Creator of the universe, the other a man-made system of idolatry, promulgating superstition and errors, sensualizing and degrading the human nature. The one a true system or knowledge of the universal laws, or astronomy; the other false, deifying and worshipping the heavenly planets, and attributing to them not only human attributes but the most sensual and devilish of which degraded humanity has ever been found capable; finally the stars became to them deified human beings, whom they worshiped in accordance with the good or evil attribute. This was mythology. Then gods of wood and stone, trees, anything their perverted natures chose to worship; this was paganism, fetishism; the first a true alchemy, teaching the nature and analysis of minerals and vegetables, its opposite a magic art, full of deception, ignorance, superstition and sin—the deadly and well-nigh fatal fall of true science, philosophy and religion. These elements of evil have never ceased to roll as a dark, deep flood of sin, and pain and despair, where nations have rose but to sink in its dark depths. Thank God for the true science, the true religion, and the Rock of Ages. M. J. HUNTER.

### Keeping House in India.

The ordinary Anglo-Indian housekeeper knows nothing of the difficulties which beset her American sister. Her path, compared to that of the latter, and, notwithstanding the difficulties of climate which surround her, is an easy one. In fact, few women who have spent much of their lives in India, know anything about housekeeping as Americans understand it. There, at least, is no lack of help; native servants swarm all over the country, and as each branch of work necessitates a special one, every household has a large staff of its own. As a rule the natives have a lofty disregard of truth, and sometimes find it difficult to distinguish between mine and thine, but in other respects they make capable and obliging servants; and the butler or head servant being responsible for all those under him, the mistress has comparatively little to do with them. None of them receive large wages, a mere pittance, according to our ideas; and as they would lose caste were they to eat of food prepared for white people, they always board themselves in their own quarters, which are at a respectful distance from their master's, and altogether distinct.

The cook in an Anglo-Indian establishment is a person of considerable importance, though he receives but a few rupees a month for his services, and can be trusted to send up a well-cooked and appetizing meal, without any interference whatever on the part of his mistress. He is not only well up in culinary lore himself, but he can follow out, often with certain improvements of his own, any recipe given him, no matter how complicated; indeed, he is very proud to learn an entirely new one, and once learned will guard it as his own, jealously, being most unwilling to impart his knowledge to others. He is slow, however, to adopt new-fashioned cooking utensils. If the mistress presents him with anything in that line, he will accept it with apparent gratification, but will put it quietly aside and make no further use of it, and when remonstrated

with on the subject will say, "It was not the custom of my father." For the sake of her appetite, however, the mistress is seldom desirous of getting near the kitchen, and certainly where it is concerned, the less she knows of what goes on there the better.—*Good Housekeeping.*

### Spinning as a Fine Art.

A traveler gives an interesting account, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, of German schools for spinning for little maids of six and over, where they were taught to make a fine thread that they could never make if the learning were delayed, the teacher sitting in the center of the room, a long white wand in hand, with which she tapped the idlers, and as each child could spin a fine and finer thread she was raised to a higher form, spinning being the education, and all the promotions and chastisements of schools in general being observed. It was at about the same date that the laird's daughter of Barganah—Christian Shaw—herself commenced the spinning of fine linen thread in Dundee, selling it to the lace-makers, and so brought about what with subsequent improvements proved to be a great industry, for which good work we may forgive her for having been the cause of the burning of five witches. It was not long afterward that the wife of Fletcher of Saltoun took a journey overseas with two experts disguised as servants, and brought back to her parish the secrets connected with the weaving of hollands, "to the great enrichment of the inhabitants." It was a woman, too, who in 1725 brought into Scotland from Holland, where almost all such ideas seem to have been in a very forward state, the art of spinning white sewing thread, and we can picture to ourselves the need she had of it before she went a fearsome journey, and watched and waited, like a spy, among foreign people, in order to bring it into use—a great business now, giving support to thousands, giving comfort to millions.—*Harper's Bazar.*

### Woman's Work in Juvenile Granges.

"Train up a child in the way which he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it."

During the past month we have considered the importance of "Woman in Agriculture," we now invite your attention as being in the same line of thought to the subject of Juvenile Granges or the children in agriculture. This subject has been agitated in the National Grange and in many of the States and we know every parent is interested in it. And we see by the proceedings of the last National Grange that a manual for Juvenile Granges has been prepared. All true Patrons are anxious that their children should be instructed in the principles of the order and educated to take their places intelligently. No one will deny that this is a subject of great importance. The Grange has accomplished great good for the present generation, and as each generation is benefited by the one preceding it, so it should behoove us to improve every opportunity to make our order an institution that meets the wants of the whole family. The Sunday school is said to be the nursery of the church, so may not the "Juvenile Grange" be the "nursery" of the order. Here can be instilled into the mind of the child, the truth of the assertion that the "Farmer is the chief of the nation" and that agriculture is indeed a God-given occupation.

This subject can certainly be considered a part of the work of this committee. Let us go fearlessly forward in the discharge of all our duties in this educational work, trusting our efforts will be crowned with success, and that we may guide aright those who will come after us.

We would recommend to all Granges building new halls to arrange for a room for the Juvenile Grange, and that one day each quarter be set apart for children's day, and that a committee be appointed each year on "Entertainment of the children." COM. ON WOMAN'S WORK.

### In the Season of Eggs.

*Meringue for Puddings*—Pies and various kinds of fancy desserts are made of the whites of eggs beaten very stiff, with one tablespoonful of powdered sugar for each egg added after they are light.

*Creamed Eggs*—Heat one teacupful of sweet cream, boiling hot, in a shallow earthen or agate dish, season it with salt and break in it six eggs; do not stir it, but

## Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

N. B. Be sure to get only

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

### 100 Doses One Dollar

cover closely and bake eight or ten minutes in a moderately hot oven.

*Deviled Eggs*—Boil the eggs hard; carefully remove the shell, and cut them open in the center crosswise. Remove the yolks, and for each six take one heaping teaspoonful of butter, a saltspoonful of salt, a little Cayenne pepper, and two teaspoonfuls of French mustard, wet with a few drops of vinegar. Rub this mixture together very smoothly, and put it carefully into the cavities of the whites. They are delicious.

*Hot Egg Salad*—Heat in a spider one tablespoonful of salad oil, or of butter; add three eggs and stir two or three times till lightly mixed; cook about three minutes, remove to a warm salad dish and pour over a dressing which has been previously made, as follows: To the grated rind and juice of half a lemon add a little Cayenne pepper and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of salad oil; serve immediately.

*Egg Sandwiches*—Are nice for lunch, and are made by chopping fine the whites of hard-boiled eggs; with this mix the mashed yolks and season with butter, pepper, salt, mustard and vinegar, as for deviled eggs. Some cooks prefer to use salad dressing in preference to the mustard and vinegar. In making sandwiches of any kind, care should be taken to cut the bread in thin slices, and to remove the crust. These are nice made of graham or entire wheat bread.

"After a varied experience with many so-called cathartic remedies, I am convinced that Ayer's Pills give the most satisfactory results. I rely exclusively on these Pills for the cure of liver and stomach complaints."—John B. Bell, Sr., Abilene, Texas.

## THE POINT.

"A 1" From a Catholic Archbishop down to the Poorest of the Poor all testify, not only to the virtues of  
**ST. JACOBS OIL,**  
*The Great Remedy For Pain,*  
but to its superiority over all other remedies, expressed thus:

**It Cures Promptly, Permanently;**  
which means strictly, that the pain-stricken seek a prompt relief with no return of the pain, and this, they say, St. Jacobs Oil will give. This is its excellence.

**Advice to the Aged.**  
Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and torpid liver.

## Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural discharges without straining or griping, and

**IMPARTING VIGOR**  
to the kidneys, bladder and liver. They are adapted to old or young.  
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on the strength, married free to married men, signed by J. A. Crook, 22 Grand St., New York

# The Young Folks.

## The Farmer's Lot.

The farmer is a happy man,  
His life is free from care,  
With naught to make his spirit sad  
Or make him want to swear:  
All day among the cockle-burrs  
He gayly grubs and hoes,  
And money never troubles him,  
Unless 'tis what he owes.

How sweet at early dawn of day  
To rise before the sun,  
And hustle briskly round the barn  
Till all the chores are done;  
To feed the cows, and milk them, too,  
In brightly shining pails,  
The while they tread upon your corns  
And thump you with their tails.

How sweet to hie into the fields,  
From the breakfast smoking hot,  
And chase a plow all day, around  
A forty-acre lot,  
And when it strikes against a stone,  
Drawn by the horses stout,  
To have the handles prance around  
And punch your daylight out.

How sweet at noon to lie at ease  
Beneath some spreading tree,  
And hold a secret session  
With an ardent bumble-bee,  
And when your rheumatism makes  
Your legs refuse to go,  
How sweet to lie upon your back  
And watch your mortgage grow.

