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DON'T OWE A DOLLAR! WHO? JEFFERSON COUNTY, KANSAS. Good Crops, Tame Grass. Prices of farms free. Insley & Hamilton, Oskaloosa, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PIGS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If the brood sow has been fed on a variety of muscle-making food and given plenty exercise, little difficulty will be experienced at farrowing time. A daily run on the rye patch through winter, and provided with such "summer pasture and food," as described in the KANSAS FARMER of June 11, will keep the sow in excellent breeding condition. Many writers take great pains to advise putting up the sow ten days before farrowing time. We hold rather to the contrary, because, during the days just preceding the precarious event, it is very important that she has exercise and the laxative feed to keep the bowels regular and the system cool and free from fever. One hundred and twelve days can be counted on as very closely covering the period of pregnancy in the sow, and no other animal so surely indicates by actions plain as words the near approach of delivery. The placing of litter for bedding, and the ruffled temper point out clearly to the watchful owner that the time is up. The sow should be quietly moved at once to comfortable quarters. In summer, protection from rain, mud and heat is all that is necessary. In winter, the quarters must be so warm that there will be absolutely no risk of the pigs getting chilled, as a severe chill will stunt them at this delicate age. The pig that receives a shock at this time rarely ever entirely recovers. In comfortable quarters the pig should suck at once, taking the first nourishment from the teat, and acquire at the start that porcine proclivity of simply growing.

The advantage of a good early start can not be overestimated. The coming pig is the one that can be marketed in six to nine months. The growing of large, even litters and the prevention of runts is a matter too much neglected by farmers. The runt, found in so many litters, takes the back teat, which aforesaid teat does not furnish much milk. A good suckler has a good teat for each pig in the litter; but a runt in such litter is often caused for want of attention from the owner at the proper time. Assistance in finding the teat before the constitution of the pig becomes weakened and enfeebled for want of warmth and nourishment will prevent many runts. The milk does not flow all the time the pigs are tugging, and when it flows piggy gets his fill in a few seconds. Pigs often quarrel over the best teat—biting each other's mouths and noses, which get very sore. Such sores should be treated by washing with soap-suds and greased with coal oil and lard with a few drops of carbolic acid added. The biting can be prevented by taking the sharp fangs off with a pair of nippers. When older pigs run with young ones they will rob the little fellows. Put pigs of nearly an age in pastures or lots together. An old Berkshire breeder claimed that his sows did not raise any runts. His Poland-China neighbor, however, told that on coming through the orchard of the former he heard the propagator of Berkshires calling "piggy! piggy! piggy!" and peering ahead, saw the pigs coming to the call and drinking milk out of a saucer. Whether the Berkshire sow obtained her reputation as a non-producer of runts in the way intimated we will not decide; nevertheless, she generally has to her credit a large, uniform, even litter, and perhaps her keeper should share the credit.

Scours is probably the most common ailment of pigs. Pigs are liable to scours from the age of three weeks to nine weeks. Scours may arise from various causes, but the most common is that this period is the teething age of pigs, and, like all animals during teething time, they are subject to derangements or distempers. Pigs during this time should be regularly fed, taking care not to overload the digestive organs. Avoid all sour or fermented feed. Sweet skimmed milk will be beneficial, and dry shelled oats should be liberally supplied. A spoonful of baking soda given in milk will sweeten the stomach and generally

check the scours. Sulphur fed to the sow is recommended as a preventive.

When the pigs are two weeks old the sow may be turned out where she can run at will into quarters amply sufficient to maintain warmth at nights and shelter from cold rains. The pigs should run with the dam until about ten weeks old, and they will have learned to eat different kinds of food.

At weaning time the pigs should be shut up to themselves and fed often on sweet milk, soaked corn or rye, and shelled oats, and they will relish a daily feed of cut clover. In place of clover can be substituted careless weed, lambsquarter, and other weeds which are apt to grow convenient in backyards and in fence corners on every Kansas farm. As soon as the pigs forget the dam, turn them out to pasture again. Now is the time to assist the runt again by giving him the advantage. By a little patience, as many or as few as one may wish, can be taught to enter a pen or different pens if necessary, and fed milk, soaked grain and other rich food. In this way the pigs can be evened up. Teach them to go or follow where you want them to be fed, and when through eating let them out again to fresh water and pasture. Do not catch them to put them where you want them as that will make them wild. We knew a careful breeder, whose pigs, it is said, would go to their proper troughs and stand back waiting for their feed. Whether by patience pigs can be taught such manners is well worth a trial. Any treatment that will make better hogs of the inferior ones and even up the herd will not only pay in bringing up the average weight, but will make the herd look much better and they will bring better prices whether sold for pork or breeders.

Remember that a few well-cared for and well-fed pigs are worth more and will bring money much quicker than a lot of half-starved, long-nosed, squeaking brutes. One who thinks because an animal is well-bred that it can develop into a fine specimen without careful feeding is doomed to disappointment. The animal intended for market should be liberally and continuously fed from the start, as every day lost retards the growth, and it cannot be regained without extra food and labor, if at all.

Personal attention and all the details pertaining to feeding and watering carefully carried out will be necessary to success, all of which may seem too much trouble to many farmers and breeders, but is not to those who realize the profit in rearing swine and are aware that his hogship is the greatest mortgage-lifter and tax-payer kept on the farm.

G. W. BERRY.

Berryton, Kas., June 12, 1890.

