

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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## The Stock Interest.

### Export of Cattle and Pleuro-pneumonia to England.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—One would suppose, from your leader anent the export of live cattle and pleuro-pneumonia to England, that that export was the more important part of the cattle trade to both countries.

The following are the official figures:

Meat imported alive.....170,000 tons.  
Dead meat imported.....489,510 tons.  
British meat (marketed).....1,500,000 tons.

That is to say, all the foreign meat together, whether imported dead or alive, amounts to a little over one-fourth of the whole marketed—no account being taken of animals killed in private households. Now note this important fact of this fourth imported, about a third, one-twelfth of the whole, was imported alive, and much of that did not come from the United States—our important meat export being in the form of dead meat.

The possibilities, even the probabilities, are that the importation of live fat cattle from all countries will be totally prohibited and only dressed meat admitted, seeing that the foot-and-mouth disease lately brought from Denmark has probably cost \$250,000 to stamp out. The previous introduction of that disease cost, as well as I recollect, some \$10,000,000. If similar conditions had obtained here we should probably have given examples of our "national pertinacity." As for the *Breeder's Gazette*, I snap my fingers at its statements on the subject as utterly unreliable, unless backed by independent, unbiased and unbought evidence. Its vaporings might affect Gladstone, but neither Salisbury or Chaplin—the latter two decidedly vertebrate animals, not to be bluffed. Need it be added, that the Danish authorities decided that they had any disease among their cattle? Can any reasonable person blame the British authorities for accepting their own "vets" reports, and theirs only? I trow not.

And even if the restrictions were imposed as a hindrance (as the *Breeder's Gazette* untruthfully remarked), what gigantic impudence of our people to complain in face of the organized illegal attempts, not only to hinder, but destroy, British commerce. Let us hear less "verbosity" about the Golden Rule and see a little more practice of that Divine precept. When we have taken "the beam from our own eyes then shall we see clearly the mote in our brother's."

I. BROWSE-OLDRIVE.

### Pastures.

"While farmers have been waiting for the 'clouds to roll by,'" says Prof. C. F. Curtis, of the Iowa Agricultural college, "they have had the consolation that the grass was growing. Though the pastures, like all other vegetation, have been somewhat backward in coming on they are coming vigorously and a heavy hay crop is already assured. It is well to consider the question of summer pasture now while we have an abundance. Grass is nature's universal food. Our domestic animals, and those of all countries, are practically made or unmade by the grass they eat. The stock grower who furnishes a good variety of succulent grass need not bother his head about compounding rations. It has been pretty well settled that we cannot improve upon a good grass ration, even by the addition of the most nourishing grain. Animals are made by grass because they live the greater part of the year upon it and because much the greater portion of their growth is made during the pasturing season. Examine the grass crop of any locality of country and you have at once an insight of the origin of native breeds. Look at a man's pasture and you can tell what kind of stock he raises.

"The great trouble is that we don't have pasture enough. It is foolish economy to keep the pastures close during the entire season. It is a mistaken idea that surplus grass growing up in the early summer months is lost. Many regard pastures knee-deep as an extravagant luxury, but the growth and condition of the stock will compensate for it all, and besides the grass is never wasted. There will come a time in the fall and winter months when it will all be relished. Liberal growth of pasture also insures better winter protection and earlier grazing in the spring, as well as greater thrift of stock throughout the

entire year. The care of pastures is an important consideration. Blue grass affords earliest and latest pasture, but becomes dry and tough in midsummer, especially for young stock. Clover mixture in blue grass sod does well and greatly improves the summer pasture. It can be put into sod with disc and harrow as soon as the frost is out in the spring. Timothy, orchard and tall meadow oat grass will give a wholesome variety. Alsike clover is well adapted to seeding low, swampy land.

"Barn yard manure will nowhere give better returns than when applied to blue grass pasture in winter. The practice of hauling direct from the barns has many advantages. Manured pasture should always be harrowed with a slanting-tooth harrow after the spring rains. A harrowing will usually prove highly beneficial whether manure has been applied or not. It effects an improvement in the mechanical condition of the surface and evenly distributes the droppings from stock, preventing the covering up of grass and promoting a uniform growth."

### Curing Summer Meats.

Mr. T. B. Lehr, of Fontana, Kas., writes the *Iowa Live Stock Journal* as follows, on the above subject: "I see in a late issue an inquiry by Mr. A. Karowsky, of Brighton, Ia., for a good recipe for curing meat for summer use, together with a request on your part that some one who has had experience answer it. I feel so deeply grateful to you for much valuable information I have gained through your paper, that I am prompted to answer my brother toiler, in the firm conviction that if he will pursue my method once he will never be at a loss for a good recipe for this purpose again. I have used it for years with unvarying success. I am a farmer but I kill plenty of meat, both beef and pork, for my own use and have some to sell to my neighbors, and am doing my best to urge upon all the advantage of stopping the payment of freight on the hog to market and then back again on the cured meat. I don't want to trespass on your valuable space, but I never miss an opportunity to drive a nail on the subject. The recipe for pork is as follows:

"Kill the hogs at least eight weeks before fly time; cool all animal heat out before salting; cut and trim to suit taste and pack in barrel that will hold brine. We use coal oil barrels that have been used for a year or two for rain barrels. Salt each layer as put down and make a brine as follows: 1½ pounds salt, ½ pound sugar, ¼ ounce saltpetre to each gallon of water necessary to cover the meat. Let the meat remain in the brine from four to six weeks, according to the size of the hogs, then hang in smoke-house for from two to three weeks, using hickory wood or clean corn cobs. Have a rat-proof box and when smoked to taste pack in box, first putting in a layer of hay, and then a layer of pork, and so on, alternately, until the box is filled. The hay should be sweet and clean and not too coarse. I prefer prairie hay.

"For corned beef make brine same as for pork, except use one pound of salt instead of one and a half pounds. The beef must remain in the brine, and care must be taken never to put beef into a barrel that has been used for pork, no matter how long before."

### Sheep Notes.

When sheep are to be sold at public sale grade them up into even lots.

Never let any one top your sheep; improve them so that the tail end will be wanted.

If desired to mark the sheep after shearing wait until there is two or three weeks growth of wool; the mark will stay on better.

The Southdown maintains regularity or evenness of flesh better than almost any other breed, and is well adapted to almost all localities.

This is the time that the breeding ewes require plenty of nourishment. A good thing to feed to the lambs is a little oil meal boiled to a jelly and mixed with milk.

Mr. Stanley, the Australian government veterinarian, says that although some benefit may accrue from the use of various drenches to destroy worms in sheep, still the surest method of prevention is breeding from mature parents, liberal feeding and never starving the sheep, with a free use of salt with a little sulphate of iron.

### Pig Pointers.

Never disturb a farrowing sow unless strictly necessary.

Provide a separate place in which to feed the young pigs.

Let the tails alone, they are no detriment to the pig's growth.

Many weed pests may be destroyed by giving the hogs a chance at them.

Let the brood sow have her freedom until within a few days of farrowing.

The first six weeks of a pig's life often determines its value for pork making.

Because a hungry pig will eat almost any kind of slop that is given them, is not a sign that it is good for them.

To a considerable extent, the summer feeding should be in a way to secure a good development of bone and muscle.

Delay in feeding at the regular time, causes the hog to become uneasy and restless, if he does not put in the time squealing.

Hogs that are fed a good variety of food, supplied with pure water, and given warm, dry shelter, will not generate disease.

For the beginners at least, it is unusually safe to rely upon the judgment of an honest, reliable breeder in making the selection of a boar to use in breeding.

When pigs are three weeks old a few oats on the ground or floor where the sow cannot get them will be picked up and eaten greedily every day. Oats makes pigs play and grow.

A good food for young pigs is 50 parts middlings, 25 parts corn meal, 15 bran and 10 oil meal. This food wet only as it is fed, and fed in quantities to be eaten up clean, will make quick growth.

Give sows laxative food and they will not eat their pigs. This disease is caused by being in a feverish condition. Give such a sow meat and bran slops in which put a half pound of Epsom salt each day. Keep the pigs away from the sow except while suckling.

It pays to give every sow full possession of a roomy compartment or of a pen when she farrows, and she should be placed in it two weeks before that event, that she may become accustomed to her surroundings. Otherwise, at farrowing time she will be nervous—the thing to be avoided.

### Raising Colts by Hand.

"Subscriber" asks how to raise a colt by hand. The writer lost a mare last year when her colt was only three weeks old, and found it necessary to raise the latter by hand, says the *Breeder's Gazette*. Fresh cow's milk was fed, at first diluted about one-fourth with water and sweetened at the rate of one tablespoonful of sugar to the quart of milk. It was difficult to get the little fellow started to drinking, or rather it was started to sucking, for the finger was used during the first month. In two or three days, however, he took the milk with a relish, and for first couple of weeks was fed at 4:30, 7:30 and 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 6 and 9 p. m., a pint or less being given at the start.

This amount was gradually increased and the number of meals cut down in proportion, until at the end of a month only three meals a day were given. The little fellow soon began to eat oats and was given all he wanted from the start with a little oil meal added. The milk was not diluted or sweetened after the first month. After it got used to its new diet, this colt grew right along, and is as good a colt as any of the others of the same age that suckled. I believe Stewart recommends a flaxseed ration in a case like this. The seed is boiled into a jelly before feeding. This would likely be beneficial, especially in keeping the bowels in healthy condition. My colt did nicely and seemed healthy all the time, the oil meal fed having the same effect as the flaxseed. There is one thing that must be watched. If the colt is kept in a stall by itself most of the time, like a boy with nothing to do, it is likely to contract bad habits. Mine almost got into the disgusting habit of sucking wind before I noticed it. It was immediately turned with the other colts in the pasture, and having company to play with and something to eat always before it, stopped the wind-sucking before the habit became fixed. Keep a close watch on the bowels and have colic medicine handy.

Weak Stomach strengthened by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

## What is Scrofula

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

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

### 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

When going into a field or pasture in sight of a bull, always make it a point to know where he is, and what he is doing, wisely says an exchange. Either make him recognize you as his master at all times, or keep where you have a safe place of retreat. It is folly to trust a bull on account of gentleness. The greater part of the injuries received from bulls are done by the so-called gentle kind; just as it is that the gun "not loaded" is the one that kills.

### Behind the Scenes.

On the stage the tinsel, the glitter, the powder and the paint, show forth the most, but step behind the scenes, and you will behold the truth. The chorus girls are not all "fancy paints them," but rather what they paint themselves; just so with many of the flaming advertisements of so-called "catarrh cures." Get back of the scenes, and they are not cures. The real one, and the only remedy that is a cure, is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Lift the curtain, and you will find the naked truth to be, that this Remedy is the one that cures the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, and no mistake. It is also a remedy in all catarrhal conditions, such as Catarrhal Headache, Catarrh of the Throat, etc.

The *Farmer's Home Weekly* says: "We are beginning to appreciate the value of corn fodder more fully than we formerly did, but there is yet much to learn. In every average field of corn there is fodder to the actual feeding value of \$37 to every \$63 worth of grain, but there are many farmers who harvest the grain with the utmost care and let the fodder stand to be gathered in some haphazard manner when it proves perfectly convenient, while others make no use of it at all. This is a slipshod and wasteful practice that could be seen in no country but this."

### John Quickly Extemporized Five Tow Bags.

This is a meaningless sentence, but it contains all the letters of our alphabet. Five of these letters spell "woman," and large numbers of women believe in the virtues of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a strictly vegetable compound, for her use only, and an unfailing cure for the many ills that beset her. It recuperates wasted strength, restores the functions to a normal condition, and fits her to bear and rear healthy offspring; promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and gives activity to the bowels and kidneys. In a word, it is woman's cure and safeguard. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or its price (\$1) refunded.

### FINE STOCK PRINTING.

The KANSAS FARMER COMPANY have now completed arrangements which will enable breeders and owners of stallions for service to secure their stock printing at this office. Anything in the way of posters, catalogues, books, blanks, etc., suitable for breeders, can be supplied from this office. Very few printing establishments have a supply of modern cuts of any breed suitable for getting out work that is representative for improved stock, and it is this class of modern stock printing that we are prepared to supply. Write us for any blanks, herd registers, service books, or anything in the printing line needed by breeders or stallion owners, and we will fill all orders, guarantee first-class work and reasonable prices.

Any of our newspaper exchanges who do job printing, and who cannot afford to carry a full line of modern stock cuts, and desire us to get out a first-class job for any of their customers, can do so through this office. Write us for particulars.



## Agricultural Matters.

### TEST OF SOME JAPANESE BEANS.

By Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in Bulletin No. 32.

Two species of Japanese beans have been grown here at the station for two years past. These are the soy bean and the adzuki—the mungo, of India. Both of them have given promise of much usefulness in this country. They have been subjected to severe tests concerning their endurance of this climate, and have come out triumphantly. Having seen these beans grown in Japan, and noted the very important part they take in the diet of the Japanese, the writer became anxious to try them here, which has been done with gratifying success.

It is true the soy bean has been grown in this country before, and cannot in any sense be called a novelty, as far as knowledge of its characters are concerned. The United States Department of Agriculture made an effort to introduce it years ago, and several enterprising seedsmen have from time to time made attempts in the same direction; but with the result that it has been generally successful only in the South, because the varieties introduced were too late to mature in the latitude of the Northern States. Knowing this, pains were taken to procure some of the earliest varieties grown in Japan. A few dozen beans of each of several kinds arrived in the spring of 1890. They were planted in the latter part of May and matured seed before frost, in a little over three months' time. The amount planted being so small, no attempt was made to estimate the yield, but they appeared very productive. One thing in their favor was proved that first season—their ability to withstand drouth. This was especially noticeable when compared with varieties of the common garden beans. Part of the seed was placed with the horticultural department, and it was there noticed that they stood the long, trying period of dry weather to a degree surpassing all others on trial. (See Bulletin 19, December, 1890.) This alone is a very strong point in their favor; but, as we shall soon see, it is by no means their only recommendation. The seed thus raised was planted in the latter part of May, in 1891, and harvested early in September, with yields ranging for the several varieties from 12½ to nearly 19 bushels of beans per acre. These yields would under more favorable conditions have been considerably larger. Owing to the unsettled weather at the time of harvest, a portion of the pods burst open and the beans wasted before the crop could be secured.

The bean takes its common name, "Soy," from a sauce manufactured from it, which in commerce goes by the name of "Soy," though the Japanese name for this sauce is "Shoyu." The beans are boiled and mixed with certain proportions of rice and salt, and the compound is then allowed to undergo a process of fermentation, which results in the delicious brown sauce so common in Japan, and which forms the basis of the best sauces in this country. The soy bean is a native of Japan, and it has been cultivated there from a very remote period, as is testified by the numerous and strongly-differentiated varieties which have been developed. The Japanese cultivate it extensively, and it is to them an important article of food. It takes to a very large degree the place of meat in their diet, and it is altogether too costly and precious an article to be fed to live stock, except when it on rare occasions is grown as a hay crop. They use the beans ripe, and, properly cooked, they make a palatable and highly nutritious dish. Sometimes they are eaten green when nearly full grown; they are then boiled in the pods and shelled at the meal.

In this country they will likely be of

most value as a fodder plant, though they compare favorably with navy beans for table use; they are, however, more glutinous and less starchy than navy beans, and on this account may not suit the taste of all persons. But there can be no doubt of their value as a stock food, whether we consider the ripe seed ground and fed as a meal or the whole plant cured as hay, or even the ripe straw after the beans have been threshed out.

All parts of the plant are highly nutritious. None of our ordinary fodder plants can at all compare with it, and it would seem that wherever it can be grown it must take a high rank among our fodders. It has been tried on a small scale at several experiment stations, and, so far as the writer has ascertained, their judgment is unanimously in its favor. Before its usefulness can be fully determined, however, it should be fed, on a fairly large scale, in comparison with some standard fodder plant, and the results noted. This we have, so far, been unable to do, for want of sufficient material. It is hoped that we can test it in this respect the coming season. Cattle, on pasture, which were offered a few handfuls of the green plant did not seem to relish it; but they showed no marked objection to the hay made from it.