And when the busy cares of day  
Have faded with the light,  
How sweet to lie in peaceful sleep  
Throughout the dewy night,  
And to hear the partner of your joys,  
At the first faint tinge of dawn,  
Shout, "Come, old granger, hump yourself,  
The cows are in the corn."  
—Yankee Blade.

## AN AMERICAN MERCHANT PRINCE.

How Marshall Field, of Chicago, Won His Way to Fortune.

Marshall Field now ranks high among the heroes of commercial enterprise—truly a merchant prince. His history is but a personal illustration of the growth of Chicago and the northwest, and that is perhaps the most marvelous thing in the history of development. The intellect that can hold in intelligent control a business amounting to \$35,000,000 a year, extending over one continent and into another, is quite equal in its way to that which successfully commands the largest army.

In the case of Marshall Field the growth has been perfectly regular and healthful, from under clerk to merchant prince. He was born in 1835, in Conway, Mass., the son of a rugged Yankee farmer and scion of a family which has been in New England since 1650. He obtained a common school education, and at the age of 17 became a dry goods clerk in Pittsfield. In 1856, at the age of 21, he chose Chicago for the field of his life's work, and entering the service of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. he advanced so rapidly that in 1860 he was made a partner.

A little later the firm became Farwell, Field & Co. In 1865 this firm dissolved, and Mr. Field united with L. Z. Leiter and the famous Potter Palmer in the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter. Mr. Palmer went out in 1867, and the firm was Field, Leiter & Co. till 1881. Just before the great fire of 1871 the sales of this firm reached \$8,000,000 per year. Three and a half millions of its property was destroyed, but, unlike most of the losers, this firm succeeded in recovering \$2,500,000 in insurance. Soon after the firm became Marshall Field & Co.

There is no magical secret in the methods which have led to this success; they are simply strict honesty, small profits, short credits, selection of willing and ambitious employes and promptness in seizing upon the best new methods of extending trade. Mr. Field is a fine looking, rather spare man, slightly above the medium height, with white hair and a refined and pleasing countenance. In 1863 he married Miss Nannie Scott, daughter of Robert Scott, of Ironton, O., and they have one son and one daughter, both married. In politics Mr. Field is an independent, and does not object to being called a mugwump.

### Trick Dogs.

Taking everything together, I think the poodle is the best adapted for tricks of any breed of dogs. Still I have seen mongrels that could perform marvellous feats with grace and ease. For summersaults the compactly built terrier is probably the best breed of dogs. I once knew an artist who had a French poodle of wonderful sagacity. It lived with him in his studio, and was taught to go to the door when the postman came, and take the letters from his hand and deliver them to its

master. One day the door-bell rang, and when it was opened, a messenger boy came in instead of the expected letter-carrier. Without showing the least temper, the poodle sprang against the swinging door, and by its weight slammed it in the face of the astonished boy. It appears that once a messenger boy offended the poodle, and he took this method of ridding the studio of his presence.

Some dogs have a wonderful bump of locality. This is more developed in some dogs than in others, and those that possess it to a marked degree can easily be taught tricks in fetching and carrying that would almost seem miraculous. I have known of a dog going out hunting with his master. They went a distance of more than one hundred miles from home. While they were there the master lost his dog, and went home without him. A day later the truant made his appearance. He had boarded a train and ridden home. I myself have lost my dog in Jersey City, and he has got on a ferry-boat by himself, and come home without losing his way or being helped.

A word or two of good advice to conclude. Do not begin training your dog to do tricks until he is ten months or a year old. After you have taught him one trick, go on to another, but not before he has mastered it thoroughly. In rehearsing him in his tricks, always observe the same order. Do not begin with jumping to-day, and with standing up and walking to-morrow. Be orderly and precise, and so also will your dog be.—H. Clay Glover, in Harper's Young People.

### Want a Buggy?

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become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

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They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Avoid substitutions offered.

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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders.  
**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

Farmers will experience very little difficulty in getting a good stand of alfalfa this season, and it should be sown early. There is no more valuable hay and forage crop, although the first year is the critical one. Seed down a few acres of alfalfa this season.

The ground is well saturated with moisture throughout the State—much more so than usual for years, which should remind our readers that it is an unusually favorable season for tree planting. If you have no orchard or vineyard, start one this spring without fail. Also plant a few shade trees.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has resigned his position in the United States Senate. Twenty-four years service demonstrated his ability as a great constitutional lawyer and a useful statesman, whose character was above reproach. His retirement will weaken the councils of the Republican party in the Senate.

The resignation of U. S. Treasurer J. N. Huston has been accepted by the President, and it is thought that E. H. Nebecker, of Indiana, will succeed him. On the 10th inst. the President appointed Lorenzo Croung, of Nebraska, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed General Batcheller, of New York, resigned.

The latest venture in agricultural journalism is the *Fancier and Farm Herald*, a highly creditable monthly magazine, published by Jackson & Working, of Denver. The first number is well filled with interesting and valuable articles, and if the present standard is maintained it will soon have an extensive circulation strictly on its merits.

Pursuant to request from southwestern Kansas, the next issue of this paper will contain an article on grape culture by Rev. Valentine Somerelsen, of Hays City, who has had an extensive experience for years in western Kansas, besides his early life among the vineyards of France, which qualifies him to speak authoritatively on grape culture. Father Somerelsen has our thanks for his timely article.

A reader at Halstead, Kansas, desires to know the difference between the various polled breeds of cattle, and which are considered the most profitable. The Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus and the Red Polled are the improved breeds referred to, and each have their special merits. There is very little difference between the first two mentioned—both are black and hornless, and strictly beef breeds. The Galloways are rather coarser, and are generally harder. The Red Polled breeders claim that their breed combines both beef and dairy qualities. The choice of these breeds depends upon the fancy of the stock raiser, and the profitableness of either upon the skillful management of the owner.

## SENATOR PEPPER AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The following letter explains itself:  
Some matters of considerable interest to the people of Kansas, and apparently of a great deal of interest to the people on the outside of the State, need attention in the *KANSAS FARMER*, and that attention can be given better in a personal communication than in an editorial article.

I had supposed that my conduct during the last campaign, my speeches from the public platform and my editorial articles in this paper, together with the speech I had the honor to deliver before the Legislature upon the announcement of my election to the Senate, would have been quite sufficient to satisfy the people of our own State and those of all other States, concerning my position with reference to political questions and political parties. It seems, however, that that is not the case. Even among men with whom I have lived twenty-one years, and who unanimously unite in according me honesty of purpose, some of them still insist that my intention was in the beginning, and now is, to betray the men and the women to whom I am indebted for my present exalted and responsible position. I have received a large number of letters recently, some of them inclosing one particular newspaper clipping, others another, no two of them precisely alike, yet all of them referring to the same matter. The point will be seen in the following extract, sent by a friend from Maryland:

Senator Pepper lets it be distinctly understood that he is not to be counted in the Democratic party. He was recently invited to join with the Democrats in ratifying the election of Gen. Palmer to the Senate, but refused, saying that he did not know of anything he had done which would warrant the Democrats in thinking that he had joined them. In all Alliance matters he proposes to vote for that party, and in other things to act with the Republicans.—*National Tribune*.

I have not at any time said for myself, nor have I authorized any other person to say for me, that I would act with the Republican party or with any other party in any case, or in any number of cases. The substance of the foregoing extract, as will be seen, comes from an invitation extended by a friend in Illinois, tendering me what he said was an invitation from the "Democracy of Illinois" to attend a meeting at Springfield in that State to ratify the election of Gen. Palmer, a conspicuous Democrat, to the Senate of the United States. The letter was not received until the very day of the meeting, and hence was not answered at all. Still, there was something so amusing about it that in referring to the matter in presence of a few friends I made a remark something like this: that I did not understand why I should be expected to take any interest in the "Democracy of Illinois," since I had always been a Republican, and it was inexplicable that the aforesaid "Democracy" should assume anything of the kind. It would have been very much out of place in me to unite with the "Democracy of Illinois," or with any other Democracy, in a ratification meeting over the election of a strictly party man. I have abandoned parties, and not having been at any time a member of the Democratic party since the days of John C. Fremont, there is something exceedingly ludicrous in an invitation to such a man to participate in such a meeting.