Horse Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—By request, we give below the standard of admission to registration in the American Trotting Register. This standard was established by the national association of trotting-horse breeders:

- First.—Any stallion that has himself a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:35 or better, or provided his sire or his dam, his grandsire or his granddam is already a standard animal.
- Second.—Any mare or gelding that has a record of 2:30 or better.
- Third.—Any horse that is the sire of two animals with a record of 2:30 or better.
- Fourth.—Any horse that is the sire of one animal with a record of 2:30 or better, provided he has either of the following qualifications: 1. Record himself of 2:35 or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with a record of 2:35 or better. 3. Has a sire or dam that is already a standard animal.
- Fifth.—Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2:30 or better.
- Sixth.—The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare.
- Seventh.—The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare by a standard horse.
- Eighth.—The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare the dam of which is a standard mare.
- Ninth.—Any mare that has a record of 2:35 or better, and the sire or dam of which is a standard animal.

The difference between the standard horse and the thoroughbred horse is, that a horse to be eligible to thoroughbred ranks must trace to well established thoroughbreds for six generations without regard to speed.

The following horses have entered the 2:30 list this year: Chester A., ch. g., by Son of Aristos, 2:30; Maurice S., b. g., by Coupon, 2:27½; Pretty Belle, b. m., by

Messenger Chief, 2:28½; Sagawa, ch. g., (pacer), by Rattler, 2:25½; Sulsun, b. m., by Electioneer, 2:25½; Young Vermonter, b. g., by Walkill 2d, 2:30; C. T. L., ch. g., by Gen. Withers, 2:24½; Diligent, b. s., by Dictator, 2:29½; Ella B., b. m., by Guy Miller, 2:27½; Tom Rogers, ch. g., (pacer), 2:30; Surpass, (pacer), by Star Patchen, 2:24½; Sleepy Dan, ch. g., by Young Duke, 2:29½; Medora, blk. m., by Bourbon Wilkes, 2:27½; Jennie S., ch. m., (pacer), 2:30; Hylas Boy, b. g., by Hylas, 2:29½; Goldust Prince, b. s., by Star Bashaw, 2:27½.

"Subscriber," who writes about the stallion Highlander, in a late issue of FARMER, must be wrong in regard to the speed of the get of this horse. Billy Douglas is not credited with a record of 2:30 or better, and the horse Chinaman with a record of 2:29½, is of unknown breeding, unless it has been established within the last month or two. Highlander "is the sire of many useful horses," and when one of his get secures a legitimate record of 2:30 or better, we will give him the credit of being a sire of trotters.

W. P. P., JR.

Sheep-Raising.

Unlike most other lines of American stock husbandry, sheep-raising is, to a certain extent, experimental and speculative. But unlike, again, some other species of stock, sheep have an adaptability to environment which the beef side of stock-growing does not present. If the farmer no longer finds wool-growing profitable as a specialty, he need not abandon the keeping of sheep, for he can, with but little outlay, breed for a different line of profit, and find his mutton breeds quite as profitable, aside from their wool yield, which may be counted as net gain. So, notwithstanding all the perplexities of speculation and tariff agitation, there are so many things to be said in favor of sheep husbandry that, in urging farmers to keep sheep in numbers according to their acres, is reasonable and commendable.

One of the mistakes in sheep husbandry is in keeping more than can be economically provided for. It requires increased care and skill to manage large flocks. A system of farming adapted to profitable sheep husbandry on a scale of considerable magnitude requires quite a different equipment of farm buildings and feeding arrangements, and qualities in the herdsman himself quite different from the keeping of other live stock. Beyond a certain limit sheep become more expensive and destructive than almost any other live stock. But, properly restricted and sufficiently fed, they are excellent foragers, and can be made to adapt themselves to those sections where the land cannot be profitably cultivated.

For the above reason, perhaps, it may be accounted for that so many American farmers have given their attention to the small, active breeds, which exist in large flocks more successfully than do those of larger size.

It has been the misfortune of wool-growers that they did not sufficiently prize the carcass as well as the fleece. The objections to the large mutton breeds of sheep are that they require too much attention, and require a better quality of pasture, as well as smoother pastures, to do their best; while it is thought they will not exist together in large numbers, and are more susceptible to climatic changes. It may be true, undoubtedly is, that the larger breeds do require more care than the small hardy Merino or the nondescript "native," so called, and they will pay a larger profit for the care bestowed.

The trouble with many of our farmers is, they have not risen to a comprehension of the situation by which they are surrounded. Changes are continually going on in every department of human labor and knowledge. The world moves, and those farmers who move in unison with the spirit of progress will be the ones that will soonest reap its benefits.

Changes and improvements have been enforced by the necessity of adjustment to the altered conditions of manufactures and commerce. Live stock husbandry has outlived its pioneer period. Sheep hus-

bandry by pioneer methods will no longer pay. The primitive type of sheep should go with the methods which fostered them, and thought there was no better nor superior way to handle them. The spirit of progress no longer tolerates the mongrel of bygone years in the national economy, because he cannot stand as a rival to his improved successor.

At the present status of the wool market the American farmer is not warranted in keeping sheep upon land worth \$25 to \$30 per acre, but with the right breed and management, adjusted to his surroundings and market requirements, he can profitably devote land worth double that price to such use. Let me give an instance: A village farmer in New York keeps fifty sheep on two acres of land, and last year raised seventy-five lambs that netted him \$750, or \$10 each. His two-acre farm is cut up into strips three rods wide and twenty long. On three of these patches are three nicely fitted up sheep sheds, with self-feeding racks. They are so constructed as to fill with cracked corn and shorts, and as the sheep eat away the grain falls down. These sheep have this grain kept by them the year round.