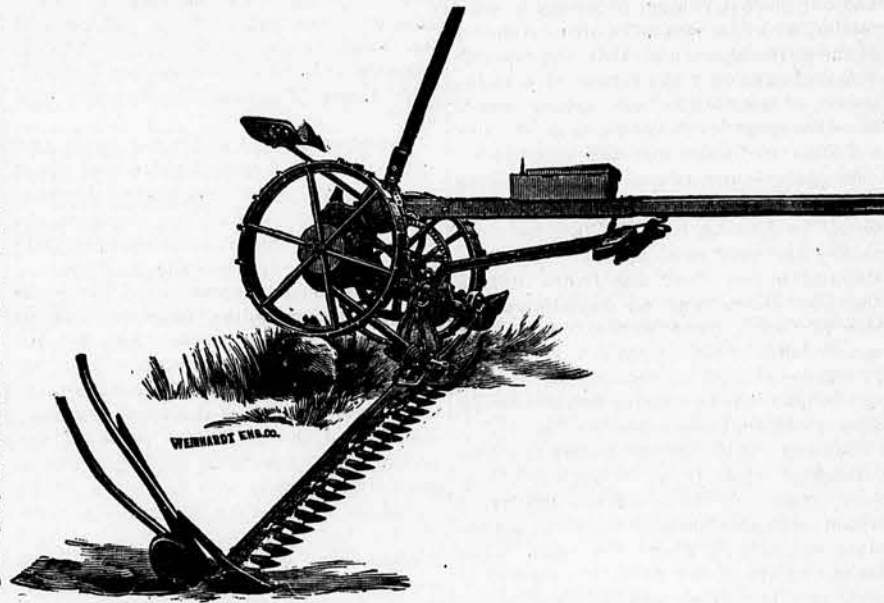
All varieties are stocky bush beans, and should be grown in the following

others have been tried, but rejected because too late in maturing:

*Eda-Mame.*—Seeded May 23, 1891; ripe September 2. Plants two to three feet high, erect, stocky, strong growers, dark green; leaflets two to three inches long; was in bloom July 15, blossoms small, white, in axillary racemes; pods short, each containing but two, rarely three, beans; but crowded densely on the stalk; beans greenish-yellow, oval, almost round, the size of large peas; yield 12.6 bushels (at 60 pounds per bushel) per acre. In 1890 this variety stood the drouth better than any other bean grown at the station. The whole plant is thickly covered with short, coarse hair.

*Yellow Soy Bean.*—Seeded May 23; ripe September 1. Plant three to four feet high, erect, branches upright, in a close bunch. Pods very thick on the plant, each containing two or three seeds; whole plant, and especially the pods, thickly covered with short brown hair; beans yellow, slightly oval, the size of peas; yield, 14.57 bushels per acre.

*Yamagata Cha-daidzu* (tea-colored bean, from Yamagata).—Seeded May 23; ripe September 29. Plant four feet tall, a very rank grower, producing an abundance of foliage; leaves larger and coarser than any of the others, and stems more straggling and longer between the nodes. Blossoms in latter



THE AUTOMATIC MOWER.

Manufactured by Automatic Mower & Mfg. Co., Harvey, Ill.

manner: Do not plant before the ground is warm; in Kansas, from the middle to the end of May. Plant in rows thirty inches (or, on low, rich ground, three feet) apart, and drop the beans with a drill about two inches apart in the row. Keep them free of weeds, and give shallow culture whenever the ground begins to form a crust after a rain; but do not work them while the leaves are wet, whether from dew or rain. Cut the plants with a scythe or mower when the beans begin to ripen; let them cure in small, high piles, and thresh when dry. If allowed to get too ripe before they are harvested, or if left long in the field after they are cut, exposed to alternating showers and sunshine, the pods will burst open and the beans waste. The plants grow, with varying conditions, to heights of from two to four, or sometimes five feet. They send their roots deep into the soil. They are upright in growth, stiff, branching. Pods always short, containing from two to four beans, according to variety, suspended in clusters of two or three, on very short peduncles, and so thick on the plant that in some instances the stems can scarcely be seen for pods. It is a characteristic of the species that the whole plant—stem, pod and leaf—is densely covered with short, rough hair, though some varieties are more hairy than others.

The following four kinds are early enough to be depended upon to mature seed in this latitude every year; several

half of July, flowers deep violet; pods two to two and a half inches long and three-fourths inch broad, containing two or often three beans; whole plant very hairy. The beans are oval in shape, deep greenish-brown, the color of newly-manufactured tea, and larger than any of the others here named; yield, 18.8 bushels per acre.

*Kiyusuke Daidzu* (Kiyusuke is the name of a person).—Seeded May 23; ripe September 9. Plant two and a half to three and a half feet high, a rank grower, with much dark green foliage; leaflets wrinkled or folded along the midrib, and narrower and more pointed than the others; flowers white, in short racemes; pods smaller than the last, containing two or sometimes three beans; the latter oval or nearly round, yellow; whole plant hairy; yield, 18.23 bushels per acre.

As has been stated, all of these yields would have been larger if the weather had permitted the saving of the crop in better shape. They were threshed on the machine, and it was found that a large portion of the beans were cracked and broken by the cylinder.

#### Cutting Hay With a Binder.

In answer to an inquiry from the editor of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, Harry Kerns, of Ohio, describes his method of cutting hay as follows: The grass was just in the condition to cut with mower, or as I try to cut it, just as soon as about one-fourth

of the heads look brown, but it can be cut sooner if desired. As to the shocking, it was shocked with six sheaves in a shock, but not set too tight; without cap, as timothy will not break well enough to make a cap of any service. The length of time it stands in shock depends upon the condition of the weather. Three or four good drying days will be sufficient, or as soon as three-fourths of the sheaf is well cured it can be put in the mow, as the dry hay on the outside absorbs the moisture that remains on the inside of the sheaf. Now there need be no loss of time in waiting for it to dry, as I laid my corn by while it was curing. I always pushed the shocks over with butt to the sun for an hour or so before hauling.

As to the amount it cuts to the acre, I infer from this that 180 thinks there would be a loss in the height of stubble, but on smooth ground it can be cut almost as low as with a mower, or as low as any grass should be cut, as the loss here, if any, is largely repaid in the pasture during the fall. Or, to make it still plainer, I cut fourteen acres, and estimating by weighing several dozen, I had thirty-five tons. This was an extra piece of grass, but will say further that there is no loss by cutting with binder, as you get almost every straw.

As to the cost, I kept a strict account of this. It will take one pound of black twine to tie a ton, and one man and a boy will shock it with ease. My whole cost outside of my own labor for the fourteen acres, including twine, was \$12 in the mow. I will also say that some clover will not hurt it, as it is pretty ripe by the time the timothy will do to cut. I will inclose a statement of my brother, which is self-explanatory, and which I think will help any one to make up his mind to cut his hay with the binder.

#### HIS BROTHER'S STATEMENT.

I herein make statement of field of hay referred to by Harry Kerns, and would say I cut (with mower) the same field the year before, there being about fourteen acres in the field, which made thirty-nine large two-horse loads of good hay, costing me about \$17 for making of same. Last season my brother, after cutting (with binder) a part of this field was taken sick, and called on me to finish the field, which I did, using his binder and team. I operated the binder much the same as for cutting wheat, with the exception of cutting somewhat lower and making sheaves a little smaller. I did a clean, smooth job, making the stubble look as if they had been swept with a new broom. Furthermore, I stored my hay in the same mow in which my brother had his, having the mow full and about fourteen tons in stacks outside, while he had all his hay in this same mow and it was not quite full—an item I think worthy of attention, and should not be overlooked when counting cost and saving crop. I took particular notice to the quality and keeping of this hay. Altogether, I think this way of making hay as much better than the old way as cutting your wheat with the binder is better than the old way with the dropper.

#### The Automatic Mower.

Every farmer would like to have the best mower if he can get it at a fair price. Then comes the question, "Which is the best? As a solution to this we recommend an investigation of the "Automatic." It is new in principle, and yet it has been fully tested, and, as now constructed, is as near perfection as can be found. It is called "Automatic" because it automatically performs so many operations which in most other machines require special attention and direction. It is the least complicated machine in use, and as a consequence, is the least likely to get out of order. It is the lightest running machine, largely because the greatest part of the weight of the cutting-bar is carried on the large wheels. This is accomplished by the ingenious spring balance. There is no weight on the necks of the horses. In fact, it needs no pole to balance the machine, as it balances automatically. The pole is needed only in turning corners or in backing. It will cut better on uneven ground than other machines. The cutting-bar does not need to be at a certain angle with the machine, but will cut at any angle and without any strain or bind. Being so simple in construction, the Automatic Mower does not require special mechanical ingenuity to operate it. It is only necessary to hitch the horses to it and go to mowing. It is made to cut in different widths of swath. It is fully warranted. There are so many points of superiority in this mower that we have not space to even mention them now. The manufacturers are making special low prices to farmers and will ship them direct from the factory to the farm. It is worth while to write for their illustrated descriptive catalogue, which will be sent free. Address Automatic Mower & Mfg. Co., Harvey, Ill.



## Affiance Department.

### THE EXCHANGE VALUE OF MONEY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of April 27, you say that "the exchange value of our dollar in domestic transactions will always as now, depend more on the number of dollars in circulation as compared with the volume of business than upon the material of which the dollar is made."

While I am ready to admit that the number of dollars in circulation is a matter of vast importance to the business interests of this country, I am not ready to sacrifice value in the material of which the dollar is made, for the sake of having an increased volume of money made of material that has no value. I do not subscribe to the doctrine that the material of which money is made has nothing to do with its value as money, or that money is not property, or an article of value, as claimed by many people.

It is very true that the volume of money affects materially its exchange value, not only in our domestic trade but also in our trade with foreign countries, yet I do not attach as much importance to a very large volume of money as many people do. England has only about \$18 per capita, yet she is apparently as prosperous as France, who has \$45 per capita. In the United States so large a portion of our business transactions is carried on with checks, drafts and bills of exchange, that a large volume is not so important as it is in other countries who have not our banking facilities. There is a large amount of our business transactions carried on without, practically, the use of a dollar of money. A owes B. \$100. He gives B. his check and gets a receipt in full. B. owes C. \$100. He puts his signature on the back of A.'s check and passes the same check to him, and so the check passes from one to another until ten different parties have received the check and receipted for payment of a debt of \$100 on each; the check is finally paid by M. to A. to whom he is indebted \$100. A. thus receiving his own check deposits the same in his bank and is both debited and credited with \$100. Thus, a \$100 check has paid a \$1,000 debt without having a dollar of money move from its resting place in the bank during the transactions. It is very important, however, that there be \$100 of good money in A.'s bank to meet this check when it arrives there; consequently the value of the material of which the money is made is an important matter.

I believe that it is universally conceded that an increase in the volume of money, other things being equal, generally increases prices. The purchasing power of the dollar is diminished when the volume of money is increased; on the other hand, the purchasing power is increased when the volume of money is diminished. Increasing the volume of currency nearly always works to the advantage of the debtor classes. It tends to increase the price of products they have for sale, makes money more plenty, and thus it becomes more easy to pay debts. A contraction of the volume of money always works to the advantage of the creditor classes, for, by increasing the purchasing power of each dollar, it will buy more property than it otherwise would. A contraction of the currency one-half would nearly double the purchasing power of each dollar; hence it is, that the debtor class is always injured by a contraction of the volume of money. On this account, if the free coinage of silver was adopted and our gold driven out of circulation, as it inevitably would be, it would be a great injury to all classes who are in debt. The contraction of the volume of money, by destroying confidence and diminishing prices of property, also affects the wages the working classes, for it paralyzes industries, arrests manufacturing, throws men out of employment, and a reduction of wages inevitably follows. This, with labor organized as it is, leads to serious difficulties.

You say, "our foreign commerce is not transacted in dollars but in pounds sterling." That is very true, but the pound sterling is gold, and consequently gold is the standard by which all our foreign commerce is carried on; and as long as we have a gold standard our domestic commerce is on the same basis, and that of itself would have a material influence in the prices realized on products sold in

foreign countries. A very large proportion of our exports are farm products, and on this account no class of people would be so greatly damaged as would the farmers by adopting the silver standard.

You say, "the United States notes made a legal tender, whether redeemable in coin or not, are by their legal tender qualities redeemable by every inhabitant in the United States in whatever he has to sell, and by the government in taxes. This is the redeemability which is efficacious as to all money in circulation, and it is that which gives it value."

Now, we differ on that point. I think the United States notes, made a legal tender, are received by the people because they have faith to believe that the government will redeem those notes when they are presented for redemption, and hence they are equal in value to coin; and if you were to remove the special redemption feature from these notes, notwithstanding they are receivable for taxes, they would not be received by the people at the valuation they now are. The government has fulfilled its promise to pay its notes and they are at par with coin and pass for money in every part of the United States. But how is it with Confederate notes? The people received those in exchange for products, believing that they were to be redeemed in coin, but as soon as it became probable that they would not be paid, these notes went to a discount and were finally repudiated. The legal tender notes of the Argentine Republic have been at a discount of 250 cents on a dollar.

You say, "If we had not a dollar of gold or silver bullion in the United States, and had our present volume of money in legal tender, with the assurance of the stability of the government, and that the volume would change only to correspond with increase of population, our money would have the same exchange value as at present and repudiation would be impossible."

That statement is one that has to be proved. We have no evidence that such would be the case, from the fact no such money has ever been issued. The Continental money that was issued during the Revolution was all repudiated, although that money was made a legal tender for debt and receivable for taxes. It was repudiated because the people did not believe that the States would ever be able to redeem those notes in coin.

You say, "if it were true that the free coinage of silver takes 30 cents off from every remaining dollar of our money, it would be impossible that it would depreciate property in about the same ratio. On the contrary, the value of property is measured in dollars, and if 70 cents are made the dollar, then every \$7 worth of property as at present measured would become worth \$10 by the new measure."

Now, suppose you carry that theory further, and reduce the value of the dollar down to 1 cent on the dollar, according to your theory, each dollar would become worth \$100. If you take the ground that money is a creature of law, and that the material of which it is made is of no account, that it is not an article of value, is not property, then your arguments may correspond with your theory; but I do not believe in the doctrine. One reason why there was such great depreciation of property in this country after the war closed, was because the legal tender notes, the money on which the war had placed the business of the country, was being destroyed. Just in proportion as the volume of money decreased, just in that proportion did the value of the property decrease. To my own personal knowledge in the city of New York, property decreased in value as the money diminished in volume. In 1860, you could borrow money on mortgages for nearly three-fourths of the value of the real estate bought. I know of some sales where there were third mortgages on property, and after the second and third mortgages had been paid off, owing to shrinkage of value, the parties holding the first mortgage demanded that the owner of the property should pay about one-fourth of the amount of their first loans in order to make the claim secure, and threatened foreclosure if it was not done.

If we could adopt the free coinage of silver and feel certain that we could maintain our silver at par with gold coin and keep our gold coin in circulation, then we would not have so much to fear; but the moment we begin free coinage we shall discover the mistakes we are making. I

am confident that every dollar of gold would disappear before the ink was dry to the signature of the President on the bill. Not only that, but it would be advertised all over the world in five hours that this country proposes to pay 100 cents in gold for every 68 cents of silver that can be delivered to the United States Treasury.

In speaking of the mortgages on Kansas farms, you say: "Men who have money loaned are generally satisfied to have it remain, provided that the security is kept good for the amount and the interest is promptly paid."

But there is where the trouble comes in. The moment you change the standard of our money and lessen its volume, you inaugurate a process of depreciating property and the men holding mortgages will not be satisfied to let them remain without a payment to make their claims secure. The products of the farm would be depreciated at the same ratio; consequently, the farmer could not sell the products of his farm, neither could he borrow from other parties enough to pay the interest on his mortgage, and these mortgages would inevitably be foreclosed.

The farmers of Kansas have injured their credit by the antagonism that has been started in that State during the last two years against Eastern money-lenders. Kansas would be in a bad shape were it not for foreign capital that has gone there to build her railroads and to start manufacturing and other industries in the State.