The truth is, that while as to all of the principles involved in the early history of the Republican policy I am as much a Republican as I ever was, and while if those old issues were before us again I should vote just as I voted then, they have been disposed of long, long ago. The great war was fought to a finish. That having been done, we are now brought face to face with new issues, and it grieves me to say that that grand old party whose history is glorious, whose record has no parallel in the history of human politics, the most magnificent organization of men ever marshalled, has gradually drifted under the control of a leadership that is practically owned by a power which is crushing the people and absorbing their substance; a power which to-day has control of the entire machinery of our government; a power which has its remorseless hand upon the property, the homes, and indeed the lives of a great many of our citizens. Our party has gradually been taken possession of by usurpers, and those usurpers are under the influence of this great power—the money power. Many of us asked time and again that our leaders would listen. We gave them warning time without number that the people, the toilers,

the working millions were rapidly being despoiled and that sooner or later, unless our party took hold of our grievances and gave to us what we are entitled to, there would be a rebellion among the masses which would sweep the party from existence. The readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* remember very well that about a year ago, in an editorial in these columns, after having counseled the parties to listen and help us, to simply give the people their ear, and take care of their common interests, the writer said "we must either convert the parties, or we will have to destroy them." The time came when it was evident to all men that our leaders would not listen to us. We had asked for a reduction of tariff duties, and the McKinley bill was given to us; we asked for free coinage of silver, and a bastard was thrust upon us; we asked for an increase of our money circulation, and they proposed to give us a 2 per cent. fifty-year bond and continue the national banking system. When our calamity came they laughed at us. They called us cranks and demagogues and wild-eyed calamity shriekers; every vile epithet that could be heaped upon us was used, so that it was absolutely certain we could not expect any relief from the Republican party. In my own case, having never been a member of the Democratic party, I paid no attention to that party. I was anxious to save my own party, but failed. They would not let me do it. I chose to follow the lead of duty. Uniting with other men in Kansas, we gave to our old party a lesson which has been very serviceable to it; and now we find that the machinery of the party in Kansas is still moved by the power which is located in New York city.

Only this morning it is announced that the Boston banks do not intend to receive silver certificates which have been forwarded to the State of Massachusetts in payment of the direct tax which was refunded to that State.

In consideration of all these things, matters which were referred to a thousand times during the memorable year 1890 by the man who writes these words,—notwithstanding all these things, it seems necessary to again repeat, solemnly and plainly, language used in public immediately after my election to the Senate, that "when I left the Republican party I left it for all time." None of the old issues upon which the party was born are now before us; they have all been disposed of; and upon the new issues the party, as a party, seems to be wholly powerless to help the people. The minds of the leaders are poisoned with doctrines taught by men who have controlled the legislative machinery of the world ever since money was invented.

Now it has come to this, in my opinion: The Republican party must either take hold of what the people want done, or the Republican party must be destroyed utterly. When the people move they are irresistible, and this great uprising is one of terrible earnestness. The people are growing desperate; they must have relief, and they will listen to no man or party that is not leaning that way. Our course is away from the party and not toward it.

In saying this, however, do not understand that I expect to make a little party of my own, or that I expect to unite with any half dozen men and that together we shall form a little party, unwilling to act with any person who does not go as far as we do, or does not believe just as we do; nothing of the kind. I expect to so behave as to win and to hold the respect of my fellow Senators. I expect to be practical in all things. Our people expect of me a strong, persistent, courageous movement in the direction of more money and a reduction of interest rates. They expect of me to urge a reduction of many of the tariff duties. They expect me to insist upon an act providing for the free coinage of silver. They expect me to guard the rights of the old soldiers. They expect me to favor the abolition of the national banking system. They expect me to favor measures which will divorce the government from all banks of issue, and to restore to government the power which justly and constitutionally belongs to it of making money for the people. They expect me to favor measures which will get that money to the people directly without the intervention of any interest-charging agencies. They expect me, in short, to assist in every honorable way to relieve the people of their burdens. They shall not be disappointed. It must be understood, however, that in the Senate there are eighty-six

members, and a majority of the members must be obtained before the passage of any measure can be effected. Now, I expect to pursue a manly course, and to assist all of my fellow Senators in the passage of any and every measure which looks toward the promotion of the general welfare, no matter whether it be above or below the standard we in Kansas advocate. And in return, I expect to ask them, every one of them, without any regard whatever to their party politics, to assist me in the passage of the same class of measures. In other words, while I am radical and expect to be radical in aim, yet I do not expect or intend to refuse any assistance which will give me even a part, be it ever so small, of what we want. When a fireman undertakes to ascend from the street to the top of a lofty building he does not wildly and rashly undertake to leap from the sidewalk to the cornice, but he sets up a ladder and he goes one round at a time, until the height is attained. So in this matter. We are aiming at thorough and complete reform. We will get just as much of it as our fellow members can be induced to give us. I expect to treat Senators as statesmen, not as party politicians. I do not expect to ask any man what his politics is, nor to care anything about what party he belongs to. I want votes. The people may expect me to act along the line of practical statesmanship, aiding my fellows and asking them to aid me in all measures looking to the relief of the people.

And one other matter. The newspapers are circulating a rumor to the effect that the extravagance of my quarters and my surroundings here in Washington are altogether out of harmony with the conditions out of which my election came. I have good quarters. I expect to have good quarters. The people of Kansas are as good as any people in the world. Their representatives are entitled to as good quarters as those that come from Ohio or from Massachusetts or from New York, and so long as I represent them they may expect that I will have good quarters, but when my Kansas friends come to Washington they will not see, as reported, a carriage standing before my door and a waiter to serve, but will find me the same plain, unostentatious man that they knew during the great struggle we had to achieve the victory which we are now enjoying.  
W. A. PEPPER.

The annual wool circular for 1891 of the Western Wool Commission Company, of St. Louis, congratulates the wool trade in all its branches upon the success of the past year. While there was no boom and no great speculative feeling, nevertheless, the market was generally steady and prices fair. The grower came in for a fair share of this prosperity, as the prices he obtained were generally remunerative, and we are glad to note this, as no one deserves success like the hard-worked sheep raiser, especially he of the western ranch. There is one noteworthy fact in connection with the past season's business, that should be of interest to every western rancher, and that is, that combers are finding out that stapled Territory wools make a better blend with Australian fleece than Ohio, Michigan or similar wools. This is cheering news indeed to the western grower, as it will no doubt have a tendency to increase the value of his product, which only needs to be known to be appreciated. Lands west of the Mississippi will in future grow our fine wool, and the farmers of the older States will find themselves relegated to the business of raising mutton for the markets. The receipts in this market the past year have been very heavy, and St. Louis is now conceded to be the next largest and most important market after Boston. This is due largely to the liberality of the wool merchants of this city, but particularly to her central location, and to the fact that nearly all the country between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains is tributary to her.

*Kansas City Journal:* The new meat inspection law and the prompt action taken by Secretary Rusk to carry out its provisions have created great activity in the export meat trade. A plant to pack meat for export exclusively is to be established in Chicago, and the Secretary has been notified that plants will be started also at several of the Atlantic seaboard cities. Seldom have the beneficial effects of a new law been so soon observed.



## DEEDING MORTGAGED FARMS.

A letter from an old friend of the KANSAS FARMER was received at this office on April 7th, which will be of interest to many of our readers, especially in western Kansas. It is as follows:

BIRD NEST, KAS., April 3, 1891.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As I suppose you are opposed to oppression, and the friend of all farmers, I venture to address you on what I regard a very important matter.

There are quite a number of farmers here in western Kansas who are mortgaged, and are now settling with the mortgage companies by deed over to the owners of their mortgage, and receiving in cash just a few dollars—\$10 to \$25. The mortgage companies will first draw deed for the farmer to sign, *excepting* the mortgage, but if the farmer refuses to sign that, they will perhaps *assume* the mortgage, but *refuse to give up the note and coupons!*

Now what I want to know is, why do they so refuse? What use do they intend to make of them? What use can they make of them? They tell the farmer that he will be released from all obligation. Why, then, do they persistently hold on to those evidences of obligation, *his notes?* Is there not evidence in the fact that they refuse to deliver them over, that they intend to use them, and how can they use them except to the damage of the man who made them? If his name and that of his wife were removed they would be worthless.

Now what can a man do in such a case? The company agree to take deed, pay a few dollars and let him out, and he confidently supposes they mean it, until they want his land and notes, too. Is not this a fraud?

I shall be very glad indeed for a private letter, telling me just what can be done in these cases, and what a man is safe in doing. There are men who can consent to lose their land, but it is too bad to let that go for a mere pittance, and then have the same old obligation stand against them. Hope to hear from you soon, with advice which is in the interest of humanity.

At first glance it most certainly appears as though the loaning company taking the course indicated in the above letter was at the same time taking an undue advantage of the unfortunate farmer. However, upon closer inspection, it may not appear that the mortgagor has suffered any loss thereby.

While the subject of mortgages has proved a sorrowful theme for much discussion during the past year, yet the manner of operation of loaning companies is not so well understood. Very few companies are able to hold the mortgages and notes they take. For instance: A company at Topeka or any other city in the State may have been organized five years ago with \$100,000 capital stock. To fit out their offices and get in working shape required \$10,000 of their money, leaving \$90,000 to begin operations with. During the few years following they found little difficulty in loaning that amount in a couple of months. Now, where did the money come from? The mortgages first taken were sold in the Eastern markets at once. Perhaps a New York farmer bought one; a preacher who had saved \$500 bought another; a widow, whose husband had died, leaving a life insurance policy, bought a couple; an old soldier of Connecticut bought as many as his "arrears of pension" would pay for—all expecting the interest they would receive on the coupons would be a profit to them. Now this money received from the sale of these mortgages found its way back to the loaning company, which made more loans and sold more mortgages in the East. Of course the loaning company had to guarantee the payment of all interest and principal when due. In this manner the company which started out with \$100,000 capital had soon loaned ten times that amount of money, and had sold the mortgages, no doubt making profit with each transaction.