The other strips of land in early spring are sowed to fodder corn, which is pulled and fed to the sheep as soon as it is one foot high. When a square rod of corn is removed, English turnip seed is raked in. So from these plots of ground he raises two crops in a season. The breed of sheep kept is Oxforddowns.—*American Cultivator*.

Sheep Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Cull out the poor sheep and sell.

Turnips make a good winter feed for sheep.

It is a poor plan to sell off the sheep because prices are low.

Mutton, lambs and wool can be made profitable if properly managed.

One advantage with sheep is that they bring a marketable product in the spring.

Sheep can be turned into the corn fields when the stalks begin to tassel out.

While sheep are good animals to exterminate weeds and briars, they should not be made their exclusive diet.

The best plan of obtaining a profit from any class of stock is to keep the best, and to keep it well, and this applies fully as well to sheep.

Mutton can often be marketed in the home market to a good advantage, as it will keep longer than almost any other kind of fresh meat.

Sheep are a special advantage to a small farmer, on account of the small amount of capital required and the limited range necessary to provide and keep a small flock.

One of the best crops to sow for a fall pasture for sheep is rye. If sown early, so as to get a good start to grow, a large amount of late feed can be readily secured.

Sheep prefer short grass, but of a fresh growth, rather than that which is taller. It is best not to pasture them with beef cattle. They eat the grass too close for them to thrive well together.

It is only the best sheep that yield a profit, while the poor ones are a burden to the flock, cutting down the possible profits, even if they do not result in entailing a loss.

If sheep are kept for the wool and mutton, in many cases the best plan is to use a good buck of any one of the better breeds and mate to well-selected common ewes.

So far as it is possible to avoid, sheep should never be turned into a field where there are cockle burs. In many cases the injury to the wool is more than the value of the pasture.

With lambs the most critical time is when they are being weaned. They should have the run of a good pasture with plenty of shade and water, as it is quite an item not to get them stunted during growth.

Although under some conditions sheep may not be as profitable as other kinds of stock, yet if it is an item to keep up the fertility of the soil, they can readily be kept to an advantage.

After the trees in the orchard have made a good start to grow, so that it can be seeded down to grass, one of the classes of stock to turn in and pasture is sheep. Some prefer them to hogs. They will eat much of the fallen fruit and keep down the weeds.

By putting tar on boards in the pasture where the sheep run, and then sprinkle salt over this, the tar will get smeared over the sheep's noses, and in this way protection against the gad-fly, may be given with very little trouble.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Wanted.—A good appetite. You can have it easy enough by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It tones the digestion and cures sick headache.

In the Dairy.

Remedy for Garget.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your excellent article on "Garget in Cows" in the issue of June 4, by H. Stewart, is one with which most, if not all, dairymen have to deal, and often to their great loss, as many a good cow has lost the use of a teat or more in consequence of it. Having had more or less difficulty with it, and also inflammation of the udder after parturition, I wish to give your readers the benefit of my experience in the use of a simple remedy which I have never once had fail in relieving the difficulty in cows and mares when given regularly twice or three times a day for but a few days in succession. Perhaps many of your readers have already used poke or scoke root in the eastern sections of the country with the happy result of relieving the difficulty in from twelve to twenty-four hours, when all else had failed. We cannot in Kansas generally find the root, but we can go to the drug store and procure it. The botanical name, *Chytolacca decandra*, is a well-known drug, and ten drops of the third decimal potency will be sufficient for a dose, morning and evening. If the case be a severe one, a third dose at noon would aid very materially. If there be necessity for bathing the udder it can be done by mixing one teaspoonful of the tincture in one pint of soft warm water. If the disorder be taken in time there need be no fear of suppuration. I. A. D.

Points for Cheese-Makers.

Let the milk be well matured by heating before the rennet is added, says Prof. J. W. Robertson, in *New England Homestead*. The addition of sour whey to hasten the maturity is objectionable and should never be practiced. Old milk which has become well ripened and nearly sour may be added, but loppered or thick milk should never be used. More rennet is necessary for milk from fresh cows than from others. The more rennet is used the more moisture will be retained in the cheese under similar conditions of making. For spring cheese rennet enough to thicken the milk for cutting in fifteen or twenty minutes at a temperature of 15° to 20° is required. For summer and fall cheese forty-five minutes must be allowed for the same process with milk in good condition. The raising of the temperature to 98° increases the favorable conditions and aids rennet action.

The horizontal knife should be used first lengthwise and followed by the perpendicular knife crosswise. After the whey has separated enough to half cover the curd, the mesh of the knives should be so close that three cuttings should be enough, except in case of a quick curd, which should be cut unusually fine. The knives must be moved fast enough to prevent much disturbance of the curd by pushing. After the coagulation is perfect the curd should be cut finer during the late fall than during the summer. Stir the curd slowly and gently at once after the cutting is complete. Heat should not be applied until fifteen minutes after the stirring is begun. Hot water doesn't scorch the curd. The temperature must be raised gradually to 98°.

The curd particles must be made so dry before the development of acid that after being pressed in the hand they fall apart when slightly disturbed. When the hot iron test shows fine hairs from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch long, the whey should be removed. If acid be discernible by the hot iron test before the curd is properly formed, the whey should be immediately removed and the stirring continued until the firm condition is brought about. Tenderness in the body of cheese, or pastiness, is caused by too much moisture in the curd while the acid is developing.