You say, "contraction increased the exchange value of the dollar, and, as shown above, such a contraction as our correspondent fears would add 50 per cent. to its present value, which is more than he assumes would be the premium on gold, and bring gold to this country very rapidly."

That free coinage will cause contraction of the volume of money, there is no doubt whatever. If a law were passed demonetizing gold it would not contract the volume of our money much more certainly than would the free coinage of silver.

But how does "increasing of the value in the exchange dollar" benefit the farmers and the working classes, who are the ones who have something to sell in exchange for this dollar? While it increased the exchange value of the dollar, it greatly depreciated the exchange value of the products that are to be sold in order to get the dollar with which to pay debts, and there is where the farmer is injured. He will find when he comes to sell his wheat, corn, beef and pork, with the volume of money decreased and the exchange value of the dollar increased, that he will have to take about one-third less for everything he has to sell than he is now receiving.

Statistics show that we have added \$1,400,000,000 to the volume of money in the United States during the last fifteen years, and notwithstanding this the prices of farm products have steadily gone down. We are adding to our circulation now every year over \$50,000,000 of silver coin and certificates, which, if free coinage were going to be such a benefit, ought materially to increase the value of farm products and make times better for the farmers. But the price of silver was about \$1.30 an ounce in 1871, while now it has gone down to about 78 cents, and the price of farm products and other things have depreciated to almost as great an extent. One great cause of this grows out of the agitation of the change in our currency and tariff, causing a destruction of confidence among capitalists and business men. The men who have money and are ready to invest it in new enterprises, in building railroads and starting new manufacturing industries to aid in the development of the resources of the country, lose confidence in business enterprise when there is any change in the volume or value of our money. The same is true in regard to the changing of duties on imports of manufactured products. Our manufactured products amount now to over \$8,000,000,000 annually, and anything that interferes with the price of these products leads to a destruction of confidence, and materially injures every business interest in the country, and the farmers and working men have to suffer with the rest. The dull times and low prices are due more to destruction of confidence than to any lack of money. E. P. MILLER.

The lying capacity of the partisan press of America is the most colossal exhibition

of mendacity known in the world since the Almighty tumbled Lucifer over the battlements of heaven. It is stupendous, it is illimitable, it takes away the breath of simple virtue and bewilders honest truth into paralysis; it threatens all our conceptions of primal right and forebodes the destruction of civilization. It is a new and terrible force in society of which antiquity knew nothing.—I. Donnelly.

### Monometallism, Bimetallism, Non-Metallism.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to thank Dr. Miller for his very interesting and instructive articles in opposition to free silver coinage. He appears to have proved, historically, that owing to the constant variations in the bullion or commodity value of gold and silver, relatively, the two metals cannot be used successfully and satisfactorily, side by side, as money.

The difficulty, if not impossibility, of adjustment is his strong argument for the single gold standard.

Has he sufficiently considered the effects, past, present and prospective, of the single gold standard? The steady, constant increase of its purchasing value, and the correspondingly decreased value of labor and its products? Does he properly recognize the fact that the volume of the world's business increases out of all proportion to the increase of the world's gold? Can he not see that a gold basis is relatively to business needs narrowing disastrously to all but speculators in money?

Perhaps the present accumulations of money and the scarcity of borrowers, will be offered as evidence that the basis is not narrowing. The fact is that the absence of borrowers is due to the fact that borrowing upon a narrowing money basis is so dangerous as to deter intelligent men from taking the risk. It is the declared purpose of monometallists to increase the purchasing value of money, by perpetuating the single standard. It is simply axiomatic to say that such an increase in value means a corresponding destruction of value in everything else.

Enterprising labor is the natural borrower when business is to vitalize capital, making it the producer of wealth, in which labor rightfully claims a proper share. A cautious forecast of the future forbids such undertakings, so money waits for borrowers.

Cannot a better way be discovered through the dust of the conflict between the two metallisms? Is it absolutely necessary that an "intrinsic" value shall be retained as a quality of the money of final settlement? Is it not evident that to the extent of the intrinsic value in money, its use is a survival of barter trade? an exchange of one commodity for another? Then, if intrinsic or commodity value must be present, what right or justice is there in selecting one or two out of thousands and clothing them with the dignity and power of money to the exclusion and disadvantage of all others? If a certain number of grains of gold or silver may be declared a dollar, in the name of justice and logic, what reason can be given why a given number of pounds of wheat, corn, pork, cotton, etc., shall not be declared a dollar? Is not all coin legislation a species of class legislation favorable to a few, and injurious to all the rest? Surely there is no lack of intrinsic value in the products of the farm. The human race cannot live without them, while the annihilation of gold and silver (if accomplished) would not cost a single human life.

If we attempt to go down to the root of this sentiment that demands the existence of an intrinsic value in the money of final settlement, shall we not find it springing from a latent hope that we shall sometime begin to accumulate and hoard money? The object of hoarding money is to secure one's self against future unseen but possible disaster. The saving or hoarding of honestly-earned wealth is justifiable and legitimate. But there is a distinction between wealth and money. Demonetized gold and silver would still be wealth in a convenient shape for saving, and their hoarding would be harmless. But as money and the basis of all money, the conditions are terribly changed. Hoarding then, in anticipation of a coming storm, removes the foundation from the financial superstructure and it collapses in irretrievable ruin. Speculators in money, quick to discover



the signs of coming trouble, thus hasten its coming and double its destructiveness. The comparative scarcity of coin and its inconvenience as a circulating medium, and the greater convenience of a "sound" paper currency, makes people indifferent about the use or handling of gold and silver. This makes it not only possible but easy for speculators in money to accumulate and hold it until they have a corner, which they spring upon the nation in its hour of danger and peril. Then, with infernal skill, they manipulate the money market, control legislation, procuring the payment in gold of bonds bought with greenbacks which they have contrived to make nearly worthless, and thus pile up a national debt billions high.

These are some of the powers for evil inherent in a coin basis for money, even with bimetalism. The single gold standard narrows the basis and doubles the power for evil. Demonetization of both metals will leave them all their power for good and useful service while it will deprive them of their power for evil. Why, then, should we perpetuate a financial system that always holds so many infernal possibilities? Why cannot the intelligence of the present throw off the superstitious incubus of the past. Why not relegate the precious metals to their proper place among commodities, where their value shall be fixed by the law of supply and demand?

Cannot a thoughtful people, silent spectators of the conflict between the champions of the two metals, see that the gold interest is that of the speculator, that the silver is that of the miner, and that while both together, or bimetalism, is better than either alone, a better way may be found in non-metalism?

Sterling, Kas. DR. P. C. BRANCH.

Under any imaginable code of laws poor farming would result in poor farmers; but it is well to be sure that bad laws are not neutralizing good farming.

While the farmer is voting for his party, the manufacturers, the bankers, the railroads, the gamblers, and the trusts in general, are voting for their own special interests.

S. M. Welty, of Lincoln county, Kas., says: "We are tired of denying ourselves comforts to keep so many railroad officials in luxury, and want the government ownership of railroads. Germany has government railroads and the highest salary paid is \$2,500 to the President. The service is good and accidents rare."

When plowing out in the field this beautiful month of May, behind your well-broken matched team, which moves along so steadily; when the plow seems to almost run itself; think what a grand furrow farmers would cut across our whole broad country from ocean to ocean, and how they would turn under "trusts," and corners, and monopolies, and unequal laws, if they only would, like your team, pull together, and that is what the Grange means.—Exchange.

Hon. W. A. Phillips' Great Book, "Labor, Land and Law," can be obtained from the People's Reform Book & News Co., 120 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Book is cloth bound and reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50. The Reform Book Co. will send free complete catalogue of reform books on application.

#### Ornickshank Bulls.

We are going to put two yearling Cruickshank bulls in Dr. J. W. Dean's sale of Short-horns, at Superior, Neb., on June 25. They are thick-fleshed, blocky bulls, with thick crops, well-sprung ribs, full, level quarters and low flanks, and individually are show bulls. The Doctor's cattle are good ones and well-bred. Any one in search of really good things, either male or female, will do well to send for catalogue and attend the sale.

F. BELLOWS & SONS.

#### We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,199.38, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Stagnant water is injurious to most vegetation.

## The Horse.

### SALTING HORSES.

Caring for animals properly in the matter of salting, is not much less important than supplying food and water of right quality and quantity; yet of all the necessary features in connection with the care of domestic animals, none is so neglected as this.

Even a large proportion of the breeders who are at the front in nearly all other questions relating to the care of horses do not seem to understand the requirements. Salt sufficient for the demands of the system must be supplied, or it will surely result in an impaired organism. On the other hand, salt is unquestionably injurious—in fact, is poisonous—when taken in excess of the system's needs, particularly when loose salt is fed in large quantities and at unseasonable times.

Many breeders and stockmen have notions about when to salt. The stock are ravenous by the time it rains, or fair weather comes, or the moon sign is right, or some other sign, or the stockman, out of the multitude of duties connected with his operations, happens to remember that he has forgotten to salt lately.

If in summer large handfuls of loose salt are thrown on the ground and a lively scrimmage for supremacy takes place—kicking, striking, biting, hooking each other—and the stockman has to "hustle" for his life, which is not always saved—for I am personally acquainted with two cases where men have lost their lives by the hitherto harmless bull becoming unmanageable at salting time—the "bosses" appropriate the "lion's share," and when the fight is done too much water is taken, because of inordinate thirst caused by the overload of salt, often resulting in colic, scours and a serious upsetting of the system.

The above picture is not overdrawn; it may be witnessed to-day on many stock farms.

Feeding common salt at regular and frequent intervals or mixing with the grain ration are not much more rational practices. Salt unquestionably aids in the digestion of all foods, but the animal is the best judge as to the system's needs when the right kind is constantly before him.

Nature desires and the animal economy demands salt in such a way as to be readily absorbed in the saliva. In excess of this it is often poisonous. In this, as in many of the difficulties we encounter, there is an easy and safe way out. The remedy for the perplexities in stock salting lies in providing all animals with a lump of mineral or mined salt where it will be at all times within easy reach.

This salt is mined from the bowels of the earth (literally) in crystallized form. It was imported from Europe when it first came into notice as a stock salt in this country; mostly from Germany, I believe, and is taken from thousands of feet below the surface. But this lump salt contained a large per cent. of mineral substances which, to say the least, were not beneficial.

About ten years ago mines were opened in the great salt deposits of the Genesee valley in western New York, and an almost chemically pure salt is brought from a depth of 1,100 feet below the surface. The deposit is over eighty feet thick and practically inexhaustible. More recently enormous salt mines have been discovered in Kansas, which are said to be 150 feet in thickness, and are now being extensively worked.

The mineral salt is ground and used in salting meats principally, though the trade for stock use is attaining large proportions.

Americans are exporting large quantities of a better product of mineral salt than we formerly imported, and are using a hundred times more than before these mines were opened.

An average sample from these American mines is claimed to analyze over 99 per cent. chloride of sodium (scientific for salt), which is practically pure. Common evaporated salt averages 87 per cent. salt; balance, except moisture, lime, magnesia, nitre, etc., which are more or less harmful.

Lump salt costs at retail from five-eighths to 1 cent per pound, according to the dealer's idea of profit. This is three or four times the price of common salt, but in my opinion the former goes four or five times as far as the latter in salting stock. Animals will not take much. They lick

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to any one who will sell Six Sets for us. Regular price for this Harness is \$12.00. We sell it for spot cash with order for \$5.25 in order to introduce our goods and show Buyers of Harness how to save money. We are the largest manufacturers of harness in America, and use only the best Oak Tanned Leather in our work. We sell Harness for \$5.25 per set and upward. If you want a SET OF HARNESS FOR NOTHING order a sample set and sell Six for us. The money paid for sample will be refunded when you order the Six Sets (same as sample). Address all orders to

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## Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Fshire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to

L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.

it and slowly absorb the little needed to satisfy their desires, which, according to our experience, is not more than one-third the quantity given in ordinary methods of salting. There is nothing about it to excite an abnormal desire for water or feed, as with common salt; indeed, it slakes thirst, but, more important than all, when supplied with a lump of it the animal is not dependent on the caprices of man.

A lump weighing from five to fifty pounds should be kept where each horse or other animal can get to it—in the feed-box or manger in the barn, or, if in the field, where all can get to it. If a large lump is exposed to the weather in summer it wastes very little, though it may be cheaply protected by placing it in a strong box, with an open side towards the east, staking the box down if necessary.

I believe there would not be one case of colic where there are fifty now if horses always had access to lump salt, and heaves would be almost unknown. We have used it for all stock for more than a dozen years, and, with the exception that the foreign salt contained very hard specks of iron which lacerated the tongue (very rarely those specks occur in American salt), we have been more than satisfied with the change from common salt. We have always had fifteen to forty horses, and have never had a case of heaves or colic develop in that period. Horses that were heavy have got well under our care.

If the horse is inclined to gorge his feed, lumps the size of large oranges should be kept in the bottom of the feed-box, when he will be forced to eat slowly. No animal suffers so much abuse in salting as the horse. Many who have only one or two never salt them at all, and then wonder why they don't do well.

It is with rare exception that strange horses have been placed in our stalls where they did not tackle the lumps as though they were in a famished condition for lack of it, and I am confident that a majority of town horses and those in training for speed do not receive right attention in this respect. It is quite reasonable to suppose that various organic troubles may be attributed to this; saying the least, "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."—Cor. Clark's Horse Review.

#### A Fitting Prelude to a Summer's Outing.

Realization of anticipated joys of a summer's outing in the mountains or at the ocean resorts of the East, characterize your journey thither via Vandalla & Pennsylvania Lines. Direct route from St. Louis, where connecting lines from the West and Southwest enable passengers to take fast and luxurious through trains over this popular rail highway to the East. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

#### Gossip About Stock.

John Kemp, of North Topeka, reports a remarkable increase in his herd of fine Chester White swine, viz., seventy-two young thoroughbreds from six brood sows, an average of twelve to the mother. He says that they are unlike mankind in one respect—they are all beauties.

There are many advertised remedies for the cure of the much dreaded disease among the herd of swine, but none have been recommended more highly than that of the Farmers' Live Stock Remedy Company's Cure. The business manager of Lebanon Pioneer, of Lebanon, Ind., writes us very complimentary of the good standing of this firm and of Mr. W. J. Riley, its manager and president. Notice advertisement on first page, and write Mr. Riley for circulars or information concerning the medicine.

It is with pleasure we announce to the admirers of finely-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle that an excellent opportunity is soon to be offered by which they will be enabled to procure animals of unusual merit at reasonable prices. On June 22, 1892, at Fostoria, Ohio, W. H. S. Foster will sell at grand auction sale thirty-five head of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle from his now quite famous herd known as "The Fostoria Herd." Write him for catalogue and such other information as may be desired concerning his stock.

#### Kansas Chautauqua Assembly.

The program of the eighth session of the assembly is just issued and gives evidence of an unusual effort on the part of the management to provide a good one. The dates are June 21 to July 1, at Oakland Park, Topeka, Kas.

President Quayle, of Baker University, is Superintendent of Instruction. The lecture program includes the names of Sam Small, J. F. Berry, Jahu De Witt Miller, Chaplain Lozier, John Merritt Driver, General W. H. Gibson, T. H. Dinsmore, W. A. Spencer, The Fisk Jubilee Singers; The Elocutionist, Fred Emerson Brooks; the Crystal Glass Player, D. W. Robertson and Prof. Hair. There will be classes in English Literature, Elocution, Delsarte, Philosophy, Sunday School and Primary work. Special days will be Temperance, Patriot's, C. L. S. C. Children's and Labor Day. A full program may be obtained by addressing Kansas Chautauqua Assembly, 107 W. Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

#### Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

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## MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN RELIEVER.

It penetrates the muscles, membranes and tissues, thereby reaching the seat of disease. Indispensable to the Housewife, Farmer, Stock Raiser or Mechanic. 25c., 50c. and \$1.



## 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.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### The Plains.

Before the foot of Adam trod  
The virgin soil of mother earth,  
'Twas chaos, and where now the fertile plains  
Of Kansas lie and bask beneath the summer  
sun,

There was an ocean, troubled, deep, and filled  
With creatures of enormous size, and shape  
Uncouth and terrible.