But trouble comes. The farmer, preacher, widow or old soldier back East who had bought these mortgages send their coupons through bank for collection. Being guaranteed by the loaning company, they are called upon to pay, which they do, and in turn demand payment of the one who made the mortgage—the farmer. In many cases it is well known the farmer could not and did not pay the interest. The Eastern holder did not know it, for he got his pay from the company. As matters became worse and worse, these loaning companies found themselves with more defaulted coupons than they could carry. They had to foreclose, compromise, and, as stated in the above letter, get out. It probably would be impossible for any company doing business in Kansas to take up all its defaulted loans at once and pay out the money for them—

they haven't money enough to do it. Many of the mortgages now in force do not mature until 1892, or one and two years later. Where foreclosure seems necessary, the first question of great importance to both the loaning company and the unfortunate farmer is, how to arrange without loss of money to either one. If the matter goes into court, there will be a bill of costs to pay, which will add to the mortgage burden. A proposition is made to the debtor to take \$25 and give a quit-claim deed to the company or to some one whom they shall name. Supposing the offer is accepted, the company then should assume the payment of the original note or deliver it up to the farmer. To do the latter would necessitate the paying out of more money than the average company in Kansas can spare. They prefer to leave the note and mortgage in the hands of the Eastern purchaser, and pay only the coupons when they become due, expecting that before the principal matures they will be able to sell the land for enough to take up the original indebtedness with. If such cases were only one or two, no such necessity would arise, but every company finds hundreds of defaulted loans which they must nurse along until they can find their way out of a bad bargain—both to them and to the farmer.

The question naturally presents itself: Wherein is the farmer put at greater disadvantage in permitting them to retain his note after he gives the company a deed for the land?

If he does not, and foreclosure is had, and land sold by order of court, without appraisalment, in these times when land is depreciated in value, the company will purchase at judicial sale for a trifle, perhaps, and still have a judgment against the farmer, while they have the land also. If the borrower accepts the \$25 and gives a deed, the company then need not call in the mortgage from the East, but can let it run for one, two or three years, or until maturity, by which time it is to be hoped lands will again have value sufficient to bring the amount of indebtedness now against them, and the farmer will not have any judgment against him. If instead of selling to the loaning company, he sold to his neighbor, for \$25, his equity in his farm, this neighbor would not be expected to immediately call in the note and mortgage and pay it, but would assume its payment, and when due would see to it that it is released. The loan company in the transaction referred to in the letter stands in the same position the neighbor purchaser would—they assume the payment of the note when it becomes due. Every farmer who accepts such a proposition from any company should obtain a written agreement to the effect that they will pay the note when due. In commenting upon this matter it is not the intention to criticize either the borrower or the lender, but merely to give a statement of the conditions surrounding such transactions as we understand them to exist.

## Book Notices.

**MEN WHO ADVERTISE**—And need a new idea now and then, or who have not always the time or inclination to prepare their advertisements, will find a valuable assistant in the novel book of "Ideas for Advertisers," just published by D. T. Mallett, New Haven, Conn., and sent on receipt of \$1, post-paid. He also publishes a tasty pamphlet called "When," (price 25 cents) a treasury of good advice to business men. Descriptive circulars of both these new books can be obtained upon request to the publisher.

Henry N. Copp, the Washington (D. C.) land lawyer, has revised and reprinted his "Settlers' Guide," the seventeenth edition. In view of the recent confusing legislation of Congress, this book is an indispensable assistant for all who are or expect to be interested in public land. Settlers who expect to take up land any time in the future should get posted and save expensive mistakes. It gives full information about the homestead, pre-emption, timber, culture, desert land, and other laws. The price of the book is 25 cents. Address the author.

**SOCIAL STRUGGLES**—This is the title of one of the best books on the usury question we have yet seen. It was written by John Phillip Phillips, and published in 1888, by Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, New Haven, Conn. The book is larger than is common with modern books of this class, containing 563 pages, and is intended

to cover a wide range of thought; but to our minds its principal merit is found in its treatment of the nature and functions of money. This subject is treated elaborately, a great many simple illustrations being employed to make the text clear. Any ordinary person can easily comprehend every proposition advanced, and understand every demonstration. While we do not believe the author has covered the whole, and while we do not agree with him in all of his opinions and conclusions, we do regard his effort as the clearest and most complete presentation of the money problem that we have seen. We most heartily recommend it to all persons who care to obtain perfectly clear views of the proper uses of money.

Numbers 3 and 4 and series "A" of "The Economic Quarterly," issued by the Independent Newspaper Union, Winfield, Kas., are before us. No. 3 consists of "The Great Red Dragon"—the foreign money power in the United States—by L. B. Woolfolk, which gives a history of the rise of the London money power, and claims to prove that this imperialism of capital is foretold in prophecy. As the publishers say, the work is the outgrowth of a life of thought, largely directed to the study of prophecy, history and political economy. No. 4, "Caesar's Column," by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the opposite of "Looking Backward," is indeed a most thrilling story, describing the condition of society one hundred years hence, as it will be if present social and political tendencies continue. Series "A," "Driven from Sea to Sea," by C. C. Post, is one of the most remarkable, thrilling, soul-stirring books of the times, and should be read by every industrial man and woman in the land. For any one or all of these publications, address H. & L. Vincent, Winfield, Kas.

## PADDOCK'S PURE FOOD BILL.

As the supply of printed copies of the bill has been exhausted, and in view of the fact that the measure will be up for passage by the next Congress, the bill is printed in full, pursuant to the request of many of our readers, who should preserve this copy for future reference:

## A BILL

For preventing adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs, and for other purposes.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That, for the purpose of protecting the commerce in food products and drugs between the several States and Territories of the United States and foreign countries, the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize in the Department of Agriculture a division to be known as the food division, and make necessary rules governing the same to carry out the provisions of this act, and appoint a chief thereof, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, whose duty it shall be to procure from time to time, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and cause to be analyzed or examined samples of food and drugs, the subjects of *inter-state commerce*, sold or offered for sale in any State or Territory other than where manufactured. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers, and other employes as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2.—That the introduction into any State or Territory from any other State or Territory or foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act, is hereby prohibited, and any person who shall willfully and knowingly ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or foreign country to any other State or Territory, or who shall knowingly receive in any State or Territory from any other State or Territory or foreign country, or who, having so received, shall deliver, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3.—That the chief of said food division shall make, or cause to be made, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, examinations of specimens of food and drugs which are the subjects of *inter-state commerce* which may be collected from time to time under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and under his direction in various parts of the country, and publish in bulletins the result of such analyses. But the names of manufacturers or vendors of such foods or drugs analyzed shall in no case be published in such bulletins until after conviction in the courts of violation of this act. If it shall appear from such examination that any of the provisions

of this act have been violated, the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once cause a report of the fact to be made to the proper United States District Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis duly authenticated by the analyst under oath.

SEC. 4.—That it shall be the duty of every District Attorney to whom the food division shall report any violation of this act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided, unless, upon inquiry and examination, he shall decide that such proceedings cannot be probably sustained, in which case he shall report the facts to the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 5.—That the term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines for internal or external use. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

SEC. 6.—That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In case of drugs:

First.—If, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, it differs within the knowledge of the seller from the standard of strength, quality or purity according to the tests laid down therein.

Second.—If, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but which is found in some other Pharmacopoeia or other standard work or materia medica, it differs within the knowledge of the seller materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity according to the tests laid down in said work.

Third.—If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard under which it is sold.

In the case of food or drink:

First.—If any substance or substances has or have been knowingly mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when offered for sale, shall be calculated and shall tend to deceive the purchaser.

Second.—If any inferior substance or substances has or have been knowingly substituted wholly or in part for the article, so that the product, when sold, shall be calculated and shall tend to deceive the purchaser.

Third.—If any valuable constituent of the article has been knowingly wholly or in part abstracted, so that the product, when sold, shall be calculated and shall tend to deceive the purchaser.

Fourth.—If it be an imitation of and knowingly sold under the specific name of another article.

Fifth.—If it be knowingly mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in a manner whereby damage is concealed, so that such product, when sold, shall be calculated to deceive the purchaser.

Sixth.—If it contain, within the knowledge of the seller, any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of the person consuming it.