When the curd is ready for cutting and salting is best learned by experience. The degree of change has taken place when the curd feels mellow, velvety and greasy, smells like new-made butter from sour cream and tastes aromatic rather than sour. When curd is gassy or very porous,

souring should be allowed to go further before it is arrested by cutting or salting. If the curd be too moist or soft, it should be cut or ground at an earlier stage and hand-stirred some time before salt is added to it. It is generally beneficial to the curd to stir it ten minutes after cutting before salting. A maximum quantity of salt for April and early May cheese is one and three-fourths pounds to 1,000 pounds of milk; two to two and three-fourths pounds is right for summer on fairly dry curds, and three to three and one-half pounds during October and November. Salt has a tendency to dry curd and cheese and thus retard curing.

The curd must be hooped and pressed within twenty to forty-five minutes after the salt is stirred in. Pressure must be applied lightly at first, and gradually increased. The curd-cutter or grinder must be thoroughly cleaned every day. Bad flavors are given cheese by neglecting this precaution, and the same is true of other unclean dairy utensils. Curing is effected by fermentation. Heat up to 70° is favorable and cold under 60° is unfavorable for its operation.—*American Dairyman*.

Perfect Butter.

At a recent dairy convention, Prof. Cook, of Vermont Experiment Station, said: "There is little doubt more butter can be obtained by use of the separator than in any other way, taking the year round. In the last report of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, it is stated that one-quarter of the butter contained in the cream is lost in the buttermilk. The market now demands butter made from cream that has only just turned sour. Every part of the cream should be equally ripened. If creams of different ages are mixed with each other, there will be a decided loss of product. The lower the temperature in churning the less will be the amount of butter left in the buttermilk. About 50° will give, perhaps, as much butter as can be got. In order to make perfect butter, a thermometer should be used frequently and carefully. Well-made butter covered with well-saturated brine, so as perfectly to exclude the air, will keep almost any length of time, and come out almost as fresh as when first packed. The speaker also advocated salting butter by means of brine."

On the same subject another practical dairymen said: "Each milker should always milk the same cows. The milk should be strained as soon as drawn from the cow. For cool setting, it should be set as near the normal temperature, 98°, as possible, and then cooled below 50°, or not lower than 40°. Always use a thermometer. To the viscous milk of winter should be added 12 to 15 per cent. of water warm enough to keep the milk up to 98° until it is set. Cream should be covered as soon as skimmed, to exclude the air, and be kept near the temperature of 45° until you have enough for a churning. Then it should be warmed up to 75° or 80°, and kept where temperature will not go below 60°. It should also be stirred frequently during the day. In this way it should ripen in twenty-four hours. I do not consider cream ripe until it begins to coagulate, and when agitated it has a smooth, glassy appearance. If churned before it is ripe, the butter lacks flavor and keeping quality, and the product is diminished. In churning the temperature varies from 62° to 70° in winter, and from 57° to 66° in summer. Cream raised by cold setting generally has to be churned at a higher temperature than that raised in the open pan."

The Best Result.

Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. All the roots and herbs are carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. So that from the time of purchase until Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared, everything is carefully watched with a view to attaining the best result. Why don't you try it?

DUPLEX WALKING CULTIVATOR—the very best. David Bradley Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Horticulture.

The Mole.

Remarks by Maj. Frank Holsinger, before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Twice have I been asked since here, "What can I do to kill the moles in my lawn? They are just ruining it."

My remarks, under the head of entomology, shall be directed to the subject of the mole. It does seem, Mr. Chairman, that something should be done to preserve the lawns from the unsightliness in which the mole leaves them. All around and about us we see evidence of their existence. These beautiful grounds (the home of L. A. Goodman, Secretary Missouri State Horticultural Society,) seem full of them. The Secretary has been leveling the ground to remove their unsightliness. But let me call your attention to the condition of the lawn. It requires no great amount of information in horticulture to know that there is something wrong with the blue grass. What is it? A lady at my right says moles. Mr. Chairman, there never was a greater mistake. Would the Secretary allow me to cut a section of the sod, I could show you the cause in quantities of white grubs. There is where the trouble is. The presence of the mole is to feed on this larva, and could you but count the numbers of this enemy (the grub) to horticulture, you would learn to estimate the value of the mole. I see many doubting Thomases present. They say "tis the mole, and he must go." I think the time is coming when the mole will be preserved and encouraged. They are never killed on my grounds. I think the mole-traps should be relegated to the eighteenth century. Thenineteenth is an era of progress, and all devices looking to the destruction of moles should be abolished. I would go further, and ask that the same protection be given them that is awarded our birds. Proofs of their value is asked. Every investigation goes to show that they live on insects and that they will starve on cereals or vegetables. This test may be easily obtained. When confined (as they may be in a tight box) they have been known to consume as many as eight hundred grub worms in twenty-four hours. I have one now confined. I placed in the box with it fifty-six white grubs and two cut-worms—all I could get at the time. Had in the box a peck of dirt, and dropped the grubs on top. Next day I emptied and carefully examined the contents, and found five grubs and no cut-worms. The box was perfectly tight. I then dropped in the grubs and they were immediately devoured. I then took twenty-four grains of corn, soaked, so as to be soft and tender. To-day I emptied and counted the contents (two days having elapsed since putting the corn in the box); result, twenty-four grains of corn and a badly shriveled mole, showing signs of hunger. I think this test sufficient to prove to the most credulous that they do not eat corn.