And yet,  
A mighty and an all-wise God,  
From out the surging ocean's shiny depths  
Has builded up a continent.

The mighty monsters  
Of an unknown deep are gone.  
All that now remains are fossil bones,  
And when, by chance, they come to light,  
Geologists in wonder gaze and marvel  
At their magnitude.

They who till  
These fertile soils can laugh  
At those who deal in bonds and gold.  
They also deal in gold of richer kind—  
The gold of yellow grain, that fills  
Their bins and granaries full to overflowing,  
And bids them feed

The famished hosts of foreign lands,  
That they eat the bread of life, and live  
To raise their thankful hands to Him  
Who rules our destinies and cry:  
"God bless the plains."

Ellsworth, Kas.

G. A. TANTON.

### "The Missing Link."

One evening at twilight, not many days since, while scanning the day's mail, just arrived, my eye was attracted by the title of an article, found in "Young Folks" department of the KANSAS FARMER, *i. e.*, "Chase and His Lost Gown," but which, in the gloaming, I read "Chaos and His Lost Gown." Surely now, thought I, has come, at last, a revelation, or possible whereabouts, of the missing link in the chain which connects ingenuous humanity with Darwinianism. This at length expresses the truths contained in the drop of ink, trembling so long upon this timid pen, while waiting eagerly its dissemination from abler pens than mine, but which, forsooth, from some unaccountable reason, remains so long unwritten.

Were it an habitual vice, indulged through the instance of an alcoholic or nicotine victim, or even the feeble voice in unanswered prayer, of free ballot to either sex, long since, not only the pen, but press, clergy, and laity, as well, would have written, published, preached themselves hoarse upon the same. But since it is only the slight (?) little matter of ultra conventional fashion, which, somehow, quite forgets to furnish full measure of the fabric with which to drape her fairest votaries, the offense (flagrant as it seems to less conservative minds) receives little or no comment from an indifferent public, and thus my lady of the nineteenth century period comes forth in her dazzling attire, with less of cumbersome folds in the fabrics which compose her robes of crepes and silks than trammelled her first mother in the garden of beautiful, primitive Eden, and where there was only the heart of one man to ensnare. But good grandmother Eve was to be nevertheless fully congratulated upon her inventive intuition, for so soon as she became aware that she was decked only in her birthday attire, straightway she lost no time in contriving a gown of the material at hand, which chanced, fortunately, to be a profuse succession of fig leaves, dark and rich, than which no costlier robe could there be found.

Does my sister of to-day emulate the example of her remote ancestor in the employment of the manifold materials at her late disposal to hide the charms which nature and a kindlier Providence have furnished with a wasteful hand, or does she not, like a late writer of fashion's flashing circles, say (in her costumes at least) that decorum in dress is not to be expected in fashion's glittering haunts, and through her hireling—the modern *modiste*—receive the abbreviated covering, displaying rounded shoulders, quivering curves and dimples that would do credit to the variety theater sobriquet, or cause a blush to mount the cheeks of an habitual dime museum goer?

Occasionally, though rarely, and as

though he were treading upon uncertain ground, we are refreshed by a sentence or two from the more independent pea of a chance reformer upon this growing evil, *i. e.*, our "rose buds" sacrificed upon the altar of cruel fashion, and the words that fall from those far-away pulpits come to us in published language such as this: "There is, to-day, a greater area of nudity found in spacious reception parlors of fashionable life, combined with that in the elegance of the opera box, than flits behind the footlight of the stage." With such assertion staring us in the face is it not time to leave the canting condition of national franchise to adjustment of competent broadcloth, while representative womankind set about the remedial enlightenment of the sisterhood, and thus restore to "Chaos His Lost Gown?"

FRANK GOULD-WHEELER.  
Oskaloosa, Kas.

### How to Preserve Green Corn.

As the time of year is approaching when all good housewives on the farm will be wanting to "put up" green corn and string beans for winter use, I would like to tell my method of preserving this very palatable food. String and break the beans, put them in small sacks made of netting—just large enough to hold sufficient for one ordinary meal, pack them down in jars or kegs, the same as one would for cucumber pickles. For corn: Gather a large amount of sweet or Hickory King ears, just coming into good condition for table use, strip them and carefully remove all the "silk," put them in a large boiler (a clean wash boiler is good) three-fourths full of boiling water; let them remain long enough to "set the starch," then shave off the kernels, cutting each grain in two or three pieces. Place them on platters in the sun or near the stove, and by night the grains will be dry enough to put in sacks. This method, if carried out correctly, will produce corn better for table use than any of the canned article.

Mrs. N. VAN BUSKIRK.  
Blue Mound, Kas., May 25, 1892.

### A Chapter on Lies.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler, the brilliant Boston scholar, has contributed a most interesting paper to a recent issue of the *Arena* on lying, in which he takes the new realistic story, "Who Lies," as a text. By special permission we are enabled to publish this notable paper.

It may appear tautological to speak of the "purpose" and the "motive" of a literary work in one breath; still there is a slight distinction between the two, and this distinction separates the former idealistic school of novel writers from the modern realistic school. It would be unjust to say that writers like Sir Walter Scott, Eugene Sue, Alexander Dumas, Berthold Auerbach, and others have lacked a "purpose" when writing their admirable novels; yet that "motive," that tendency, is indeed wanting in them which characterizes the works of realistic authors. Charles Dickens, who may be termed the connecting link between these two schools,—the novelist of the transition period,—adds a distinct "motive" to the "purpose," when he attacks the miserable school system of his time, or the inhumanity with which the submerged classes are treated, or when he ridicules the hypocrisy of charitable institutions. Step by step he can thus trace the evolution of the "motive" in the progress of the realistic literature of our time.

The latest contribution of this character in fiction, embodying a strong "motive," has been presented to the reading public through the *Arena* Publishing Company, of Boston, in their 50-cent series of vigorous works by leading thinkers. The authors, Emil Blum, Ph.D., and Mr. Sigmund B. Alexander, have correctly called it an "Interrogation." They desire to call attention to one of the most serious problems of life; they hurl an accusation at our modern civilization, against which a defense is not an easy task; they cast a flash light upon society, and show the rotten foundation upon which it rests.

Eight gentlemen, belonging to the cultured and well-to-do classes of society, and representing various walks of life, are assembled at a banquet. They are all graduates of the same college, in which they had been nicknamed by their classmates the "Model Nine." Their friendship had existed during ten years, in which time each of them had won for

## Use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

IF YOU WISH TO AVOID THE TWIN DRUGS,  
ALUM AND AMMONIA

Dr. H. Endemann, for twelve years chemist of the New York Board of Health, in his paper read before the American Chemical Society at Washington, in October, 1891, states that an ammonia baking powder acts on the gluten of the flour, altering its chemical properties, and cites numerous high authorities to prove its injurious effect on the stomach and kidneys.

Liebig the great chemist says: "The use of alum in bread is very injurious, and it is very apt to disorder the stomach and occasion acidity and dyspepsia."

The following powders are known to contain either ammonia or alum or both: *Royal, Chicago Yeast, Calumet, Bon Bon, Taylor's One Spoon, Unrivalled, Forest City, Snow Ball, Pearl.*

himself a respected position in society. One is a successful physician; another a famous lawyer; the third stands at the head of a lucrative business concern; the fourth is the chief of a banking house, and known as a great philanthropist; the fifth occupies the pulpit of a fashionable church; the sixth edits a newspaper of large circulation; the seventh holds a Professor's chair at the Alma Mater; the eighth is identified with the politics of his State; the ninth, the most promising of them, had inherited from his father an immense fortune, and had during these years traveled extensively. He had, therefore, never been present at any of their annual reunions, but is expected to join them on this occasion. A belated train brings him to the city and into their company, at the moment when they are drinking the health and praising the noble qualities of the absentee.

He is warmly greeted by his friends, who, however, find that he has changed considerably. Though apparently the same genial and brilliant fellow whom they had known in times past, he seems to have become infected with the blackest kind of pessimism. He fiercely attacks the very civilization which they cherish so dearly. A controversy arises, which culminates in a peculiar wager. Rust, the pessimist, claims that our whole civilization is a huge "Lie," that this "Lie" has permeated and poisoned society to such a degree that no one could speak the truth, even if he desired, for any length of time, without harming, if not destroying, his reputation and business prospect. This is emphatically denied by his friends, who, on their part, claim that for one week, at least, they would pledge themselves to adhere strictly to the truth. The wager provides, therefore, that if they adhere to the truth for one week, Rust must pay \$8,000; but if one of them breaks his word, he must pay \$1,000. The money is to go to some benevolent institution, which the winner shall designate. It is further agreed that any member may withdraw his obligation on payment of \$1,000 during the week, if he finds telling the truth too expensive.

The result was as predicted by Rust. Disaster in some form overtook each of them. In the last chapter, Rust informs them that he had offered the wager, not to win their money, but to give them an object lesson. All the miseries from which society is suffering, says he, are the logical consequences of the prevailing untruthfulness. Instead of trying to remodel the world, and to better conditions by assailing consequences, they ought to attack the root of the evil, the "Lie." He proposes, therefore, the formation of a society of veritists—of men who will pledge themselves to speak the truth always, unmindful of possible consequences. It is

his firm belief that, in the end, people will learn that they prosper much better with truth than with untruth, and that while for a short time they may be the losers, in the end they will win confidence and make up for the loss.

Happy days and restful nights result from using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It so regulates all the bodily functions and strengthens the nervous system that worry and fatigue are comparatively unknown and life is truly enjoyed. It is certainly a most wonderful medicine.

### Summer Resorts Reached via Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines.

Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch and the numerous resorts along the Atlantic seaboard; Altoona, Bedford Springs, Cresson, and inviting retreats in the Alleghenies, the Catskills, Adirondacks and mountains of the East, are reached from the Southwest and West via St. Louis and the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, the direct route to the East. For details address, Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

## Pears' Soap

The skin *ought* to be clear; there is nothing strange in a beautiful face.

If we wash with proper soap, the skin will be open and clear, unless the health is bad. A good skin is better than a doctor.

The soap to use is Pears'; no alkali in it. It is perhaps the only soap in the world with no alkali in it.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.



## The Young Folks.

### Going to Church.

[The following rhyme is not given to "Young Folks" as an example of correct spelling. It might be interesting to select the words which are not spelled correctly, and ask yourselves why there should be such a difference in the manner of spelling different words which have nearly the same sound when pronounced.—EDITOR.]

Some folks go to church—as they should—  
To learn to be humble and Gould  
And every word  
From th' preacher is herd  
By those who love spiritual fould.

Some go there to strut up the aisle  
And show their new clothes in the staisle;  
These folks always wait  
Until it is lait  
And go only once in a whaisle.

Some go just to hear from the choir  
Free concerts they meanly desoir:  
These fill the best pews  
And always refews  
To chip in for music or foir.

Some go there to sing every hymn  
With old-fashioned singing school yymn;  
When done is the psalm  
Their tune books they psalm  
And sit down exhausted and prymn.

Some go there to capture the beaux  
And others to lay off and deaux;  
To everything said  
These last nod the haid,  
But the parson each one of them kneaux.

Some go to make business great  
And some to catch votes in the steat;  
Till big trade is won  
Or election is don  
These toss dollar bills on the pleat.

The women love church, as we know,  
But men to please wives only krow  
Or else from their awe  
Of mothers-in-law—  
We wish this sad fact wasn't krow.

—H. C. Dodge, in Times-Journal.

### THE FROG'S FUNERAL.

Ben Downing was not a bad boy at heart. He was thoughtless and mischievous and a bit cruel, as many boys are without realizing the fact. He never stepped out of his way to let a harmless caterpillar crawl by unmolested, but invariably crushed it under his heel. He found a certain pleasure in pulling off the heads of flies, in pouring scalding water on the nests of ants, and bringing death and consternation to those tiny creatures.

All this was through ignorance. Ben had never been taught that all these insects and creeping things had a right to live, or that they had been created for any purpose other than to afford amusement for an idle lad. So he went his way, stalking ruthlessly among the inhabitants of the garden, killing, maiming and destroying.

But his chief delight was in stoning frogs down at the creek which ran across his father's place. Here he would sit for hours watching the fat, goggle-eyed fellows peep out of the water, and hurling stones at them. They were, however, generally too quick for him, and on that account he did little damage until one drowsy, hot July afternoon, when he saw a particularly plump frog sitting peacefully on a large stone near the edge of the creek enjoying the sunshine.

Ben crept behind a clump of willows and sent a stone hurling through the air. It struck his frogship, who rolled his goggle eyes despairingly, gave a gasp or two and then died.

Ben gave a triumphant shout and was about to wade in and seize his prey, when a great hallooing and shouting from the street attracted his attention, and on running to see what was the disturbance, he discovered that a game of "one old cat" was being inaugurated in Jim Thompson's meadow and joined the crowd of sporting youths on their way hither.

Just at dusk he remembered the fat frog he had killed and returned to the creek to secure his trophy. There were the willows behind which he was hidden, there the creek and there the stone on which the frog had sat sunning himself—but where was the frog?

Gone! In vain Ben peered here and there to discover his victim. Not a trace of the frog was visible. The sky was fast growing dark, low mutterings of the thunder storm were heard in the distance, the water grew black in the pool before him and there seemed ominous whispings in the willows. Ben began to get frightened—at what he could not have said, but he suddenly took to his heels and fled.

He pondered over the mysterious disappearance of his victim all the evening and the last thing he said, as he dropped off to sleep, was, "I wonder what the mischief became of that frog?"

Ben awakened with a start. Flashes of lightning illuminated the room and he saw a curious sight. A little creature, which looked like a frog and a tiny man both, was standing by his bed. Near him was another extraordinary object, which seemed to be an ant with the face of a woman. The two fantastic creatures were talking, and this was what Ben heard them say. The froggy little fellow spoke to his companion:

"Decidedly something must be done to stop the work of this young vandal."  
"Yes," said the ant, "or he will come to the gallows."  
"Pardon me," said the frog gently, "for

reminding you that we are in New York State and the electrical chair is the capital punishment."

"You are right," returned the ant. "Well, he will fetch up in the electrical chair."

"You have suffered from his cruelty?" queried the frog.

"Indeed I have," cried the ant wildly. "My home is destroyed, my children scalded, and I am widowed through his cruelty. Suffered! Well, I should say so."

"Have you heard of his latest deed?" asked the frog.

"No; what is it?"

"This afternoon, at 3:30, he most deliberately and cruelly did strike, maim and kill the king of the frogs."

"You don't mean it!" screamed the ant.

"Yes I do," replied the other; "there has been mourning in the pool all the evening. About dusk, the wretched boy came to bear away the body of his victim, but he was too late."

"Why?" asked the ant.

"The relatives had claimed it," said the frog gravely.

"When is the funeral to take place?"

"To-night at midnight. See, the rain has ceased and the stars are coming out. It will be fine for the obsequies after all. They are to be very imposing. Will you attend?"

"I will," said the ant, "and if I were to suggest a punishment for this young monster, I should advise that he be compelled to attend the funeral of his late victim."

"To be sure," said the frog, and, turning to Ben's bed, he fixed his great, grave eyes on the boy and said, commandingly: "Rise and follow us."

And some way, somehow, Ben found himself following these two strange creatures down the stairs, out the front door, through the garden and toward the creek.

Suddenly he beheld myriads of lights flashing along the edge of the stream and saw hundreds of frogs running about with torches in their hands.

"The procession is forming," said his guide to him coldly. "You will stand here and witness the result of your deed."

The torches approached and by the light of their flame Ben saw the sad funeral procession. After the torch-bearers came six frogs carrying a litter on their shoulders. On this lay the dead frog. As they passed they chanted a croaking refrain which sounded like, "Bloody hound! Bloody hound! Bloody hound!"

Ben's knees shook under him and his hair stood on end.

"They mean you," said the frog guide relentlessly.

"And a very appropriate name for him, too," added the ant.