Seventh.—If it consist, within the knowledge of the seller, of the whole or any part of a diseased, filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter: *Provided*, That an article of food or drug which does not contain, within the knowledge of the seller, any added poisonous ingredient shall not be deemed to be adulterated—

First, in the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food under their own distinctive names, and not included in definition fourth of this section;

Second, in the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are mixtures, compounds, combinations, or blends;

Third, when any matter or ingredient has been added to the food or drug because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight, or measure of the food or drug, or conceal the inferior quality thereof;

Fourth, where the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

SEC. 7.—That every person manufacturing, misbranding, offering, or exposing for sale, or delivering to a purchaser any drug or article of food included in the provisions of this act, which is a subject of *inter-state commerce*, shall furnish such drugs or article of food to any person interested or demanding the same, who shall apply to him for the purpose, and shall tender him its value of a sample sufficient for the analysis of any such article of food which is in his possession. And upon the presentation of such drug or article of food to the proper officer of the food division by a responsible person, with a request from such person for an official analysis of the same, the chief of such division shall make, or cause to be made, such analysis of the drug or article of food so presented, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 8.—That whoever refuses to comply, upon demand, with the requirements of section 7 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred nor less than ten dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred nor less than thirty days, or both. And any person found guilty of manufacturing, misbranding, offering for sale, or selling an adulterated article of food or drug, under the provisions of this act, which is a subject of *inter-state commerce*, shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties heretofore provided, for all the necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated or misbranded articles of which said person may have been found guilty of manufacturing, misbranding, selling, or offering for sale.

SEC. 9.—That in prosecutions for violations of this act proof of the act done shall be held to imply knowledge and intent on the part of the accused, unless such knowledge and intent shall be disproved on the trial.

SEC. 10.—That this act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police powers by the several States.

Dighton, Lane county, is to have a new flouring mill of one hundred barrels daily capacity.

Hall's Hair Renewer eradicates and prevents the formation of dandruff, thickens the growth, and beautifies the hair as no other preparation will.

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Horticulture.

KANSAS FRUIT MANUAL.

As Prepared and Published by the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

THE STRAWBERRY.

This class of fruit is a success over a large portion of the State. Its easy culture, productive habits, and the delicious character of its fruit, have combined to make it desirable and popular wherever grown.

Selecting a Site.—If the plantation is intended only for family uses select a place near the dwelling, and where it can be protected from the depredations of poultry. But for commercial purposes it should be beyond their range, and, when practicable, within plain view of the dwelling, that it may be guarded from the intrusion of depredators.

Elevation.—The most successful is land having a comparative elevation, that is, elevated above the general surrounding land. This may be found even on a general bottom land, and is desirable because of its greater liability to exemption from late spring frosts, and the better air-circulation existing at such locations.

Slope.—For an early-ripening product of fruit, a southern slope is best, but a northern slope is safest for the main crop, as the plants are retarded in the development of the fruit buds, and will generally escape the damage of a late frost.

Soil.—Brush or timberland, when cleared and properly prepared, will afford the best results; yet a deep clayey loam will produce a vigorous plant and abundant crops, and is preferred whenever the first-named is not obtainable. Avoid alkaline land, and also thin upland sandy land, unless unless where underlaid with a tenacious subsoil.

Drainage.—Strawberry plantations must have sufficient either natural or artificial drainage to prevent saturation or a stagnant condition of the rainfall.

Wind-breaks.—Are essential to prevent too rapid evaporation of moisture in March and April, from newly-set plantations, and the blowing of the winter mulching from the old ones.

Time for Planting.—Experience has settled upon spring as the best time, and as early as the land can be suitably prepared. Planting may be done the last of August and fore part of September, when circumstances unavoidably have prevented it in early spring, but never with the best results.

Distance Apart.—This is governed somewhat by the character of the varieties used. But for a mixed lot and field culture, three and a half to four feet is best for the rows, and from one to one and a half feet in the row. In garden culture, plant two rows fifteen inches apart, and the plants one foot in the row. Then leave a space two and a half feet in width, and plant two more rows in same form as the first; and continue in this form until the land is filled out.

Preparing the Ground.—Thoroughly and deeply plow the land, in autumn if practicable. If not, then as early in spring as condition will permit, and harrow until well pulverized.

Laying Off the Ground.—There are two modes for doing this. First, attach two buggy wheels to an axle having the desired length to give the distance determined upon for the rows apart. Stake off the first row, and pull or push the wheels over the land, following the line of stakes. The wheel-tracks will be the line to plant. Then measure from the inside wheel-track one and one-half the length of the axle onto the unmarked land, and there set stakes for guides to another crossing with the wheels, which will make marks for two more rows of plants. Follow in this way over all the land to be planted. Second, in the absence of wheels, use a strip of common fence plank seven feet in length, if the rows are to be three and a half apart, and eight feet if to be four feet apart. On its ends and at the middle fasten pieces of boards for markers; attach a tongue, and proceed in same manner as directed with the wheels.

Selecting Plants.—Strong, vigorous one-year-old plants should always be used (older ones are not worth planting), and obtained of the nearest reliable grower. Their roots should be packed in some dampened material as fast as taken from the ground, and kept so until either "heeled in" or planted in the row. Plants

shipped in are never as good as home-grown ones.

Planting.—A man with a spade, beginning at the end of a mark where the row is to be planted, places the middle of the spade on the mark, and crossways of the row, thrusts it into the ground at an easy angle to a sufficient depth to receive the roots of the plant in a natural position, shoves the handle forward to an upright position, and at the same time another grasping a plant well down onto the crown, with the thumb and forefinger, places the same into the opening and under the spade sufficiently deep to have its crown a little under the ground when let back by lifting out the spade, and gently pressed down with the foot as the spade passes to the next place for a plant. Two men should in this way plant from 2,500 to 3,000 plants in a day. Care should be taken not to form too great a depression around plants, as heavy rains will wash in the dirt, covering the crown so deep that it will rot before the start gets above ground, unless the weather is quite warm.

Cultivation.—This work should be commenced shortly after the planting is finished, and continued constantly through the season until autumn frost occurs. At first run a cultivator between the rows, gauged so as to turn the ground to the plants, avoiding covering them, and the forming a trench which would retain rain-falls around the plants. Then follow with hoe to level down any ridges which may occur, and clear out all weeds. In some kinds of heavy clay soils it sometimes becomes necessary to run a one-horse turning plow with the bar side well up to the row, and in a few days work the dirt back to the row with a cultivator. As a strong plant-growth is the one important end to be gained, it is folly to permit the newly-set plants to develop blossoms and fruit the first year; therefore all such growths should be promptly "pinched off" as soon as they appear. All runners should be promptly removed until the plant becomes well established; then, if to be grown under the matted row system, the runners should be turned into the space between the hills, and then into the space between the rows. During the after season, in cultivating, fasten to the front of the cultivator a cross-bar on each end of which is attached a rolling coulter, gauged at such distance apart as the width of the space between the matted rows is required for culture. This implement will remove all plants from the space. Matted rows have generally the preference to any other system of growing the strawberry; the main reason being that the prevalence of root-destroying insects is not so disastrous as in the single-hill system.

Winter Protection.—Every plantation should have a protection during the winter months, and in a bearing season, until the crop of fruit is gathered. Old prairie hay is the best, being freer from weed seeds and other foul matter than most any other substance. This should be placed on the rows in autumn or early winter, as the ground becomes frozen, to prevent injury occurring from heaving of the land by freezing, and the exposure of the roots to sun and wind; also during the fruiting season, to retain moisture.

GATHERING AND MARKETING.

[NOTE.—On the methods adopted for the picking and disposing of the crop, depends the success or failure of the profits of a plantation.]

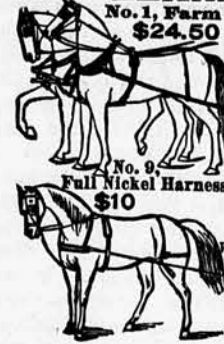
Picking-Stands.—These should be provided beforehand, and made a suitable size to hold six quart boxes, by using four corner posts four to six inches long and one to one and one-half inches square. The sides, ends and bottom should be covered with common lath, cut into proper length, put on with fine shingle or common lath nails, leaving spaces between each of one to two inches wide, to the ends of which attach a ball or handle of some tough wood.

Boxes.—For large plantations the material should be secured in autumn, and made up during the winter. There are two styles—the "Leslie Oblong Octagon," and the "Halleck," which is square. Either should be yellow poplar wood. The first is the more generally used.

Crates.—The material for these should be procured early in the season and made up. The size holding twenty-four boxes is most suitable for all purposes, and should be of yellow poplar wood.

Packing-House.—Every plantation of half an acre or more should be provided with ample shelter and storage room for

THE ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.



No. 1, Farm Harness, \$24.50. For 18 Years have dealt direct with consumers, No. 3, \$40. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. We warrant everything for two years. Any one who can write can order a Buggy or Harness from us, as well as pay \$10 to \$20 to some middle-man to order for them. We give no credit, and have ONE PRICE ONLY. Platform, 3-Spring or Combination Wagons, \$60; same as others sell at \$85. Top Buggies \$35; good as sold at \$50. Cams at \$100. See our list for \$135. Phaetons, \$110; same as sell at \$150. Fine Road Cart—with dash—\$15. We take all risk of damage in shipping. Boxing free. All No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$10 to \$20. Light Double, \$20 to \$40. 64-page Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address, W. B. PRATT, Secretary, ELKHART, IND.