Mr. Landis (I think it was), who first came to the assistance of the mole. On his grounds at Vineland, N. J., he paid 25 cents for all the moles that were sent him. He was ridiculed and laughed at, but all know that his enterprise was a great success. I know that to attack a popular idea is unpopular, and that it takes a long time to make or perfect a reform; also that the mole-trap will be sold, and that there are persons who will spend their energies in perfecting devices to destroy this friend of horticulture. Yet can we not hope that the time will soon come when horticulturists will investigate and act intelligently? Galileo had to recant, but the truth remained—"the world moved," all the same, and will continue to move. What, then, can we do to preserve the lawns, as asked? Cultivate the moles, and as soon as the larva is eradicated the mole will leave the lawns for other pastures. Depend upon it, that wherever evidences of the mole are found, there you will find the white grub.

There is no known remedy but to hand-pick (which is too expensive), and in the assistance of the mole, and I shall rely solely upon the mole.

Therefore I would respectfully ask each of you to give the mole a chance.

Question—"What did you do with the mole you experimented with?"

Answer—"Not having time to catch the food it loved, I took it gently by the caudal appendage and carried it to the garden and bade it God-speed."

How and When to Plant Strawberries.

There is a difference of opinion in regard to the time for planting strawberries. Some persons prefer to plant them in the spring, others in the early fall, or in the summer in the case of potted plants. There is also a difference of opinion in regard to the advantages of planting the potted plants instead of the ordinary layers from the runners. The questions arising out of these differences are well worth considering.

The potted plants cost considerably

more than the layers, and the charges for freight are also several times greater than for the lighter ones, which can be sent by mail, while the heavier potted plants must be sent by express at a considerably heavier expense. But time is money, and as the potted plants may be procured early enough in the season to increase double or treble in number and a full crop can be gained the first season, it is to be supposed that in many instances these advantages will more than counterbalance the extra cost. In my own planting I have certainly found it so, for if the fruit produced should have been purchased, the cost of it would far outweigh the difference in the first expense. Besides, it is tantalizing to plant and to watch in vain for the fruit, waiting a year and a half, or a year anyhow, for the return. Consequently, unless two beds are made, one to succeed the other and to be growing a year ahead, one must make use of the potted plants, which, if set out in August, will not only make two or three runners, but will yield a good crop, if not a full one, the next spring. If a full crop is desired, however, the runners must be pinched off and the whole vigor of growth be turned to making a large stool for bearing in the spring. Then if one wants the quickest return the potted plants should be procured, regardless of the extra expense, as early as possible.

But one who grows strawberries and will give the requisite care need not purchase plants at all, except to procure new varieties, as the first planting may be made to supply all the stock needed for new beds for many years. The plants will not run out if proper care is given to them. Just now I have a large bed set out in rows three feet apart with plants two feet apart in the rows and which have been taken from an old bed which has borne fruit two years. The surplus plants have been carefully dug up with a sharp garden trowel and removed to the new bed and are now in full blossom and are growing vigorously. The ball of earth taken up with the plants, and as large as a pint bowl, was not disturbed, but set out in rich soil well prepared and manured, and will, as heretofore, afford a good supply of fruit this season, and a stock of runners to fill the rows for next year. The old bed thus thinned out and spaded so as to leave rows of fresh plants will also bear this year, and will make more runners for future transplanting. The varieties are all old kinds, chiefly Charles Downing, Champion, Cumberland and Crescent, and these are all good enough, however good the newer kinds may be.

But when the cost is the greatest item to be considered it is certainly desirable to purchase larger plants, which can be procured later in the fall, but in ample time to set out and become well rooted before the winter. These will even make some runners, and, if the varieties are new and costly kinds, it is desirable to let these grow and remove them in the spring as early as possible, leaving the parent plants to fruit, which they will do fairly well—all the better if the soil is rich and a liberal amount of fertilizer is applied when the ground between the rows is spaded or plowed with the hand plow, which should be done; or in the fall the runners may be directed and held so that they will root near the parent plants and make stools of two or three. With good cultivation all of them will bear, and a very bountiful crop may be made in this way.

On the other hand, if layers are procured in the spring, there will be no fruit in that year; the check given to the plants will be so great that all the vigor gained from rich soil and good care will be needed to establish the plants, and patience must be exercised a whole year in waiting for the fruit. These remarks will apply to all kinds of planting for domestic use and for market purposes as well. There is also risk to be run of losing plants set out in the spring. Spring plants are much weaker than the fall plants. There is danger in the spring of a few dry days following the planting, which will kill some of the plants, and watering them is to be avoided if possible, as it compacts the soil about the roots and hardens it so that the growth is weak, even if the plants survive. It is best to mulch the plants set out in the spring, and manure made with leaves used as litter is the best of all materials for this purpose, as it remains moist and affords most useful food for the plants. Watering after mulching is not so injurious, especially if the water is not put directly on the plants, but on the mulch only, through which it will filter slowly without saturating the soil.

But at whatever time one may plant, planting should be done, and the spring-time is far better than never. If the garden is not supplied with this most excellent fruit, by all means some plants should be procured and planted without delay, and another planting may then be made in the fall. If this is done in good season and in the best manner, these plants will be quite as forward in the spring as the others, but the yield will probably be somewhat smaller, and the spring planting should not be permitted to go to runners. Two of these may be rooted near the others so as to make stools or hills, and in the planting space enough should be left (two feet at least) between the plants for the purpose of adding the increase of the summer's growth.—*Henry Stewart, in New York Times*.