After the litter was carried by the relatives of the deceased appeared. First came the widow in a long black veil. Now, if you can fancy anything more horrible than a frog in a long black veil you will have to think a long time. As she passed she croaked:

"Thug! Thug! Thug!"

"Another name for you, Benjamin," murmured his guide.

Now came the little frogs, crying and bawling the death of their father, then a long line of brothers and sisters and a retinue of servants and neighbors. Among the neighbors were several fish and, dreadful to relate, two or three water snakes.

The remarks about himself which Ben was obliged to hear as the procession passed were enough to set his teeth on edge.

Suddenly the frog guide shouted: "Fellow frogs, here is the murderer of your king!"

There was an awful pause and then the funeral procession stampeded. Straight towards poor Ben they ran, croaking and chuckling.

"Got you now! Got you now!" they seemed to say.

Ben turned and fled. His nightgown spread to the breeze, his bare feet were caught in vines and pricked by briars, and he stayed not for bush and he stopped not for stone, for the avengers of the king of the frogs were hot on his track.

It was by a hair's breadth that he gained the threshold of his father's house and shut the door between himself and his enemies. Panting and alarmed he reached his room and crept into bed.

"Ha, ha!" and there came a burst of shrill, mocking laughter. "You've had enough of it, have you? Will you scald any more ants?"

"I will not," said Ben, promptly.

"Ho, ho!" joined in laughter, like the tones of a bassoon. "Kill any more frogs, will you?"

"I will not," answered Ben more promptly.

"I think he has had a lesson he won't forget in a hurry," said the frog as he offered his arm to the ant, "so now, my dear madam, we will leave him to recover from the effects of the funeral," and with low, mocking bows, the creatures disappeared.

Ben did not venture near the creek for weeks. Never again was he known to throw stones at the frogs, and it was simply impossible to make him pour scalding water on any more ant hills. Even the flies and caterpillars were safe.

And it was all owing to a huge piece of peach shortcake which Ben ate one July night just before going to bed!—*Edith Sessions Tupper, in New York World.*

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

Three little kittens, soiled their mittens,  
And didn't know what to do;  
Till a wise old friend  
Did recommend

The CLAIRETTE  
SOAP



So true.

When these little kittens, washed their mittens  
With this SOAP of amber hue,  
Quickly vanished each stain,  
And their mittens again  
Were as bright and soft as new.

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SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

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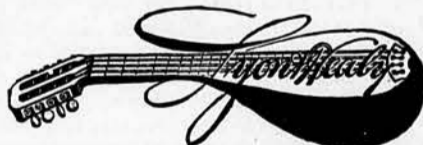
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**KANSAS FARMER.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
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The Fourth of July entertainment at Wichita is to be varied by a bicycle tournament which is to be extended over into the 5th and 6th.

A movement has already been started by members of labor organizations to petition the Republican National committee to remove the name of Whitelaw Reid from the ticket.

The State convention of the People's party is in session at Wichita to-day. The indications are all against any kind of fusion and that a full ticket of "middle of the road" candidates will be nominated.

The June meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday, the 18th inst., at B. F. Smith's berry farm, near Lawrence. This society has always an interesting program.

There was such a wind storm in Chicago on Monday of this week as would have been telegraphed abroad as a terrific cyclone had it occurred in Kansas. Three lives were lost and a good many people were seriously hurt.

Several serious breaks in the levees are reported from the lower Mississippi. The waters are very high and great damage to neighboring plantations can be averted only by the utmost vigilance and promptness in closing crevasses.

It is stated that the original portrait of Pocahontas, painted in 1612, has been secured for exhibition at the World's Fair. The portrait is owned by Eustace Neville Rolfe, of Leacham Hall, Norfolk, who is a descendant of John Rolfe, whom Pocahontas married.

The Oriental bank, of London, England, failed a few days since. Banker Henry Clews, of New York, attributes this failure in some measure to the position of silver in the world's monetary system and thinks it adds to the importance of early action by the proposed coinage conference of civilized nations.

The quarterly report of the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31, 1892, is just published. Its most important feature is the papers read in January before the annual meeting of the board. These are able papers and cover a large range of subjects as treated by practical men.

If there was ever any doubt about the desirability of the passage of the Hatch anti-option bill that doubt has been dispelled in the minds of a great many people by the fierce fight against its passage made by the speculating fraternity as soon as they got over laughing at the ridiculousness of the idea of passing any bill to interfere with their ancient privileges of pocketing profits without rendering any equivalent therefor.

**THE OPENING CAMPAIGN.**

The Republican national convention, which assembled at Minneapolis on the 7th inst., was one of the most exciting in the history of the country. The tremendous effort of a prominent element of the party to defeat the renomination of President Harrison; the use of the name of Secretary Blaine after he had, in February, positively declined to be a candidate; the laconic resignation of Mr. Blaine from the President's Cabinet on the eve of the convention; the determination with which each side of the contest was conducted, conspired to make this convention exceptionally unique in the history of American partisan strife.

The nomination of President Harrison on the first ballot was a serious set-back to his opponents, who, to gain an advantage and disintegrate the Harrison forces, at a late hour brought the name of Governor McKinley into the contest. The result is satisfactory to the majority of active Republicans.

The nomination for Vice President has long been considered of minor importance, and is not infrequently used to placate the opposition and to secure funds for the campaign. In this case it was given to Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*. Mr. Reid is a very rich man and has a very much richer father-in-law, who, it is supposed, will contribute liberally to the expenses of the campaign. He has something of a record for giving, his wedding present at the time of his daughter's marriage having been a check for \$500,000.

If no platform had been made by the Minneapolis convention, the significance of the nominations would have been sufficient notice to the country of the policies to be advocated and defended by the party during the coming campaign. The names of Harrison and Reid stand for the "protective" ideas of duties on imports, rather mildly for the idea of "reciprocity," of which Blaine was the great exponent; for "gold basis," and an international monetary conference shaped on the Wall street ideas on finance; against free coinage of silver, except as a result of such international conference for a tolerably free use of the "bloody shirt;" for the continuance of efforts to extend our ocean carrying trade by means of steamship subsidies, etc.; a free and easy administration of the civil service laws, and respectability and honesty of administration generally. The platform adopted means scarcely more or less than the above, but is rather carefully worded, so as to not embarrass those speakers who may want to place somewhat varying constructions on some of the planks—especially that on coinage. The voter, however, need feel no uncertainty, but may be assured that the after-election construction of the platform will be substantially in accord with the record of the present administration.

The nomination of Whitelaw Reid made conspicuous the recognition of the vast influence of organized labor in our politics. Since 1877 there has been considerable friction between the *Tribune* management and the Typographical union. At the time of the great labor disturbance of 1887, the *Tribune* displaced all union printers, making its office a non-union or "rat" office.

The fact that the *Tribune* was taking a prominent part in the campaign of 1891 in favor of the election of the Republican ticket, and especially in favor of J. Sloat Fasset, the Republican candidate for Governor, made plain the disadvantage, politically, of the *Tribune's* disagreement with the printer's union; for, it appeared that the *Tribune's* activity for Fasset was likely to turn against him not only the union printers but the entire Federation of Labor. But in October, 1891, the difficulty was adjusted by the *Tribune* again becoming a union office. While this did not prevent the defeat of Fasset, it became a useful fact at the Minneapolis convention, for when the question of Mr. Reid's availability was considered, his friends produced a telegram from the officers of the printers' union, having jurisdiction, stating that all differences had been adjusted. It would be difficult to conceive a more significant recognition of the power of labor organizations than this fact that a great party halted in the nomination of a man of great ability, vast wealth and worldwide reputation until the telegram of the labor organization could be obtained,

stating that differences had been adjusted. It remains to be seen whether, even now, these organizations regard Mr. Reid with favor.

The Republican campaign opens with the advantage of a "clean" ticket. President Harrison has been true to his convictions and has proven an abler executive than was expected by the majority of his party. He has the disadvantage of having been unable to appoint all applicants to office. He has, of course, the friendship of the one-in-a-hundred who got what they wanted, but this is much more than offset by the luke-warmness or opposition of the ninety-nine who were disappointed. The election of 1890 indicated the development of a great opposition to the McKinley tariff law, which must be the basis of the Republican campaign on this question. Whether there has been a reaction in favor of that law cannot be determined until after the next election. No doubt the Democratic platform will make this the chief point of contention, and present indications are that ex-President Cleveland, who is the greatest personal representative of the anti-protection theory, will be its nominee for President.

The situation is still more complicated by the fact that the People's party, of even more pronounced free trade views than those of the Democrats, will have a ticket in the field and will support it with a platform containing many other popular demands.

It is evident that the campaign just opening is to be one of peculiar interest and much uncertainty as to result.

**CAMPAIGN FUNDS.**

Whoever has either observed closely or taken part in political campaigns, has had his attention directed to the expenses necessarily incurred in the efficient presentation of the interests of any party or candidate. These expenses have to be paid by somebody. They include expenses for speakers, hall rents, printing, and others necessarily incurred, and not infrequently other expenses of questionable, not to say reprehensible character, whereby partisan and personal interests are promoted. In some cases persons of wealth, who are candidates for office, are willing to contribute these expenses; in consideration of the gratification of their desire for political preferment, and without reference to ever receiving their money again through the office. Thus, it is considered a great honor to represent this country as Minister to England, France or Germany. The salary of the American Minister to either of these countries is \$17,500 per year. It is said, however, that only a rich man can afford to accept either of them, from the fact that the expenses necessarily incurred in representing this country with proper "dignity" far exceed the salary. Thus, Whitelaw Reid, now Republican candidate for Vice President, was recently Minister to France, and it is said that the rent of the house he lived in amounted to more than his salary.

But in raising funds to carry on the national campaign, it has long been the practice of political parties to solicit subscriptions from wealthy individuals and corporations having a direct financial interest in the outcome of the election. Thus it was represented by the managers of the Republican campaign of 1888 that the principle of "protection" was on trial at the bar of public opinion, and that Democratic triumph would be disastrous to manufacturing interests. Large manufacturing concerns were invited to contribute \$500 each to the campaign fund. The responses were not made public, but in some lines they were quite general. So, also, the Democratic managers have called upon the liquor interests and importers, and are charged with having received help from foreign interests. The new People's party is at a great disadvantage on account of the nature of its political contention. Its demands are not those which serve the interests or meet the views of any of the aggregations of capital, so that this party cannot secure large contributions from those who may expect to recoup themselves on account of legislation or executive action favorable to their interests. The managers of the People's campaign of 1890 conducted an economical campaign on such small contributions as could be obtained through the various farmers' and laborers' organizations. Their

only resources for the present campaign are the small contributions of the people. The officers in charge have resorted to the sale of party buttons and medals, so as to apply the profits to the campaign. Of course the raising of funds by the methods of older parties will be a temptation offered to the managers of the new party, should they come into position to repay financial help with legislation or executive favors.

**CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.**

The nominations thus far made for Congressmen in Kansas are as follows:

At large—Geo. T. Anthony, Republican.  
First district—Fred Close, People's.  
Second—E. H. Funston, Republican; H. L. Moore, Democrat.  
Fourth—Chas. Curtis, Republican; E. V. Wharton, People's.  
Fifth—John Davis, People's.  
Sixth—William H. Baker, People's.

At this writing (Tuesday evening) no word has been received from the Republican Congressional convention in session at Kingman, nor from the People's convention at Wichita. It is believed, however, that Hon. Jerry Simpson will be renominated at the latter by acclamation. At the People's convention at Emporia, Hon. J. G. Otis was defeated for renomination and Dr. E. V. Wharton, of Yates Center, was nominated on the third ballot.

The *Kansas City Times*, of last Monday, contained a rather roseate presentation of the condition of crops in Kansas. Estimates, behind which there is a manifest interest in booming speculative properties, whether they be real estate or railroad stocks, have not the characteristics of reliability which characterize the estimates based on reports from the farmers themselves as were those presented in last week's *KANSAS FARMER*. There are yet too many uncertainties about the crops to warrant roseate and positive predictions.

The *KANSAS FARMER* publishes in another column a letter from A. W. Stubbs, of Santa Fe, Haskell county, indorsed by the Register of Deeds, the Sheriff and the Clerk of the District court, appealing for aid for a Mr. Imhoff and family, victims of the recent storm which swept through several counties in the southern part of the State. Mr. Stubbs is known to the editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* to be a thoroughly reliable man, and contributions sent to him will be applied to the purpose of relief for which they may be sent.

Census bulletin No. 186 gives full statements by counties of the cereal production of Iowa, Kansas and Arkansas in 1889. The yield per acre was: For Iowa, barley 25.84 bushels, buckwheat 11.36, Indian corn 41.28, oats 39.09, rye 15.42, wheat 14.09; for Kansas, barley 23.01, buckwheat 9.72, Indian corn 35.49, oats 30.49, rye 14.65, wheat 19.21; Arkansas, barley 9.38, buckwheat 13.09, Indian corn 20.61, oats 14.50, rye 6.15, wheat 6.80. It thus appears that Kansas was far superior to the others in the production of wheat.

On Monday, June 6, the House passed the Hatch anti-option bill by a vote of 167 to 46. If this bill shall be passed by the Senate and signed by the President it will, it is believed, effectively put a stop to those gambling operations by which the prices of "cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grass seeds, flax seed, pork, lard, bacon and other edible products of swine" are subject to fluctuations at the will of professional traders with little reference to the laws of supply and demand. The credit of the progress so far made in this matter is due to Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, with the aid of several months efficient work by C. Wood Davis, of Goddard, Kas.

Col. L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, died at Washington, D. C., Saturday, June 11, and was buried at his home, Raleigh, North Carolina, on Sunday, June 12. Col. Polk was elected President of the national organization at the time of its formation by the union of the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America and the National Agricultural Wheel, at St. Louis, December 6, 1889. He was re-elected at the succeeding annual meetings at Ocala, in 1890, and at Indianapolis, in 1891. It has been generally expected that Col. Polk would be the candidate of the People's party for Vice President. He has enjoyed the reputation of a shrewd and able manager, whose place will not be easily filled, either in the Alliance or in the People's party.



## RESULTS OF SUGAR EXPERIMENTS.

Bulletin No. 34 of the chemical division of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives an account of the experiments of the Department with sorghum in 1891. The report is by Dr. G. L. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., Mr. A. A. Denton, of Sterling, Kas., and Mr. Wilbur J. Thompson, of Patterson, La. Dr. Spencer gives a clear and comprehensive account of the experiments with the "alcohol process" of clarification, together with other work done in connection with this process. This constitutes a model record of experimental work, in which no attempt is made to conceal mistakes or omissions or to overstate results. It should be remarked that this characteristic of absolute fairness and candor in the reports of this division is no small element of their value.

In making these experiments the juice from each sample of cane was separated into two equal parts, one of which was treated by the "alcohol process," while the other was treated by the "ordinary process." The results showed several important facts, of which exact information has been heretofore lacking. As was expected, great differences were found in the sugar-yielding properties of the several varieties of sorghum, and these differences do not fully correspond with differences in sugar content as shown by chemical analysis. The advantages of the alcohol process were much greater with some varieties than with others. The yields of sugar obtained by the ordinary process demonstrated the advantage of the best work, and showed possibilities heretofore claimed only by enthusiasts. The yields of first sugars per ton of cleaned cane for several varieties were, in pounds, as follows: Black African 129.8 by ordinary process, 132.2 by alcohol process; Colman cane, 156.8 by ordinary process, 152.2 by alcohol process; Early Orange, 144.7 by ordinary process, 156.2 by alcohol process; Link's Hybrid, 116. by ordinary process, 139.4 by alcohol process; Undendebule, 109.1 by ordinary process, 157 by alcohol process; No. 91 and No. 112, 147.9 by ordinary process, 140.3 by alcohol process. Other varieties gave interesting results, but the above are the leaders as to yield. The sirup from several of these experiments was again boiled and in some cases a considerable additional yield of sugar was obtained. Thus in the case of the Colman cane the yield of seconds under the ordinary process was 42.9 pounds, making the total yield from this cane, when worked by the ordinary process, 199.9 pounds per ton. It should be noted here that this is the yield computed to absolutely pure sugar. This is a variety of cane which was originated at Sterling, Kas., by Mr. Denton, through a cross of the Early Orange and Early Amber varieties. The yield of this absolutely pure sugar per acre was 1,686 pounds. In the case of Link's Hybrid, the yield of second sugar was 41.7 pounds per ton by the ordinary process, making a total yield of 182.2 pounds per ton of cleaned cane. This cane yielded 1,860 pounds of sugar per acre. In the case of the Undendebule, the yield of second sugar under the alcohol process was 28.7 pounds per ton of cane represented, making a total yield of 185.7 pounds of absolutely pure sugar per ton of cane worked. The total yield of pure sugar per acre was in this case 1,893 pounds. In the case of cane No. 91 and No. 112, the yield of second sugars by the ordinary process was 42 pounds per ton of cane represented, and the total yield of absolutely pure sugar was 189.9 pounds per ton of cleaned cane. The yield of pure sugar per acre was in this case 1,804 pounds.