Shipping Horses.

Always have something to put on wounds. Phenol Sodique arrests inflammation immediately. Natural healing follows. Equally good for all flesh.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

the fruit during the picking season. If simply for shelter from sun and winds, it may be constructed of common canvas cloth stretched on a pole frame; but if for shelter from rains, then it should be constructed of lumber. In either structure shelves should be provided within, on which to place the boxes when brought from the plantation before packed. Picking.—For shipping, the fruit should be gathered as soon as fairly colored. For home market, where it will be used in a short time, it should be allowed to remain until fully ripened, to attain its highest excellence. For either purpose, care must be given to pick by the stem, a short portion of which should be left attached to the fruit. It is best not to touch the fruit in picking, as any loosening of the stem, or pressure causing the juices to flow, will prove an injury, and often spoil a large portion in the box. None but sound and well-formed berries of standard size should be placed in the boxes, either for a first or second class—the grading being made as to size only. Plantations should be carefully picked over each day, to prevent any fruit from becoming overripe.

Packing.—Each box should be slightly overfull, and their tops faced by turning the stem end of the berry down, to give an attractive appearance to the whole, and placed in close-fitting crates, closed up, marked with name of variety and grower, and put on its route to its destination at once.

Marketing.—All soft classes of fruit should be hauled to market in spring wagons, and even then care should be given, in driving over rough roads, to avoid all shaking and jostling as much as possible. Gentle driving will pay.

Renewing or Continuing a Plantation.—Some very successful growers adopt the plan of plowing under all plants after they have yielded a crop of fruit, holding that a second year's crop is not profitable, and further, that should there be a prevalence of insects noxious to the leaves and roots—as the leaf-roller, white grub, and crown-borer—such treatment will cause their extermination. Others continue their plantations through two or more years. This method requires breaking up the land, so as to leave about one-foot strips of plants, which answer for rows, at proper distances apart throughout the plantation, and cultivating the spaces between as in a new plantation.

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES.

Northern District.—Early—Crescent, p; Chas. Downing, h; Bidwell, h; Sharpless, h; Col. Cheney, p. Medium—Willson, h; Capt. Jack, h; Sharpless, h; James Vick, h; Old Ironclad, h. Late—Kentucky, h; Glendale, p; Cumberland, h; Miner (Prolific), h; Manchester, p. Central District.—Early—Crescent, p; Wilson, h; Chas. Downing, h; Sharpless, h; Downer (Prolific), h. Medium—Captain Jack, h; Chas. Downing, h; Sharpless, h; Wilson, h; Jewell, p; Green Prolific, p. Late—Kentucky, h; Glendale, p; Cumberland, h; Miner (Prolific), h; Jumbo, h; Mount Vernon, h; Champion (syn. Windsor Chief), p; Wilson, h. Southern District.—Early—Crescent, p; Chas. Downing, h; Wilson's Albany, h; Captain Jack, h; Crystal City, p. Medium—Chas. Downing, h; Captain Jack, h; Wilson, h; Cumberland, h; Downer (Prolific), h; Truth's Surprise, h; Parry, h; Sharpless, h. Late—Kentucky, h; Glendale, p; Champion (syn. Windsor Chief), p; Sharpless, h.

[NOTE.—The letter "p" following a name indicates the female sex (pistillate); "h" hermaphrodite, or bi-sexual plant. The latter are self-fertilizers, and need no help from other sorts to become fruitful, while the first require plants of the latter near them for fertilizing purposes.]

We call special attention to the advertisement of the Japanese Insect Destroyer in another column. It would be well to purchase some of this preparation at once before the bugs and worms have touched

your vegetables. You can obtain same by addressing the Friend Medicine Co., Gresham, Neb.

SPRAYING.

Once an Experiment, Now a Necessity.

ESSENTIAL TO THE GROWING OF PROFITABLE CROPS—GOOD YIELDS OF PERFECT FRUITS.



Did you ever stop to think that this matter of spraying is no longer a question of policy, but of stern necessity, to our farmers and fruit-growers? War against

this army of pests should be no longer defensive, but aggressive, if we would save our fruits as well as the trees and vines which bear them.

It is a fact that there are many farmers and fruit-growers who find that they can "no longer raise fruit," and who attribute the failure of their fruit crops to change of seasons, or to a wrong location, or to the degeneration of varieties, when the sole reason, or at least the greatest reason of their not getting good yields of perfect fruit is the presence of fungus diseases or of insect pests, or both. They probably know that insects or fungus disease is present, but their destructive work is greatly underestimated.

Yet others overestimate the difficulty and expense of successfully fighting these diseases or insects. It is now demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that the only satisfactory remedy is spraying. Now, the materials to be used in spraying are cheap and common, easily procured and handled; the different compounds required can be made with ease by any reader; and the cost of a spraying outfit is trifling compared with the results attained and the profits made, and any one that can do the commonest work of farming or fruit-growing can operate a spraying pump.

The effect of spraying apple trees is well shown by the two cuts we here give. The pictures are made from nature, and are true to nature. One shows a tree that had been sprayed, the other a tree in other respects as fortunate, but that was not sprayed.

Spraying as a remedy for fungus diseases and insect pests was first tried by the Department of Agriculture, which has experimented in this work for years.



As it has determined the great benefits from spraying, it has communicated with other experimenters and with prominent fruit-growers, who took up spraying first as an experiment, and then, having demonstrated its value, as one of the most necessary operations in successful fruit-growing; as the one thing above all others

to put the balance on the right side of the ledger. They have communicated the results of their spraying to the press; the experiment stations have told the results of their spraying in their bulletins; and thus the information has been diffused, from these unquestioned disinterested sources, until the progressive fruit-growers almost everywhere would no more think of trying to raise fruit without spraying than without cultivation. In almost every county in the country spraying has been done with highly gratifying results, and spraying pumps are already as

NECESSARY AS THE CULTIVATOR, and will soon be as common. The most wideawake person is, of course, the first to adopt such an excellent novelty as spraying, and therefore he gets the most benefit from it. Instead of waiting till his neighbors have spraying pumps, he buys at once, and therefore has a good yield of fine fruit to sell when his neighbors have only a small yield and that of inferior fruit. Having perfect fruit to sell when such fruit is scarce, he gets a high price for it.

Mr. Wm. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., has made a special study of how to prevent the ravages of insects and fungus diseases, and will send to any one interested, free of charge, a full and descriptive treatise on this subject.

### The Poultry Yard.

#### The Hen as a Sitter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While many are turning to the modern way of hatching chickens—that of incubators, there will always be many who like the slow, old ways of the hen, or there is a fascination about it that holds intelligent breeders to it. One of the largest poultry breeders in the United States, who breeds 5,000 chickens, never uses anything else but hens. He is an expert, and has a very large business in poultry.

The hen as a sitter will always be shown favor, as she is usually well up in this duty. If you use hens be sure you keep them free from vermin; nothing will more destroy their usefulness as breeders than these tormentors. A hen that is carefully handled and set in a clean place will sit three weeks, come off in good health, with a lively brood at her heels, and be ready to start laying sooner than those that are used up completely after having set their time and been literally eaten up by the "tormentors." If you value your poultry, exterminate the vermin, then you will have some show of raising your chicks; but you never will unless you attend to this. It is a good plan to first saturate the wood about the nest with lard oil or kerosene, then cover the bottom of the nest-box with slacked lime, and over this some moist earth, then cover this with straw or hay. The hen should be held by the legs and dusted with insect powder, and a little lard rubbed on her neck and head will soon bring the biting pests to their senses, and cause them to travel faster than a "race horse." We believe it better to let the young chicks remain in the nest with the hen to obtain the heat from her body rather than from a fire-place, as is done in cold weather by many farmers and breeders. It is best to set a hen in cold weather on ten eggs, and in warmer weather on thirteen. She will cover them much better, and this always means a good hatch. At this season, when so many young chickens are hatching out, it is best to arrange brooding coops in unexposed locations, where each flock may not be molested by the other fowls. This gives you a chance to look after them, and it prevents the old hens from wandering off and tiring out the little chicks, which will result in many deaths. The chicks will run about and when they wish shelter under the old hen they will gather under her body and rest. Don't believe because artificial hatching is so great an improvement over the old hen, that it will entirely supersede her, for this will never be.

J. W. C.

#### Sherwoods.

Our first page illustration represents the new breed of fowls, called Sherwoods, from the Virginia plantation of Mr. Timberlake, where they originated from crosses first made some forty years ago. About 1850 there were introduced among the stock bred on this farm some pure White Games from Georgia. During the



## Successful Farmers — ALL PUT ON — "Neponset" Waterproof Fabrics.

WHERE? On the ROOFS and SIDES of BARNs, SHEDS, POULTRY HOUSES, etc.

### LOW COST.

It is WATER PROOF, AIR TIGHT. Clean to handle. Easy to put on. As durable as shingles.