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Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.

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

Call for a State Convention.

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

WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1890, to place in nomination candidates for State offices and to transact any and all business that may be legitimately brought before the convention.

The following is the apportionment of delegates:

Allen.....	5	Linn.....	7
Anderson.....	5	Logan.....	1
Atchison.....	10	Lyon.....	8
Barber.....	3	Marion.....	6
Barton.....	4	Marshall.....	9
Bourbon.....	12	McPherson.....	7
Brown.....	8	Miami.....	7
Butler.....	9	Mitchell.....	5
Chase.....	3	Montgomery.....	9
Chautauqua.....	4	Morris.....	4
Cherokee.....	12	Morton.....	1
Cheyenne.....	2	Meade.....	2
Clay.....	6	Nemaha.....	7
Clark.....	1	Neosho.....	7
Cloud.....	7	Ness.....	2
Coffey.....	6	Norton.....	4
Comanche.....	1	Osage.....	10
Cowley.....	13	Osborne.....	4
Crawford.....	10	Ottawa.....	4
Davis.....	3	Pawnee.....	2
Decatur.....	3	Phillips.....	5
Dickinson.....	10	Pottawatomie.....	7
Doniphan.....	6	Pratt.....	4
Douglas.....	8	Rawlins.....	3
Edwards.....	2	Reno.....	9
Ellis.....	2	Republic.....	7
Ellsworth.....	3	Rice.....	5
Ford.....	3	Riley.....	5
Franklin.....	3	Rooks.....	5
Finnay.....	2	Rush.....	2
Gardfield.....	1	Russell.....	3
Gove.....	1	Saline.....	6
Graham.....	2	Scott.....	1
Grant.....	1	Sedgwick.....	18
Gray.....	1	Seward.....	1
Greenwood.....	6	Shawnee.....	18
Greeley.....	1	Sheridan.....	2
Hamilton.....	1	Sherman.....	2
Harper.....	5	Smith.....	5
Harvey.....	7	Stafford.....	3
Haskell.....	1	Stanton.....	1
Hodgeman.....	1	Stevens.....	1
Jackson.....	5	Sumner.....	12
Jefferson.....	6	Thomas.....	2
Jewell.....	7	Trego.....	1
Johnson.....	6	Wallace.....	1
Kearney.....	1	Wabunsee.....	4
Kingman.....	4	Washington.....	8
Kiowa.....	2	Wichita.....	1
Labette.....	10	Wilson.....	6
Lane.....	1	Woodson.....	4
Leavenworth.....	12	Wyandotte.....	18
Lincoln.....	3	Total.....	529

J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.
S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

Wichita County.

The next regular meeting of the County Alliance will be held Saturday, July 12. As business of importance will come before the meeting, a full attendance is especially

desired. Central Alliance will hold their last regular meeting for the quarter on Saturday, June 28. Coronado Alliance met Saturday, June 21. The editor of the *Western Farmer*, at Leoti, went over into Logan county a few days ago and organized an Alliance.

Reno County.

The President and Secretary both write us that the basket picnic given by Albion Alliance, at Castleton, June 14, was a grand success in every respect; no pains were spared in preparing for the occasion. Among the speakers present were S. M. Scott, of McPherson county, D. R. Bower, of Rice county, and G. H. Benson, President State Exchange. Music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. McGuire.

Wilson County.

Wilson County Alliance met June 7 with a large and enthusiastic delegation, and indorsed the national demands of the St. Louis convention. Resolutions were also adopted urging all laborers to stand closely together as a unit; refusing to support by voice or vote any candidate, party or policy that is depending for support upon the money power or purchasable vote of any section of our country; compelling candidates to pledge themselves in writing to work for the interests of the laborer; denouncing unfriendly newspapers and commending those which have taken up our cause and are laboring in our behalf; asking Secretary to send report to all newspapers that are friendly to our cause.

Jewell County.

H. L. Cobb, of Jewell county, writes us under date of June 19, and says: "We were blessed with a heavy rainfall last night, making the third heavy shower within a week, consequently vegetation is growing rapidly, and farmers are generally of the opinion that we will have a very prolific corn crop. Small grain will be much better than was anticipated a short time ago, although it will be very difficult to harvest, being so short that in many cases it will be impossible to cut and bind it, therefore the yield will be reduced to a considerable extent. A glorious reunion of the Alliances at Jewell City, July 4, is anticipated. The organization in Jewell county seems to be putting forth every effort to advance the interests of the producers, and are determined to shake off the shackles of slavery and make a bold stand for justice and equality in the face of all opposition. Let the good work go on."

McPherson County.

Santa Fe Alliance, at a regular meeting, June 4, unanimously adopted the following:

WHEREAS, At our regular meeting of May 7, 1890, Brother A. W. Smith was present and addressed our meeting on the important questions of the situation of our country, at which time he stated "he wanted it distinctly understood that he was not a candidate for Congress and did not intend to be;" and
WHEREAS, At a private meeting of the bankers and leading politicians of McPherson said to be held in the private office of the McPherson County National bank since then; and
WHEREAS, It was then agreed by those present to prevail on H. B. Kelley to withdraw his name and they would put Hon. A. W. Smith to the front as an Alliance man and to give him their whole support as a candidate on the old Republican ticket for Congressman of Seventh Congressional district; and
WHEREAS, He is considered by the members of the several Unions of McPherson county to be in sympathy with the railroad corporations of Kansas and that we cannot trust him to represent us in our halls of Legislature or Congress, and that we do not present these resolutions for any personal objection but on the grounds of purely partisan politics; therefore be it

Resolved, That we cannot support Brother A. W. Smith or any other Alliance brother who permits his name to be placed on the ticket by either of the old parties.