Possibly these experiments have demonstrated negative results as to the alcohol process, but on account of the many contingencies which undoubtedly militated against the most favorable showing for the new process, it is desirable that the experiments be repeated with the advantages of the knowledge and experience gained in 1891. But whether the alcohol process shall be used or abandoned, the demonstration of the fact that the best varieties of cane properly cultivated and subjected to the most skillful treatment in manufacturing by the ordinary and well-understood processes, rival the tropical cane in yield of sugar, while costing less than half as much for planting, cultivation and delivery, is worth many times the entire cost of the experiments, and assures the establishment of an American

sugar industry which once established need fear no competitor.

The other parts of the bulletin will be noticed at another time.

## COMMENCEMENT AT OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The twenty-fourth annual commencement of the Kansas State Agricultural college, located at Manhattan, took place on Wednesday, June 8. Thirty-five young ladies and gentlemen each received the degree of Bachelor of Science in token of having completed the course of study entitling them to that honor. These young people had all prepared theses on subjects of their own selection. Manuscript copies were deposited in the college library. Eight of these were selected by lot to be delivered before the great audience which greeted these young people on this occasion.

It has been said that old age lives in the past, childhood in the future, manhood at its best estate in the present. The treatment of the addresses presented, as well as the subjects of the others, led to the above reflection, and easily placed this college in a position comparable to manhood at its best estate. The subjects selected were those of importance in the living present, and their treatment was such as to show that the training, while developing the powers of thought and storing the mind with information, had led not away from, but to the living, active, practical present.

The course of study at Manhattan is shorter than that at the classical or literary colleges. It omits the study of all languages save the English. It is scientific and practical and embraces a limited amount of industrial training—work with the hands—throughout the course. The great length of time required to complete a college course is one of the serious considerations of the educational problem. The fact that a majority of the young men and women upon whom the developments of the future rest find it impossible to spend many years of their youth in college adds importance to this consideration. That many of the things learned at school are soon forgotten and seldom recalled or used is a suggestive fact. That these young people having pursued a course as nearly practical as it can be made were able to treat in a masterly manner subjects of present interest and importance, demonstrates the value of this kind of education.

The subjects presented by the several graduates were as follows: "Moulds in the Kitchen," Grace M. Clark, Junction City; "Fresh-water Algae," George L. Clothier, Vera; "The Necessity of Union," Lillian C. Criner, Mound Ridge; "Progress and the Farmer," Harry Darnell, Ward; "Equity in Suffrage," William H. Edelblute, Keats; "The Home Dairy," Elizabeth Edwards, Abergelle, Wales; "The Advantages of Our Studies," John Frost, Blue Rapids; "Sanitation and Life," Effie Gilstrap, Geuda Springs; "Gipsy Home-Keeping," Ava Hamill, Olathe; "The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Farmer," J. N. Harner, Green; "What the Farmer Should Know and Be," Loyal S. Harner, Leonardville; "Theory and Practice in Education," Charles P. Hartley, Manhattan; "Farm Management," John W. Hartley, Manhattan; "The Transmission of Power by Belting," James L. McDowell, Manhattan; "Strength by Overcoming," Robert A. McIlvaine, Maryville, Tenn.; "The General or the Special—Which?" Kate Oldham, Keats; "A New Nation," Daniel H. Otis, Topeka; "The Transforming Power of Science," Ivan B. Parker, Hill City; "The Progress of Man," Warner S. Pope, Cawker City; "Incentives to Literary Achievement," Burton H. Pugh, Topeka; "Kansas Forestry," Elias W. Reed, St. Clare; "The Farm of the Past and the Future," Robert S. Reed, Cedar Point; "Government and Liberty," Arthur D. Rice, Washington; "Families of Plants Most Valuable to Man," Fred C. Sears, Tescott; "The Ideal Kitchen," Birdie E. Secrest, Randolph; "Floriculture on the Farm," May Secrest, Randolph; "Hygiene in the Home," Ruth Stokes, Garnett; "Caste, Artificial and Natural," Henry W. Stone, Atchison; "Be a Politician," Walter P. Tucker, Douglass; "From Richardson to Howells," Alice Vall, Manhattan; "Testing for Accuracy of Thermometers and Pyrometers," Robert L. Wallis, Williamsburg; "A Greenhouse for the Amateur," Ora R. Wells, Irving; "Rise, Growth, and Trend of Our

Nation," Daniel F. Wickman, Topeka; "Graphic Representation of Stress and Work," George W. Wildin, Melvern; "The Importance of Veterinary Science," C. E. Yeoman, La Crosse.

## AN APPEAL FOR AID.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The great storm which swept across southern Kansas a week ago, seems to have started in the northeast corner of Haskell county, and some of our citizens suffered severely. One family had their buildings, wagon and farming implements all destroyed and they are very destitute. I take this method of appealing to the farmers of Kansas to help a worthy brother farmer who is struggling with a large family to build a home in a new country. Contributions may be sent direct to Mr. C. Imhoff, Colusa, Haskell county, Kas., or if sent to me will be acknowledged through the columns of the FARMER and promptly forwarded to the sufferers. The cities are responding nobly to calls for aid from Harper and Wellington, and I trust the farmers will show the same generous spirit.

Reader, will you be one of five hundred to contribute a dollar to this worthy cause? If so, act promptly.

Very respectfully, A. W. STUBBS.  
Santa Fe, Haskell Co., Kas., June 7, 1892.

EDITOR FARMER:—We hereby certify that the statements respecting Mr. Imhoff are true and that he is in great need.

H. A. MILLIKAN,  
Register of Deeds.  
JOHN C. BUSTER,  
Sheriff.

A. A. BARLOW,  
Clerk of the District Court.

## CEREAL PRODUCTION IN MISSOURI AND THE DAKOTAS.

The Superintendent of Census has issued the following statistics of cereal production in Missouri and the Dakotas for the census year ending May 31, 1890, compiled under the supervision of Special Agent J. Hyde, in charge of agriculture:

Missouri—Wheat 1,947,365 acres, 30,113,991 bushels; corn 6,069,225 acres, 197,133,132 bushels; oats 1,677,068 acres, 39,814,257 bushels; rye 24,258 acres, 308,807 bushels; barley 1,504 acres, 34,863 bushels; buckwheat 2,819 acres, 29,435 bushels. The total area devoted to cereals was 9,722,239 acres as compared with 8,680,551 acres at the tenth census. There was a slight decrease in the acreage in barley, rye, wheat and buckwheat, and an increase of 708,595 acres and 480,980 acres in oats and corn, respectively. The following are the banner producing counties for each of the cereals named, Nodaway showing a yield of 8,101,977 bushels of corn, La Fayette 1,493,040 bushels of wheat, Audrain 1,253,246 bushels of oats, Nodaway 46,665 bushels of rye, Lewis 7,385 bushels of barley and Gentry 1,666 bushels of buckwheat. The following is the average yield in bushels per acre for the entire State: Barley 23.18, buckwheat 10.44, corn 32.48, oats 23.74, rye 12.73, wheat 15.46.

North Dakota—Barley 109,293 acres, 1,597,917 bushels; buckwheat 147 acres, 939 bushels; corn 12,007 acres, 189,139 bushels; oats 402,665 acres, 5,766,569 bushels; rye 1,563 acres, 12,195 bushels; wheat 2,707,164 acres, 28,377,445 bushels. South Dakota—Barley 97,370 acres, 902,605 bushels; buckwheat 1,561 acres, 11,423 bushels; corn 723,309 acres, 13,152,008 bushels; oats 530,239 acres, 7,469,846 bushels; rye 9,229 acres, 65,183 bushels; wheat 2,259,846 acres, 16,541,138 bushels. The total area devoted to cereals in the two States was 6,934,448 acres as compared with 453,238 acres at the tenth census, each cereal showing a remarkable increase in acreage as follows: Barley 190,507 acres, buckwheat 1,337 acres, corn 674,464 acres, oats 904,723 acres, rye 8,412 acres, wheat 4,701,712 acres. Owing to a severe drought in 1889, there was a great falling off in the yield of all cereal crops.

## KANSAS WEATHER-OROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending June 13, 1892:

The rainfall is below the normal in all parts of the State. Light rains have fallen in Trego, Ellis and Russell; from Jewell and Mitchell eastward to the river, and from Hodgeman, Ford and Clark eastward to Missouri. Hall storms occurred in Edwards and Pottawatomie.

Cloudless skies and unusually high temperatures have characterized the week.

All conditions have been favorable to crops and farm work. Corn is making a rapid growth, wheat headed out ready for harvest in the extreme south; oats heading out in the central and southern counties and commencing to bloom in the south; flax making steady, rapid growth. Pastures and meadows in prime condi-

tion. The heavy rains of the past month have packed the soil, and now the hot sun and high winds are putting a crust on it in many parts of the State. The fruit prospects have steadily diminished in the eastern counties under the unseasonable weather, but the past week has greatly improved it, while in the western counties this crop is in excellent condition.

Correspondents remark as follows:

Atchison—Weather has been beneficial to all crop growth.

Barber—Wheat harvest commences on 13th; corn growing rapidly; new potatoes coming into market.

Brown—Hot weather and dry winds past four days; wheat is fine.

Chautauqua—All conditions have been very favorable.

Cloud—Past few days exceedingly hot; wheat headed out and prospects for big crop never better; corn growing rapidly.

Comanche—Severe hail storm on 7th destroyed much wheat in central townships, otherwise conditions have been very favorable.

Cherokee—Weather and crops improving; wheat damaged by wet weather.

Dickinson—Hot weather and sunshine has made great improvement in all crops; wheat headed out, corn growing fast and has good color.

Edwards—Warm and dry; all crops growing fast; hail stones on 7th size of croquet balls—ten inches in circumference—but few of them.

Ellis—All crops doing well—genuine crop weather.

Ford—The warm weather has started all crops and they never looked better; wheat and rye will soon be ready to harvest; oats and barley heading out; indications good for all crops.

Gove—Corn and oats are doing fine; wheat and rye need rain.

Harvey—Wheat all through bloom; oats just heading, they need rain; corn doing splendid, weeds succumbing to cultivator; cherries ripe.

Kearney—The fine haying weather is seeing the first alfalfa crop secured in good shape; wheat and rye crop is considered made.

Kiowa—A little more rain needed on the wheat; corn growing fast.

Labette—Fine weather for growing crops; strawberries gone.

Lane—Fine week for growing crops; wheat, barley, oats and rye doing fine; wheat heading out nicely.

Lyon—Weather favorable for killing weeds; much complaint about the chinch bugs killing corn.

Mitchell—Past week best we have had for farm work, and work crowding.

Montgomery—Splendid weather for growth and cultivation.

Morton—Rapid growth of everything well planted; harvest hastening.

Norton—Corn growing finely; top of ground little dry for wheat.

Ottawa—Wheat is in bloom; oats heading out short; corn doing well.

Pottawatomie—Weather beneficial to all crops; local hail storm on the 7th

Seward—Corn growing rapidly; heat causing some wheat to ripen ahead of time.

Thomas—Weather beneficial to all crops, but rain is needed now.

Woodson—Oats and flax are heading and in bloom.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

F. C. Boucher, Consular Agent for France, at St. Paul, Minn., is introducing an insecticide called "Par'oldium," or black sulphur. It is claimed that it is very effective for all enemies and diseases of grapes, and that it is a powerful killer used against caterpillars, worms, lice, and in fact all insects which work destruction in fields, gardens or orchards.

It is a little remarkable that the World's Fair city—the personification of modernism—should contain one of the finest collections of rare old violins in the world; but such is the fact, and violinists owe a debt of gratitude to Lyon & Healy for the enterprise they have shown in assembling in their violin department treasures from art centers all over the world.

## Chicago, Rock Island &amp; Pacific Railway.

HALF FARE to attend the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, June 21, 1892.

Tickets on sale June 16th to 20th, and good to return until July 6th. See any ticket agent of THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE for full particulars. JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A.



**Horticulture.**

**FRUITS AND FLOWERS AT THE FAIR.**

The horticultural display at the World's Fair will be bewildering in extent and marvelous in beauty. The exhibit will possess great scientific and educational value, but to the ordinary visitor its ornamental features will be the most striking. Indeed, it will play an important part in the adornment of the great exposition. While in almost every part of the exposition grounds may be seen gratifying evidences of the very efficient work of the horticultural department, the central point of interest will naturally be in the exhibit in the horticultural building. This structure is 998 feet long and has an extreme width of 250 feet. Its plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with it by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. Surmounting the central pavilion is a beautifully proportioned dome, 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high.

In the south pavilion of the building will be installed the viticultural exhibit, embracing all varieties of wine and everything pertaining to its manufacture. An idea of how complete this part of the exhibit will be can be gained from the fact that applications for space have already been received from thirty-three foreign countries. From abroad the exhibits of France, Germany, Spain and Italy will be especially notable. A fine exhibit of Chilean wines and raisins, famed for their superior quality, will be made. California will make a splendid display, all of the great firms being exhibitors and having applied for much more space than can possibly be allowed them. If permission, which has been asked, be given, Senator Stanford will exhibit a wine fountain. This, as planned, will throw, for two hours each morning and afternoon, graceful streams of wine to the height of twenty-two feet.

In the rear curtains of the building will be shown the fruit exhibit, which will include all varieties grown in any part of the world. As far as it is possible to do so, probably in a great majority of cases, fine specimens of the natural fruit will be shown. Otherwise wax models, so perfect in appearance as to be indistinguishable from the real fruit, will be substituted. For this exhibit about 44,000 square feet, or more than an entire acre of space, is reserved. A very complete and splendid exhibit of citrus and other fruits will be sent from California, Florida, Mexico and South American countries. By means of refrigerators ripe fruit can be sent long distances without injury, and after reaching the fair cold storage facilities will be available to keep it in perfect condition.

The exhibit in the important line of floriculture will be exceptionally extensive, and the preparation of it is far advanced. Unless this were the case the exhibit could not well be a success, for time is required for the plants to overcome the check received in being transplanted. More than 500,000 transplanted shrubs and plants, of many species, are now growing in the exposition grounds, and the number is rapidly increasing. The department sent out circulars to prominent horticulturists and horticultural societies in all parts of the world, requesting donations of plants, and agreeing to permit the name and address of the donors to appear in connection with such specimens as they might send. The result is that thousands of plants—excellent specimens, too—have been forwarded. Among them are more than 50,000 rare rose plants, which have been donated by firms all the way from California to Hungary.

The floricultural exhibit will not be concentrated in one place. In the front curtains of the building will appear the greenhouse and hothouse plants—a very large variety and many rare and beautiful specimens. There, too, will be the finest display of orchids ever seen in this country, if not in the world. One firm alone will spend \$40,000 on its orchid exhibit. At the opening of the fair, Chief Samuels says, there will be a display of 2,000 different varieties of orchids, embracing fully 15,000 specimens. Beneath the great dome will be the largest tropical plants obtainable, including Japanese and Chinese bamboos seventy-five to eighty feet high, palms thirty to forty feet high, and tree ferns fifteen feet or more in height. There will also be a miniature mountain covered

with tropical plants, and in a cave within will be tried the experiments of growing plants by electric light and of growing them by the aid of electric currents, passed through the soil, both of which, it is claimed, have been accomplished with remarkable results.