WRITE us and we will send you FREE, samples and full particulars.

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

### F. W. BIRD & SON,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

EAST WALPOLE, MASS. For Sale by Dealers.

## BINDER TWINE

Last year we issued a circular that opened up the subject as it had never been before. For years the Manufacturers had been using a cheaper fiber, mixing it with Manila and Sisal, appropriating the difference in price to themselves. The result of "Nosing Around" was we learned this demanded the difference, and at once shared it with our patrons, in the quotations of "alleged" Manila and Sisal in our celebrated circular letter of May 12, 1890. This year there is a quarrel among the manufacturers, and we are standing by ready to take advantage of it. We learn that the substitution is being carried still farther, a method of bleaching having been found, and Twine is being made calculated to "deceive even the elect." By this mixing and coloring dealers will be able to make all sorts of quotations. Our friends, as always, can depend on us, and as soon as we think the bottom is reached will quote prices. Judging from information already obtained, will be about 25 per cent. lower than last year.

H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

period of twenty years these White Games and their progeny were allowed to run at liberty on the farm, intercrossing with the stock of Cochins and Light Brahmas. The Game cocks being more courageous than the Cochins and Brahmas, the cocks of the latter breeds were after some years entirely removed. In succeeding years the white cocks from these crosses were selected for breeding by Mr. Timberlake's mother, who was a very practical and quite extensive poultry raiser. At the time of her death, some twenty years ago, Mr. Timberlake began selecting the fowls with a view of fixing their characteristics in an established breed.

After a thorough trial on their Fordhook farm in Bucks county, Pa., W. Atlee Burpee & Co., of Philadelphia, purchased the right to introduce the Sherwoods to the public. The engraving on first page was made from a photograph and conveys a fair idea of their general appearance.

The Sherwood derives from its Light Brahma or Asiatic parentage a heavy body, but is shorter in leg, while also deriving from the Game parentage fuller breasts. They are very stylish birds and majestic in carriage, with close compact bodies. Their yellow bills, beautiful erect combs of medium size, bright red ear lobes and white plumage, with yellow legs lightly feathered to the outside toe, make them attractive in appearance on the lawn. Their feathers are not fluffy, but are close, like the Indian Games. They endure the cold weather better than the Asiatics or other fowls of equal size; the young chicks are also very hardy, the damp weather seeming to have no effect on them. They grow rapidly, mature early and are fit for broilers at the age of twelve to fourteen weeks; they are of excellent quality for table use. The Sherwoods are very careful and attentive mothers, yet gentle and tractable to handle. They are very prolific egg producers, and the eggs are of large size and fine flavor and good quality. They are of good size, the cocks weighing nine to ten pounds and the hens seven to eight pounds each. Mr. J. H. Drenstedt, the well-known poultry judge, in an article on the Sherwoods written after visiting the yards at Burpee's Fordhook farm, says: "To me it seems a very promising breed for utility, as it is a notable fact that the Light Brahmas crossed with the Games make one of the finest fowls for the table. It will certainly fill a long-felt want for a general-purpose fowl."

#### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested this wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## STEKETEE'S



### IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE HOG CHOLERA AND PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

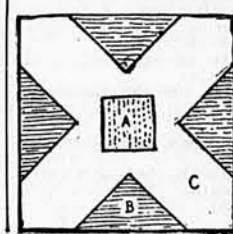
Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of HUNDREDS OF THEM. BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890. Mr. G. G. Stekete:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBISON. Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Poultry. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c per package, 60c by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETE, Grand Rapids, Mich. I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

CECIL'S NURSERY AND FRUIT FARM. Get my prices on WARFIELD and MICHEL'S EARLY Strawberry Plants. Also general assortment of Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, etc. Address J. F. CECIL, North Topeka, Kas. CHRYSANTHEMUMS (80 varieties) AND ROSES (40 varieties) EXCLUSIVELY, at the very lowest prices. Send for price list, giving culture directions, to W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kas.

## FAY CURRANT HEADQUARTERS. BEST & CHEAPEST NEW GRAPES

## FRESH KANSAS SEEDS.

OUR NOVELTIES:—Jerusalem and Kansas White King Corn, Denver Market Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon. OUR SPECIALTIES:—Alfalfa, Espersette and all other Grass Seeds, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Seed Corn, Millet and all other Field Seeds. Tree seeds for Nurseries and Timber Claims. In fact everything in the Seed line. Our Beautiful Catalogue mailed FREE on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. BARTEDES & CO., Lawrence, Kans.



### AN ELEGANT FLOWER BED FOR 25 Cts.

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

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Garden Seeds.

THE HARNDEN SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo. Catalogue and Price List on application. Michigan-grown Seed Potatoes a specialty.

## Alfalfa Seed

For sale. Car lots or less. Also JERUSALEM CORN for sale. R. J. Mefford, Seedsman, Garden City, Kas. Grower and Dealer.

## TREES AND PLANTS

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

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

An Unparalleled Offer by an Old-Established and Reliable Publishing House! THE LADIES' WORLD is a mammoth 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper for ladies and the family circle. It is devoted to stories, poems, ladies' fancywork, art, housekeeping, home decoration, housekeeping, fashions, hygiene, juvenile reading, etc. To introduce this charming ladies' paper into 100,000 homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following colossal offer: Upon receipt of only 12 Cents in silver or stamps, we will send The Ladies' World for Three Months, and to each subscriber we will also send Free and post paid, a large and magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, two hundred varieties, including: Fuchsias, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Asters, Pinks, Drummondii, Balsam, Cypress Vine, Digitalis, Double Zinnia, Pinks, etc., etc. Remember, twelve cents pays for the paper three months and this entire magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, put up by a first-class Seed House and warranted fresh and reliable. No lady can afford to miss this wonderful opportunity. We guarantee every subscriber many times the value of money sent, and will refund your money and make you a present of both seeds and paper if you are not satisfied. Ours is an old and reliable publishing house, endorsed by all leading newspapers. Do not confound this offer with the catchpenny schemes of unscrupulous persons. Write to-day—don't put it off! Six subscriptions and six Seed Collections sent for 60 cts. SPECIAL OFFER! To anybody answering this advertisement and naming the paper in which she saw it, we will send, in addition to all the above, one package of the new and popular imported Tropaeolum Lobbianum (assorted), containing "Lucifer," "Spittle," "Fountain," and other luminaries of high degree, bright and highly colored. An abundant bloomer and easily cultivated. A beautiful climbing flower for vases, hanging baskets, old stumps, etc., most glorious in effect. Address: S. H. MOORE & CO., 87 Park Place, New York.



The Veterinarian.

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

Emery & Son, Hoxie, Kas.—Your question is entirely irrelevant to this department, and we have neither time nor space to devote to it.

BONE SPAVIN.—If an imported stallion has a bone spavin, but is all right in other respects, would you advise me to breed mares to him?

Answer.—No. Breed to a sound horse and no other, if you expect to get sound colts. Any weakness may be transmitted.

DIARRHEA IN PIGS.—I have lost about forty-five pigs lately. They are fat and nice till nearly weaning time, when they take the scours and die.

Humboldt, Kas.

Answer.—Diarrhea in pigs is generally caused by some impurity in the feed eaten by the sow, which causes indigestion.

INJURED EYE.—We have a cow that has lost her right eye. The eye first began to swell and coat over with a white scum.

Answer.—Examine the eye carefully to see that it contains no foreign body, then wash with warm water twice a day, and each time inject a little of the following solution: Sulphate of copper, 1/2 ounce; soft water, 1 pint.

GANGRENOUS STOMATITIS.—We have two calves, five weeks old, with sore mouths. The cheeks swelled slightly just opposite the teeth when only a few days old.

Answer.—This affection is technically known as Gangrenous Stomatitis, and is similar to a disease of the same name which affects young children.

Many people who pride themselves on their blue blood would be far happier with pure blood; but, while we cannot choose our ancestors, fortunately, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, we can transmit pure blood to our posterity.

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.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ill.

To My Fellow Farmers.

The world may know, and ought to know, what I found and now recommend. Last fall one of my hog's forward legs gave out. It was unable to walk.

Hudsonville P. O., Ottawa Co., Mich., April 10, 1891.

Price of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is 50 cents at your stores, or 60 cents by mail. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure.

BRIDGETON, Mo.—I am well pleased with your Hog Cholera Powders.

EUREKA, ILL.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since they used your powders.

MELLETT, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Cholera Cure.

GALESVILLE, Wis.—I want a package of your Dry Bitters; and if they are as good as your Hog Cholera Cure is for worms. Your powders does kill worms.

These powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for pin-worms in horses.

The famous Jersey cow "Landseer's Fancy," is dead at the age of 17 years. She had a record of 936 pounds of butter in one year, and was the pride of Tennessee.

At Eudora, Douglas county, the Union Iron Works has just built and fitted out with their excellent machinery a grain elevator. It is owned by parties in the city of Eudora, and is doing excellent work.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, April 13, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 2,184. Good active market. Common, \$16 00a18 00; fair, \$20 00a25 00; good to choice, \$26 00a30 00.