Resolved, That we warn our Union brothers of the Seventh Congressional district to beware of them.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to those brothers who are chosen to fill our offices of trust that will pledge themselves to stand firm on the St. Louis platform and will contend faithfully for our principles to the last.

Resolved, That the above be sent to KANSAS FARMER and *Advocate* for publication.

S. H. ABEL, President.
D. D. CARPENTER, Secretary pro tem.

There will be a grand picnic and celebration at Roxbury, July 4, at which S. M. Scott and other prominent speakers will be present. The Alliance brass band of fourteen pieces and a fine vocal choir will discourse sweet music.

Butler County.

Logan Alliance, 227, at its last meeting, believing that the farmers are receiving less protection than any other industry and that manufacturers of woollens and leathers and all articles manufactured therefrom, are too largely protected, while raw hides—the product of the farm—are on the free list, resolved that the demand for free raw wool is unreasonable and unjust to the farmer—the largest and poorest paid class of citizens, having no eight-hour-per-day possibilities, but having to labor from daylight to dark for the necessities of life; that they can not too strongly urge, nor too earnestly insist on the passage of that portion of the McKinley bill as pertains to the wool interests of the United States, and that any measure intended to break down this industry is dangerous to the best interests of the people; that hides should at once be placed where they may receive the same protection as leather and all articles manufactured therefrom; that they would be satisfied with nothing short of free woollens and leather, unless wool and raw hides are equally protected—knowing full well that only by these means can the farmers secure the same proportion of benefits for their toil and the wage-workers reasonable pay for their labor.

Saline County.

Preamble and resolutions adopted by Saline County Alliance in April, but only lately received at this office:

WHEREAS, Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has in a letter to the editor of the *Marion Record* expressed the opinion that Congress will not pass a law prohibiting the cattle barons from grazing their herds of cattle on the public domain, and inferentially that the farmers of Kansas have no just cause to demand such legislation; therefore be it

Resolved, That while great respect is due the Senator for his ability and honesty as a legislator in general, we utterly fail to comprehend his position or his arguments in favor of the untaxed rich cattlemen of the public domain.

Resolved, That we respectfully represent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress that it is just as right and necessary that the farmers of the States, who pay from 2 to 5 per cent. on their investment as State and local taxes, should be protected from competition by the rich untaxed cattlemen of the public domain as it is that the manufacturers of this nation should be protected by law from competition in home markets by foreign capitalists.

Resolved, That while the free grazing of the public domain has depressed the price of cattle and made this industry unremunerative to the small farmer, it has not resulted in materially cheapening beef to the consumer.

Resolved, That as the small cattle-owners of the plains have been "frozen out" by the rich cattle syndicates and beef combines, so in time will the small farmers of the States be frozen out by the same causes if these causes be not removed.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Advocate* and KANSAS FARMER.

The above preamble and resolutions should have been forwarded for publication in April by the Secretary. As the matter has been overlooked or neglected, I take the liberty to forward them now.

J. C. LLOYD,

Chairman Committee on Resolutions.

Open the Way Into the People's Party.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you pardon a word from one on the "retired list," relative to the new People's party? This is a movement of vast importance if it can be made successful. Let the report go out after election that the vote of Kansas has been changed from a plurality of 82,000 for the high-tax and high-priced money party to 50,000 majority for the People's party, and the effect would be felt not only at Washington but at the capital of every civilized government on the globe. It would be worth more to the cause of labor and the people than a thousand strikes and labor riots, because it would demonstrate the power of the ballot in righting wrongs. And the wrongs would be righted. Such a vote would put every Congressman in the entire West and South to work for Western and Southern interests, instead of Wall street and Pittsburg. The People's party would not have to wait for relief till their own members took their seats, but they would find the work well advanced before March 4, 1891. Such being its importance, no mistakes should be made. The People's party should be no close communion party, but as broad in its invitation for voters and co-workers as the name would imply. Let all the people be made welcome who can stand on the platform of the industrial

classes adopted at St. Louis. One resolution or expression at the late convention has a bad look. It is to the effect that no nominee of the People's party should accept the nomination of any other party. This looks too narrow for a People's party or for the emergency. If, when a ticket shall have been selected of good and true men who stand erect on the St. Louis platform, the Union Labor party chooses to bring out its machine and indorse the ticket, must the candidates treat them with discourtesy and reject their nomination? So of the Democratic party. If, when the Democrats find that every plank of the St. Louis industrial platform is taken from Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, Benton, and the founders of their party, they should decide to indorse not only the People's platform but the ticket also, and operate their party machinery for its election, must the nominees repel them? So of disaffected members of the G. A. R. If their posts see fit officially to join in the procession of the people for the people, must they be insulted and ordered out of the column? Also, there are scores of Republican newspapers that disagree with the plutocratic, Wall street policy of Congress, and should they, for the purpose of administering a rebuke, fall into line, must they be repulsed?