The two courts of the horticultural building will be filled with orange groves from California and Florida, respectively. In each there will be not less than 160 trees, each bearing about 200 bright, ripe oranges. Thus an interesting comparison may be made between the oranges of the two States as to size and flavor, etc. The courts will also contain growing specimens of lemons, limes, bananas, etc. California would like to make a much larger display than will be possible, and applied for about fifty times as much space as could be assigned. It will occupy an acre on Midway Plaisance with a citrus exhibit. On the Plaisance, too, five acres will be devoted to a nursery exhibit, and Wisconsin will show there a cranberry marsh. Six acres in front of the horticultural building will be devoted to the floral-cultural exhibit, as will also space about many of the larger buildings.

The "wooded island," or as more properly named, perhaps, the flowery island, will be one of the most beautiful and attractive spots at the exposition. It embraces between fifteen and sixteen acres, and has been turned over almost entirely to the horticultural department for its exhibits. There, literally speaking, will be acres and acres of flowers of brightest and most varied hues and pleasing perfume. Little groves of trees, clumps of shrubbery and sinuous walks will relieve the gorgeous monotony of this floral display. On the north end of the island temple and surround it with the choicest plants and flowers of the island realm of the Mikado. At various turns of the winding walks which thread this beautiful domain of the flowers the visitor will encounter artistic little structures of the summerhouse description, within which one may seat himself and enjoy rest and beauty and perfume. Many of these retreats—sixteen or eighteen in number—will have thatched roofs and be covered with growing vines, and otherwise ornamented in keeping with their beautiful surroundings.

In the north pavilion of the horticultural building will be a very extensive display of vegetables, canned goods, horticultural appliances, etc. In the second story of each pavilion will be a restaurant capable of seating about 200 and profusely adorned with ferns, flowers, and exotic plants. Outside will be a number of greenhouses, where visitors may see an exceptionally complete collection of tropical vegetation. There will also be large auxiliary greenhouses, not open to the general public, where plants will be brought to perfect exhibit condition, and where plants will be cared for after their beauty season has passed.

It may be rightly inferred that the horticultural exhibit at the exposition will be the most complete and extensive ever made or attempted. It is certain to attract a great deal of attention and prove to be of great scientific and educational interest. It will have important features not specified above, as, for example, a very complete collection of insects, both the injurious and the beneficial ones, whose operations affect the fruits and other products of the horticulturist. It is the intention to have in one place an exhibit of all of the species of plants mentioned in the Bible, and in others collections of almost equal historical interest.

Both Chief Samuels, who has general charge of the horticultural department, and Chief Thorp, who looks after the floricultural division of the exhibit, have proved themselves to be the right men for their respective duties, and it is already assured that the display which, with the active and generous aid of horticulturists the world over, they will furnish, will be long and pleasantly remembered by every one who visits the World's Fair.

Shade along the highway is always pleasant to the traveler.

Both grapes and pears are benefited by having old bones buried near them.

After the Grip Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your strength and health, and expel every trace of poison from the blood.

Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'lg. Peck Mfg. Co., 60 40th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

**Early Maturing Varieties of Corn.**

On account of the long-continued rains and consequent retarding of spring plowing, a great many farmers failed to plant corn at the proper season. However, although the season is growing late, there is sufficient time to secure a crop of the early-maturing varieties, such as the following, which may be secured through any reliable seedsman: Champion Early White, medium; Cuban Queen, yellow, early; Chester County Mammoth, yellow, medium; Woodward's Yellow Dent, early; Yellow Mammoth King, medium; Murdock's Improved, yellow, medium; Riley's Favorite, yellow, medium; Cranberry White, calico, early; Three Months' Corn, white, medium; Blount's Prolific, white, early; Leaming, yellow, medium; Queen of Prairie, yellow, early; North Star, yellow, early; Logan, yellow, medium; Imperial, yellow, medium; Edmund's Dent, yellow, early; Calico Dent, calico, medium; Murdock's, white, early.

The best composted manure produces the quickest results.

A place for everything and everything in its place is a good motto for the farmer who can't afford to waste time looking for his garden rake.

The fact that the best farmers are readers of agricultural journals and other literature is rapidly destroying the prejudice against "book farming."

Heavy spring rains in the Northwest have prevented the sowing of a considerable area of wheat lands. The acreage is reported as being about the same as last year.

There has been a revolution in methods of cultivation. Formerly everybody said, "cultivate deeply," but now shallow culture is becoming the accepted and approved method. All that is necessary is a mulch of soil of but a very few inches. Then when a rain comes the capillarity is restored.—Prof. Chamberlain, Ohio.

**NEW MUSIC**

**Classic Vocal Gems.**

Soprano. Thirty-one classical songs, carefully selected, representing some of the foremost European composers.

**Classic Vocal Gems.**

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Just issued, a collection of Quartettes, originally selected and arranged by L. O. EMERSON. The pieces are not difficult, the tenors are not too high, and the collection is especially valuable to every male quartette. 128 pages, 35 quartettes. Price in boards, 75 cents, postpaid, or \$1.75 a dozen not prepaid. In paper, 60 cents postpaid; \$5.40 per dozen, not postpaid. Sent on receipt of price.

**THE NEW HARVARD SONG BOOK**

All the new Harvard Songs of the last three years, with some old favorites. 92 pages. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, \$1.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO. OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, BOSTON.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

Prevents hair from falling out.

"A number of years ago, by recommendation of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair from falling out and prevent its turning gray. The first effects were most satisfactory. Occasional applications since have kept my hair thick and of a natural color."—H. E. Basham, McKinney, Texas.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

Restores hair after fevers.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. A. Collins, Dighton, Mass.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

Prevents hair from turning gray.

"My hair was rapidly turning gray and falling out; one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor has remedied the trouble, and my hair is now its original color and fullness."—B. Onkrupa, Cleveland, O.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

**Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em.**

THEY WILL HOLD ANYTHING.



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**THE CHAMPION PEACH.**

The Largest and Best EARLY FREE-STONE known; hardy and productive; has no equal. For description and price of this and all other kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBBERY.

Address HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

**Smith's Small Fruits.**

Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberries, New Raspberries, New Blackberries, 25,000 Edgar Queen Strawberry Plants, 75,000 Cuthbert and Brandywine Red Raspberries. Write for prices. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

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To Secure a \$50.00 Watch for \$5.50

DUEBER solid silver, warranted to wear and keep its color better than coin silver, better in appearance, more durable, and in every respect far more serviceable than coin silver. Hunting case or open face, your choice, guaranteed to wear and retain its color equal to coin silver for 20 years. Fitted complete with our very highest grade imported movement, richly jeweled and damascened, lever escapement, double jeweled balance, all the modern improvements and guaranteed to run and keep correct time for ten years. Please state, when ordering, whether you want hunting case or open face. This is a watch that will last you a lifetime and you can easily sell it for twice our price after you have worn it ten years. GIGANTIC OFFER to everybody for 30 days only. Cut this out and send it with your order, (no money required until after you examine it) and we will ship the watch to you by express C. O. D. You examine it at the express office and see for yourself that it is not only equal to but better than we have represented it, pay the agent \$5.50 and the express charges if it is yours, otherwise you pay nothing and it will be returned at our expense. Order to-day, don't wait, this will be your LAST CHANCE. Address THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 1334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.





## In the Dairy.

### Weight of Butter and Water.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Certain parties here dispute in respect to the weight of butter and water. Which is the heavier, one cubic foot of water or one cubic foot of well-packed butter? Can you tell us the difference in weight between a cubic foot of each?

Chase, Kas. D. DUNHAM.

A cubic foot of water weighs 62 35-100 pounds. Butter is, of course, lighter than water, but because butter varies with time of year, amount of salt and amount of water and caseine left in it, there is no exact measure to be given for a cubic foot of butter.

Well-worked butter, well packed, and salted with one ounce of salt to the pound, will weigh about 95 per cent. as much as the same bulk of water. At this rate a cubic foot of butter will weigh 59 23-100 pounds. It is safe to say that there will be from three to four pounds difference in the weight of the two, and the water is heavier.

"Ropp's Commercial Calculator" gives the specific gravity of butter and tallow as .942.

### A Milking Machine.

The *Prairie Farmer* is authority for the statement that the custom house at Chicago has received a machine from Glasgow, Scotland, that the inventor thinks will revolutionize the present hand system of milking, both cows which give buttermilk and other kinds of milk, good, bad and inferior. The machine, it is claimed, will milk thirty cows in one hour. It is constructed on the vacuum principle, and when adjusted to the cow the milk is said to flow in a continuous stream. It is said to be largely used in Scotland, and the first ever brought to the United States. The machine is said to cost \$55 in Scotland, and the proprietors had to pay into the treasury of Uncle Sam \$45 additional to get it into this country for trial, the appraisers having difficulty in finding the proper duty to levy on a machine not in the schedule of duties.

### Milking and Smoking.

When a man milks a cow he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully "put out." The cow introduced about two tons weight into one of her hind legs, and then passed it under the milker's jaw. When he ceased whirling round, and the myriads of stars he saw had disappeared, he said farming was the hardest work a man could put his hands to.

### Dairy Notes.

Milk and cream should not be kept in cellars or other places where there are odors liable to contaminate them.

The standard for milk is 4 per cent. of butter fat. In Wisconsin the law prohibits the sale of milk having less than 3 per cent.

The exports from Boston for the week ending April 23, included 28,509 pounds of cheese and 45,715 pounds of butter. This is not as large by one-quarter as the exports for the same week of last year.

About 600,000 cows are required to supply London with the necessary dairy products; 84,000 of these being needed for milk only. Nearly 10,000 are kept in the city itself, and require about 1,000 sheds and 395 keepers. There are 4,000 horses engaged in the daily delivery of milk.

We occasionally yet hear something said against the quality of ensilage butter, but not so much as formerly. But with the fact before us that some of the very best hotels in the country

use ensilage butter by preference, year after year, and pay the very highest price for it, the criticism does not seem of much force. The silo has become a main dependence of the best dairymen, and the product which it enables them to turn out is of the very highest quality.—*Home Weekly*.

A writer in the *Kansas City Gazette* says: "A dairyman writes a screed in the *KANSAS FARMER* in favor of putting a veto on the 'oleo and butterine frauds.' He says there is 'a gold mine close by if every one will take the right course in regard to this business.' You bet there is. Abolish oleo and butterine and butter would be a dollar a pound, and two-thirds of the people would go without. It is wonderful the amount of selfishness passing under the name of reform, and the very miscellaneous application of the term 'fraud' to the other fellow." Undoubtedly the dairy farmers would furnish all the good, wholesome cow butter needed to supply everybody with a wholesome article for much less than a dollar a pound.

The using of ice for the preservation of sweetness in milk is not a new custom, but exactly why the action of cold on milk prevents its souring is not understood by all. The milk, when it first comes from the cow, contains certain parts of sugar and albumen. The effect of high temperature on solutions of sugar is such as to acidify them; hence cooling prevents the change of the sugar in milk to lactic acid. Cold is also effectual in causing a quicker separation of cream from the milk. There is quite a difference in the specific gravity of the milk and the butter fat contained in it. The cold has the effect of increasing the density and weight of the water in proportion to its bulk, but has little effect in increasing the gravity of the little globules which go to form the cream. Thus, while the watery part of the milk is made heavier the buttery part is not, and naturally rises more quickly, just as a cork will rise to the surface more quickly than a block of heavy wood.

### A Legacy of Anguish.

The rheumatic taint transmitted from parent to child is indeed a legacy of anguish. Moreover, trifling causes, such as sitting in a draught, the neglect to speedily change damp clothing, readily develop it. Whether rheumatism be hereditary or contracted by exposure, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the surest depurent for expelling the virus from the blood and for preventing the later encroachments of the disease. Equally potent is it in arresting malarious, bilious and kidney trouble and constipation.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Cholera.

"Give us a remedy for chicken cholera." This is the tenor of several letters on our desk, says the *Ohio Farmer*, and of dozens received during the year. When genuine cholera breaks out in a flock, kill all the sick fowls at once and burn them or bury deep. Then make a general and thorough cleaning up of the poultry premises, disinfecting the poultry-house by burning sulphur in it. Put a pound of sulphur in an iron kettle, pour on half a pint of alcohol, set fire to it, and shut the house up tight. Use freely a disinfectant made of three pounds copperas, five gallons water, and a half pint crude carbolic acid. Wet the ground with this wherever sick fowls have occupied it or left droppings. Give the well fowls Douglass mixture, charcoal, and carbolic acid. Put a tablespoonful of pulverized charcoal in a pint of food two or three times a week, and every two or three days put five drops carbolic acid in a quart of water and mix the food with it. Keep the Douglass mixture in their drinking water. Iodide of arsenic is also highly recommended. A writer in the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* says he cured every case by mixing two drachms of the iodide with two pounds of meal, and giving for food. The "Homeopathic

# Shipping Horses.

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

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmacists, Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better

cut out and have it to refer to.

"Poultry Doctor" says corn parched to a coffee color is an excellent food for cholera times.

### A Small Affair?

It is surprising how lightly most farmers treat their poultry interest and how persistently they continue to regard it as a small affair. Yet in this business lie great possibilities to every farmer, for on every farm the conditions are such as to make poultry profitable if they are handled in a common sense manner. The greatest fault seems to be that the farmers do not give their flocks attention, or if they give them attention, their methods are such as to defeat the very object they have in view. Probably there is nothing on the farm that will pay a larger profit than the fowls if the right course is followed. Why should not fowls be treated with as much consideration as the larger stock? Does it cost any more to raise 1,000 pounds of flesh in the form of poultry than it does to raise 1,000 pounds in the form of beef? The answer will probably be that it costs much less, while it is a well-known fact that generally meat in the form of poultry sells for a much higher price. Then there is another important factor that is usually left out of the calculation, and that is the greater rate of increase of the poultry over cattle.

### Poultry Notes.

Fowls will keep their feet warm if they have a chance. Provide a dry, sheltered place for them during the rainy season.

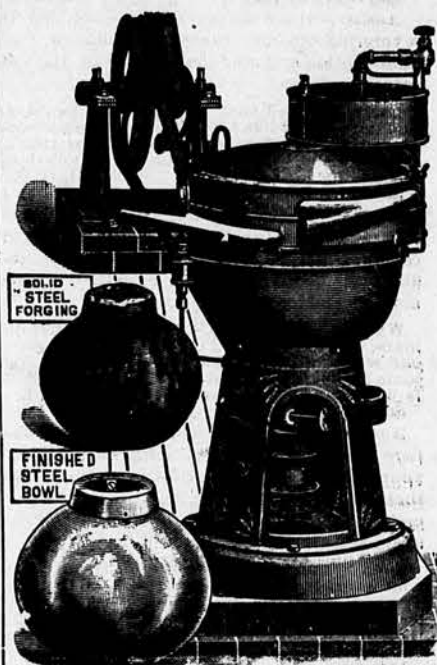
A small patch of the common large-leaved mustard will afford a large amount of the very best green feed for poultry of all ages and every sort. Even the smallest chicks are very fond of it, and laying hens will take a portion of it every day, and pay full market price in eggs.

Keep your chickens growing from the shell, and they will be ready for the table or market any time after ten or twelve weeks of age; if the pullets are wanted for winter layers they will commence laying a month earlier in the fall than those that have been obliged to scratch for their living.

Feed for young chickens is an important matter just now. Stale bread moistened with sweet milk, but not wetted, is a very good feed for the first few days. When the chicks are a week old they may be fed on crushed wheat, or oats, or corn scalded with water or milk—milk is best. As soon as they are able to swallow grains of wheat or cracked corn, they should have as much of it as they will eat, as late in the evening as they can be induced to eat. Give only a little at a time, but give it often. Never allow surplus feed to lie around and get sour.

Those who wish to pick up the good laying points in hens should watch their birds very closely, that is if they have one or more that lay better than the others, and this is usually the case when only six or seven hens are kept. If the owners will observe the heads of these birds, they will find they differ in shape from those which do not lay so often. The heads of the good layers are much finer, not nearly so thick and heavy looking, the eye is bolder, and they have generally a far more intelligent look than a bad layer has. The observant farmer will also notice that the good layers are more active and generally on the move and scratching about—that they are the first birds out in the morning and the last to roost at night, and they usually have the fullest crop.