Chicago, April 13, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 11,000. Market higher. Common to extra steers, \$4 50a6 35; cows and heifers, \$3 00a4 50; canners, \$2 25a2 75.

St. Louis, April 13, 1891. CATTLE—Receipts 1,500. Market higher. Good to fancy native steers, \$5 00a5 80; fair to good natives, \$4 10a5 00; stockers and feeders, \$3 00a4 00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3 50a4 80.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City, April 13, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts for 48 hours 37,500 bushels. Market 1c higher. No. 2 hard, 95c; No. 3 hard, 92c; No. 2 red, 81c; No. 3 red, 79c.

Chicago, April 13, 1891. WHEAT—Receipts 54,000 bushels, shipments 16,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1 05a1 05 1/2; No. 3 spring, \$1 01; No. 2 red, \$1 05 1/2a1 06 1/2.

SMITH, BIGGS & KOCH, Hides, Wool, Tallow and Furs.

CASH PAID FOR DEAD HOGS.

For dead hogs we pay from 1/2 to 1 cent per pound. We receive them at our store, 108 E. Third street, or at our tallow factory, on river bank east of town, near city dump.

JAPANESE INSECT DESTROYER

H. GIVEN HAGEY, FOUNT P. HAGEY, FOREST HAGEY, BEN. M. HAGEY, THOS. J. HAGEY, LEWIS W. HAGEY.

HAGEY BROS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOOL

Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

\$5 A DAY SURE. \$2.15 Samples Free. Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other specialties. Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

BEE-KEEPERS! If you want a good, durable, practical beehive or bee supplies, write for our illustrated circular. Address H. M. HILL & BRO., Paola, Kas.

ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.

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

AGENTS LOOK HERE

and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 164 W. Robins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$21 one day, \$24 one week. So can you. Profits and cost-logic free. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O.

For Sale.

ERIE BUTTER & CHEESE CORPORATION (incorporated 1889), manufacturers of separated creamery butter and full cream cheese, Erie, Kansas. We desire to sell premises of above corporation to highest bidder, April 18, 1891. For particulars address H. W. CHURCH, Secretary, Erie, Kas.

Does your horse suffer with sore shoulders? Has your saddle rubbed his back? Has he been cut, kicked or lacerated in any way? If so, send for a bottle of American Ointment, for man and beast. \$1 per bottle; sample bottle 25 cents. James E. Fitzgerald & Co., Sydney, O.

Protect Your Homes

By using the Lightning Hand Fire-Extinguisher. Simple, harmless and effective and can be used by any intelligent twelve-year-old child. They are in use by thousands of families and give perfect satisfaction. Write for circulars. We want a good live agent in every county. Address Lightning Hand Fire Extinguisher Co. Kansas City, Mo.

To Money-Makers!

And investors wanting to purchase shares, at first price, of the treasury stock of the Green Copper Mining Co., of Montana, whose ten copper claims will be, it is claimed by experts, the greatest copper mine in the world. Write for prospectus and particulars to EVANS, ORCUTT & CO., 16 Main St., Butte, Montana.

To Exchange

For Ranch, Land or Stock (sheep preferred), paid-up, non-assessable stock in Agricultural Implementation Factory in Kansas City, doing paying business. MARK WILLIAMS, 1820 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MILK BUTTER

FOSTORIA HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choicest imported cows, prize-winners in Holland and America, at the pair and churn in this herd. Also, grand sweepstakes butter cow, Ohio State fair; grand sweepstakes bull Ohio State and West Virginia State fairs; grand sweepstakes bull at the great St. Louis fair. Also the finest selection of the celebrated Mercedes family.

W. H. S. Foster, Fostoria, Ohio.

CHEESE BEEF

ENSILAGE

The SILO is rapidly being adopted in all sections of the U. S. and portions of Canada as the cheapest possible means of harvesting and feeding the corn crop; no waste, no husking, no grinding, no toll to pay, nor time to lose, and a reserve of green feed for all seasons of the year when pasturage and other crops may fail.

"OHIO" Ensilage and Fodder Cutters THE SILVER MFG. CO., SALEM, Ohio.

HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALM

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pinkeye, all Lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunions or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. Supersedes all Caustery or Firing. Impossible to produce Scar or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.

Cooley Creamer.

THE COOLEY SYSTEM and its product have been awarded more gold and silver medals than all other methods put together. It produces more and better cream from a given quantity of milk than any other mode of setting. Where there are no agents, will sell at wholesale price. Cooley cans, sold separate, with the right to use the patented process of submerging, to those desiring to make their own tanks.

Boyd's Process of Ripening Cream.

Reduces BUTTER MAKING to a simple science. It solves for the first time the perfect ripening of cream, and produces uniformly fine butter every day in the year. It also insures the largest yield of butter obtainable from cream. Although but recently introduced, the system is already in successful operation in 17 States, of widely varying climates. Send for circulars to JOHN BOYD, Patentee and Mfr., 199 Lake Street - CHICAGO, ILL. (Please mention this paper.)

FAT FOLKS

Reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month. Carrie L. Faulkenberg, says: "I have lost 35 lbs., pain and palpitation gone, and feel splendid in every way. There is no bad or disagreeable effect. I can recommend your treatment."

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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**THE STRAY LIST.**

**FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1891.**

Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.  
 2 STEERS—Taken up by Chas. A. Clift, in Stohrville tp., P. O. Bluff City, February 24, 1891, two steers, 3 years old, one roan and one dun, both branded on left side—roan similar to NH and dun 2T.  
 COW—By same, one black and white spotted cow, 9 years old, indistinguishable brand on left side; three animals valued at \$40.

Marshall county—James Montgomery, clk.  
 MARE—Taken up by J. D. Griffin, in Cleveland tp., one brown mare, 2 years old, black mane and tail; valued at \$25.

Comanche county—J. B. Curry, clerk.  
 3 STEERS—Taken up by C. N. Daugherty, in Powell tp., February 27, 1891, three steers, one red, two red and white, one weighs about 800 pounds, two small size, dehorned, no marks or brands visible; three animals valued at \$30.

**FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1891.**

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.  
 COW—Taken up by M. J. Roth, in Pike tp., March 22, 1891, one roan cow, 4 or 5 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.  
 HEIFER—Taken up by Thos. Long, in Shell Creek tp., March 19, 1891, one brindle heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands.

**FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1891.**

Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.  
 MARE—Taken up by Jno. DeBoer, P. O. Grinnell, March 21, 1891, one dark bay mare, five feet high, white spot in forehead, silver mane and dark tail, right hind foot white, little white on left hind foot; valued at \$35.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.  
 COLT—Taken up by Wm. M. McMullen, in Crawford tp., March 27, 1891, one mare colt, 1 year old, bay, black mane and tail, star in face, hind feet white; valued at \$18.

CULT—By same, one sorrel horse colt, flaxen tail, blaze in face; valued at \$12.

**P** FARMERS' trade solicited. Everything in my line. Prices the very LOWEST. F. C. SEARS, 810 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

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 HOURS:—9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 5 p. m.  
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Commenced Business 1859.

**FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:**

Assets.....	\$107,150,309
Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,329,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....	27 per cent.

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The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.—Gents:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 35c. I have sold Haas' and Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and I have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$300 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY. MERIDEN PARK HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS, F. A. TRIPP, PROPRIETOR, MERIDEN, KAS., December 15, 1890.

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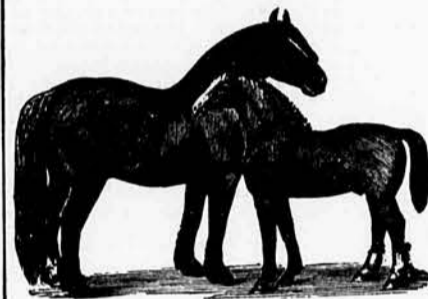
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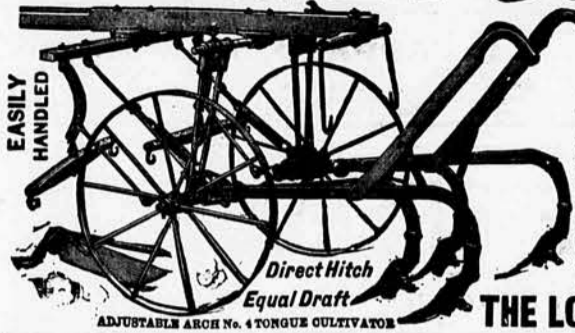
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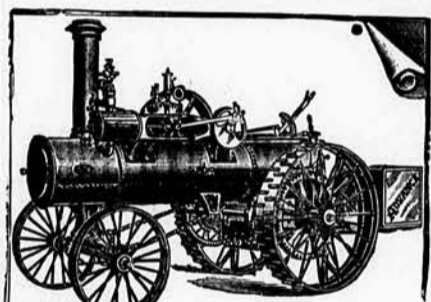
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