A gentleman, under forty years of age, whose hair was rapidly becoming thin and gray, began the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in six months his hair was restored to its natural color, and even more than its former growth and richness.



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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.

SWELLED JAW.—My cow began to fall in her milk, and a few days ago her jaws began to swell. Please tell me what to do.

ANSWER.—Have the cow's jaws examined by a veterinarian for "lump-jaw."

LAME PONY.—I have a pony mare 7 years old and in foal that has hip spewny, and also blood spavin on the left hind leg.

ANSWER.—If the lameness is of long standing it is very doubtful about relieving it.

WEAKNESS—THUMPS.—(1) An eight-year-old mare, due to foal in six or eight weeks, gives out when worked.

ANSWER.—(1) Turn the mare out on good pasture until after she foals. (2) "Thumps" in young pigs is due to various causes.

COCKLE-BURS.—Some hogs were turned into a lot where were growing a lot of cockle-burs. The hogs soon took sick, vomited up a lot of green stuff that smelled like cockle-burs, and then died.

ANSWER.—We have often heard it said that green cockle-burs were poisonous to hogs, but as we have not made a test, we cannot say what the active principle is that does the mischief.

CHICKS DYING.—I kept my little chicks in the hen-house out of the rain, and now they will get dizzy and weak and die in three or four days.

ANSWER.—Your chickens are either dying from hen lice or injudicious feeding. If you find lice, grease the chicks with castor oil or dust them over with dry sulphur.

MARE AILING.—My mare holds her head on one side and staggers when making a short, quick turn.

ANSWER.—It is difficult to say just what is wrong without seeing the mare. It may be due to disease of the digestive organs; it may be due to some lesion of the brain or spinal cord, or it may be hemiplegia—paralysis of the muscles of one side of the body.

BONE SPAVIN.—I have had bad luck with my young fillies. No. 1 had a small lump on the inner and forward part of the hock joint.

ANSWER.—The bintolide of mercury is all right; if that does not cure them you will have to resort to the firing iron. It is always best to keep the animal in the stable during the first month of treatment, and then turn out to grass.

Racks for hay and straw; troughs for grain.

Machinery is helpful to solve the road problem.

No matter what prices are, the farmer produces the same, and it takes the same amount of labor to produce what the family consumes.

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At the appearance of the first symptom Pe-ru-na should be taken in tablespoonful doses six times each day; or, if more convenient, two tablespoonfuls three times each day before each meal.

Every one should have a copy of The Family Physician No. 2, a complete treatise on catarrh in all of its forms, written especially for family use.

The Food of the Coming Man.

Prof. W. O. Atwater, the chemist, in an instructive article in The Forum for June, points out the curious fact that, in the extraordinary applications of science to practical problems in recent years, one of the most important fundamental problems has been strangely overlooked.

Prof. Atwater gives the results of practical studies in diets made to show these conclusions. And he asks: "Has man yet reached his highest development? The poorer classes of people—and few of us realize how numerous they are—the world over are scantily nourished.

The Popular Route for Summer Tourists. In going to the mountain or ocean resorts of the East you are sure of a pleasant journey if your ticket reads via Vandalla & Pennsylvania Lines from St. Louis.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,209 cattle, 204 calves. The bulk of receipts were Texans, which were in good demand at prices slightly lower than those of Saturday.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,600. No good natives; Texans steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00@4 16; Texans, \$2 00@3 60.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts, 15,500. Market generally steady. One load averaging 1,618 pounds sold at \$4 75. Beef steers, \$3 00@4 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 75; bulls, \$2 00@3 50; cows, \$1 80@3 25; Texas steers, \$2 50@3 75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 176,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 71@72c; No. 3 hard, 63@65c; No. 4 hard, 59@62c; No. 2 red, 73c; No. 3 red, 69@73c; No. 4 red, 62@64c.

CORN—Markets slow. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 39@40c; No. 3 mixed, 39@40c; No. 2 white, 44@44½c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 4 white, 42c.

OATS—Market slow, weak under increased supply. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 3 mixed, 28½@28¾c; No. 4 mixed, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 4 white, 29@29½c.

RYE—Market quiet but steady. By sample on track: No. 2, 95@96c; No. 3, 82@83c.

SEEDS—Market dull but steady. German millet, per bushel, 75@85c; common millet, per bushel, 60@60c; sorghum, per bushel, 35@40c.

FLAXSEED—Market quiet but steady. We quote at 92c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 270 tons; shipments, 80 tons. Selling very well at old prices.

WHEAT—Receipts, 21,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Market opened easy, closed ¼¢ lower than Saturday.

CORN—Receipts, 203,000 bushels; shipments, 45,000 bushels. Market lower for cash, options closed 1/8¢ higher than Saturday.

OATS—Receipts, 40,000 bushels; shipments, 6,000 bushels. Market higher. No. 2 cash, 30c; July, 29c; September, 28c.

6,000 bushels. Market higher. No. 2 cash, 30c; July, 29c; September, 28c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 43,000 bushels; shipments, 12,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 80c; No. 3 spring, 73c; No. 2 red, 82c.

CORN—Receipts 295,000 bushels; shipments, 54,000 bushels. No. 2, 47½c.

OATS—Receipts, 279,000 bushels; shipments, 299,000 bushels. No. 2, 30½c; No. 2, white, 32½@33c; No. 3, white, 31¼@32¾c.

Wool—Kansas and Nebraska wools have been received in some quantities and show up well. From the appearance of what has been opened here and from reports from these States, the wool is in lighter condition and better grown, and they will bring the same scoured prices, or an increase in the grease price.

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### The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—Will you tell us how best to dispose of the refuse from the kitchen which we cannot feed to the animals? Will it do any harm to throw it out on the ground and leave it there?  
St. John, Kas. E. B.

There is a large amount of animal and vegetable matter constantly collecting from every kitchen and chamber that cannot be utilized for feeding even the cats and dogs, and which must still be gotten rid of in order to preserve healthy conditions and surroundings. It will not do to throw it on the ground to rot and putrefy the air and contaminate the water of the place. Still there are two very excellent ways to dispose of it safely. Burn it, if it will burn. Fire is a wonderful purifier. Nothing will clean you up (or out) so effectually. The ashes may be scattered to "the four winds of heaven," or be placed about your fruit trees to enrich them. But when it is more convenient it is quite as well to bury all such refuse in the garden or field. Nature then turns it back to original elements very rapidly.

A recent statement of Prof. E. T. Nelson on that subject is so interesting that we reproduce it:

"Thus far we have been discussing soil pollution. Is there no such thing as soil regeneration? Bring here, if you please, a half dozen English sparrows freshly killed. Place one out of sight within a bed of pure sand; another in fine coal ashes; a third in marl; a fourth in sub-soil clay; a fifth in pure humus or muck; the sixth and last in garden or agricultural soil. Allow thirty days to pass, then exhume the bodies and report the result.

"The birds within the sand and ashes are only partially changed. There is about them a strong odor of decomposition. We rebury the remains and pass on.

"The marl has in some measure preserved the body of the third bird. Petrification has set in and the bird may yet become a stony fossil.

"The bird in the clay of the lower sub-soil is unchanged in its outer aspect, save that it is covered by a mould as varied in form and as beautiful in color as an American forest in the autumn of a frostless year. The humus has preserved the specimen with such absolute perfection that the fringing of the feathers may be as clearly traced as during life. No decomposition, but a strange metabolism—wax taking the place of flesh and nerve and fiber.

"We look in vain for the sixth bird. It has disappeared, and were it not for a slight discoloration of the soil, we might have concluded that the body had been removed by some prowling beast. Not that. It has returned to the earth from which it came. Dust to dust—the cycle is complete. The soil is clean to the touch and to the more delicate sense of sight and odor. The transformation has come without offense.

"This wonderful mystery is not a record of the soil—sand, lime and clay have no such victories as this. We are introduced into the inner sanctuary of nature. Forms of life so low that their very existence is doubted by many, are the agents of this miraculous change. Bacteria have changed the dead matter from a mass of corruption into soil and plant food, harmless alike to air and water.

"The lesson is quickly learned. Only agricultural soil containing microbes is able to receive and make innocuous the excreta of the body, the garbage of the home and the dust of commerce.

"There is a limit to the regenerating power of the soil. Give it a task within its strength and the problem of sewage is solved—the pollution of air and water prevented and the soil ever preserved as one of man's most priceless possessions."

#### Advice for Bald Heads.

A writer in an English medical paper says that much of the prevalent idiopathic baldness, that is, baldness not due to previous disease or exciting causes, could be prevented, or, at all events, modified, if people would take a few sensible precautions. A head covering should be used as little as possible and never indoors,

in trains or in closed carriages. In summer and still weather straw hats are best; in winter, light felt, ventilated and unlined. Too constant washing of the hair is unnecessary, as well as harmful. Once a week is quite enough for cleanliness as well as for maintaining the strength of the hair. The same remark applies to constant brushing; constant brushing, especially with hard brushes, should be avoided. There is a common notion that greasing the hair is vulgar, and it is now regarded as "bad form." The consequence is that many people fall into the other extreme, and never apply any pomade at all. After the hair has been washed it is quite beneficial to apply a moderate quantity of some form of simple grease or oil.

#### Influence of Diet on Growth of the Hair.

By the observation that after influenza several cases showed a fall of the hair, Mapother has been confirmed in his supposition that diet was a material element in the origin and treatment of idiopathic (symptomatic) alopecia. Hair, as is well known, contains 5 per cent. sulphur and its ashes 20 per cent. silicium, together with 10 per cent. iron and manganese. Meat solutions, amylaceous mixtures, also milk, which constitutes the diet of persons affected with influenza and other febrile diseases, are unable to supplement these elements, atrophy at the root and falling out of the hair being the result. In young animals color and strength of the hair is not obtained as long as milk constitutes their exclusive food. As to medicaments iron shows a rapid influence. Among the ailments containing the above-named elements in the richest proportion, we have to mention the numerous albuminoids and oat, the ashes of its grains yielding as much as 22 per cent. silicium. They are, when applied with prudence, useful in the course of febrile diseases where albumen is most impaired by increased biologic activity. The author has often observed that a diet made up of an abundance of oats and toasted bread favors the growth of the hair in a considerable degree, especially in case baldness has been preceded by stagnation and retardation of the capillary circulation.

Among the human races those who consume meat in the largest quantities, are at the same time provided with an abundance of hair, and conversely it is a common observation in zoological gardens that carnivorous mammals, birds and snakes will have their hair, plumage or skin in a bad condition whenever their food fails to include intact animals and whenever the cutaneous portions of their prey fail to appear in their defecations in digested condition. It is also a demonstrated fact that a very uniform diet, v. g. cheese, causes in dogs very rapidly a loss of hair. In febrile diseases a prolonged diet in which nitrogen is wanting, may induce seborrhea which frequently is accompanied by alopecia. As soon as the alimentary supply is fully provided for, the depressed condition of the vasomotorial and trophic nerves running from the cervical ganglia to the cranial epidermis may be stimulated by the application of vesicants and liniments to the neck. The author has always observed that embrocation of the scalp with ointments and waters eject many hairs which otherwise would have remained fixed in the scalp, and that cold or tepid salt baths in combination with vigorous rubbing of the body is a sure means of activating the capillary functions of the affected parts. Besides this, the frequent ablutions necessitated by the use of ointments, contribute to induce alopecia.—*Deutsche Med. Zeitung.*

#### Half Fare to Chicago.

On account of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Chicago, June 21, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway will sell excursion tickets at one lowest first-class fare for the round trip from all stations within a radius of 250 miles of Chicago, on June 17, 20, 21, 22 and 23, good returning until June 27, 1892, inclusive, and from points beyond 250 miles of Chicago half-rate tickets will be sold June 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, good returning until July 6, 1892, inclusive.

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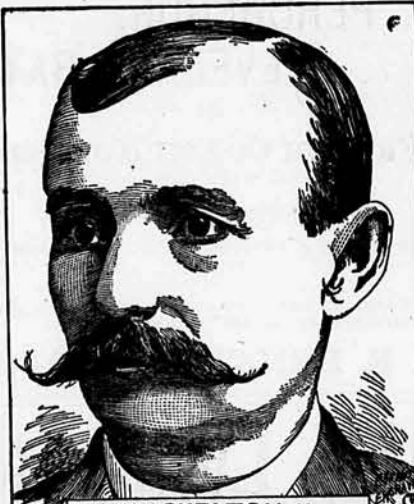
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FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1892.

McPherson county—O. E. Hawkinson, clk. FILLY—Taken up by Levi Halderman, in Meridian tp., April 8, 1892.

Marshall county—James Montgomery, clk. MARE—Taken up by R. W. Travelute, in Marysville tp., one bay mare, supposed to be 10 years old.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 8, 1892.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk. MULE—Taken up by J. N. Stephens, in Elm tp., one light brown mare mule, 3 years old.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, clerk. 2 STEERS—Taken up by W. H. Kingsley, in Rutland tp., P. O. Rutland, May 16, 1892.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. 2 MARES—Taken up by J. G. Lofton, one-fourth mile west of Pleasant View P. O., May 9, 1892.

Decatur county—J. C. Frewen, clerk. FILLY—Taken up by John W. Luttrell, in Oberlin tp., May 9, 1892.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1892.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. MARE—Taken up by N. L. Glasgow, in South Haven tp., May 28, 1892.

Harper county—Wm. Duffy, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. L. Blubaugh, in Banner tp., May 15, 1892.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. MARE—Taken up by R. A. Hibbard, in Garden tp., two miles east of Lowell, May 26, 1892.

Sherman county—Ernest J. Scott, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. N. Williams, in State Line tp., P. O. Lamborn, May 27, 1892.

Publication Notice. [First published May 18, 1892.] In the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, ss Clayton M. Parke, Plaintiff,

J. A. Ramsouer, Sibella Ramsouer, Everett L. Shelton, C. D. Savage, Stella M. Savage and Frankie B. Savage, Charles B. Savage, George B. Savage and Lillie C. Savage, minor children of Stella M. Savage, Defendants.

AND Engravings OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for all illustrative purposes.

JAMES A. MASON, Engraver, Mound Valley, Kas.

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV., MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed. KANSAS CITY, MO.

PUBLIC SALE Grand Cruickshank-Topped Short-horn Cattle

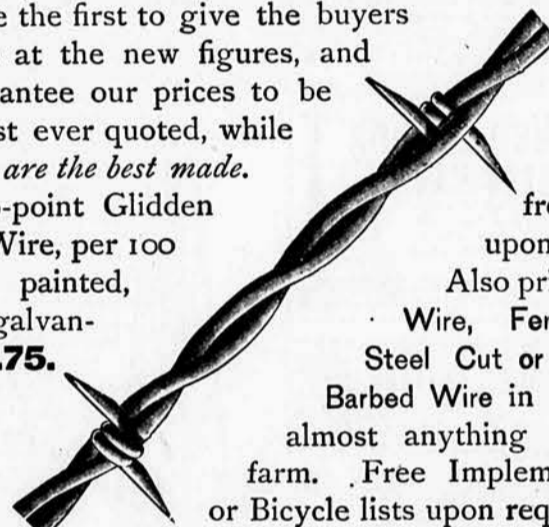
SUPERIOR, NUCKOLLS CO., NEB., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1892. Twenty-two cows and helpers and five bulls. This sale includes the top of my herd, and contains several good show animals.

AUCTION SALE! WEDNESDAY JUNE 22, 1892.

Thirty-five head of the choicest HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS from the celebrated Fostoria herd, consisting of Cows, Heifers, Bulls and Calves of the great milk and butter families—Philpalls, Mercedes, Tritonia and Netherlands.

HEARD THE NEWS?

BARBED WIRE TRUST BROKEN. Freight from mill same as from Chicago. Will quote freight rates upon application. Also prices on Plain Wire, Fence Staples, Steel Cut or Wire Nails, Barbed Wire in car lots, or almost anything used on a farm.



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