In 1854, Congress removed all the barriers to the progress of black slavery, and it started out on its march via Kansas to Bunker Hill monument; and a few men, in 1854, '55 and '56, concluded they would keep it out of Kansas. These men were of all parties and shades of opinion. Some were Yankee and some liberal Whigs, some Bourbon and some Barn-burner Democrats, some were Liberty party or free soil men and some Abolitionists, but all were for a free State in Kansas. They accepted the situation and adopted a platform with only one plank, namely, free State. No questions were asked as to party affiliations, and all were equally welcome at the communion table. So, now, when Kansas proposes to check the advance of white slavery, let all who will join the army of industrial freedom be welcome in this first and most important encounter.

C. ROBINSON.

Lawrence, Kas.

Seventh Congressional District.

The Alliance of the Seventh Congressional district will hold their convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress, July 22, at Great Bend. Like all other parts of the State, they are in favor of a new deal, and an enthusiastic convention is anticipated.

Fourth Congressional District.

The F. A. & I. U. central committee of the Fourth Congressional district will meet at Knights of Labor hall, Emporia, Tuesday, July 1, beginning at 9 a. m., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them.

Fourth of July Celebration at Markum's Grove, Shawnee County.

A grand union celebration of Independence Day by the Farmers' Alliance will be held at Markum's grove, near Rochester, four miles north of Topeka.

Program:—Forenoon—Music by the band; address by J. D. Joseph; speech by J. M. Wishart; music by Schubert club, of Topeka; speech by H. G. Larimer, subject "Temperance;" dinner. Afternoon—Music by the band; ten-minute speeches by members of the Alliance; song by Schubert club; speech by R. B. Welch, County Attorney; music by band. Everybody invited. COMMITTEE.

The Crawford County System.

Inquiry is made concerning the Crawford county system—what it means. It is a ballot-voting for candidates by the people in their primary capacity without the use of nominating conventions. The people meet at the primaries and then and there vote by ballot for the persons of their individual choice as candidates for the different offices in the township, city, county or State, as the case may be—each person voting just as he wishes, and the

returns are forwarded to the county central committee (in like manner as regular election returns are forwarded to the Clerk of the county) and the central committee determines from the primary returns what person received the largest number of votes for each particular office to be filled, and that person is then declared to be the candidate for that office.

This method of ascertaining the popular will as to candidates was adopted first in Crawford county, Pennsylvania; hence the name.

In Alliances this system operates in precisely the same way—every member expressing his individual choice by ballot, when the returns from the sub-Alliances are sent to the secretary of the County Alliance, or, to a central committee if there be one, and the returns are then compared and the result announced.

"What Will the Harvest Be?"

Farmers have universally gone into the extensive cultivation of a new crop this season. The golden grain of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," has been sown broadcast throughout the land; and that it has fallen on fertile soil is clearly shown by the wonderful growth seen on every hand. The Alliance and Industrial cultivators are doing good work, and politicians are anxiously inquiring: "What will the harvest be?"

Polk and Beaumont.

Remember that L. L. Polk, President of National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and Ralph Beaumont, of the General Executive committee of the Knights of Labor, will address the assembled thousands at Columbus, July 3; Winfield, July 4; Emporia, July 5. Every person who possibly can should hear these stalwart expounders of the reform movement.

Ben. Terrell's Appointments.

National Lecturer Ben. Terrell will speak at the following places in Kansas on the dates given: Larned, July 12, at 1 p. m.; Anthony, July 14; Marion, July 15; Ottawa, July 16; La Cygne, July 17; Girard, July 19. S. M. Scott, Lecturer for the Seventh Congressional District, will be with Mr. Terrell at Larned and Anthony.

Appointments for Assistant Lecturer Van B. Prather.

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

Organization Notes.

The Alliance and F. M. B. A. of Coffey county number about 2,000.

Eight thousand were present at an Alliance picnic in Montgomery lately.

Marshall County Alliance will hold its next meeting at Marysville, Saturday, July 12.

The next meeting of the Neosho County F. M. B. A. will be held July 8, at Shaw school house.

Alliances of Marshall county will celebrate the Fourth at four different points in the county. Will have good speakers at all of them.

Alliances in the vicinity of Augusta, Butler county, will picnic and celebrate the Fourth at that point, and propose to have a procession four miles in length.

Now let us stop wherewithal and resolving, and settle down on the "solid rock" of the national and State demands. They are broad enough, deep enough, good enough and comprehensive enough to unify all industrial classes.

No prejudice should blind nor passion mislead the farmers; and neither should they allow themselves to be outgeneraled by political bosses and chronic office-seekers, who have no conception of the real issues beneficial to the producers of this country. Cool heads, clear judgment,

and purity of purpose are now in demand, and should be brought forward.

This is no time for Alliance men to roost on the old political fence. There is only two sides to it—national and State demands, and on the other is anything and everything that is against it. We are entering perilous times. Let us acquit ourselves like men.

Hon. J. P. Steel, Secretary of the National F. M. B. A. and editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, Mt. Vernon, Ill., will address the mass meeting of farmers and laborers to be held at Ottawa, July 4. He is one of the ablest men in the order, and wields a wonderful influence for good.

Public Speaking--Appointments.

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

June 28, Edwardsville, Wyandotte county.
July 4, Beloit, Mitchell county.
July 11, Great Bend, Barton county.
July 12, Halstead, Harvey county.
July 17, Overbrook, Osage county.
July 23, —, Jewell county.
July 24, —, Jewell county.
July 25, —, Jewell county.
July 30, Andale, Sedgewick county.
The places of speaking in Jewell will be named and published soon.

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

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in cooperation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending June 20, 1890:

Precipitation.—There has been an abundance of rain in all districts except the extreme southwest, where heavy rains fell the preceding week. An excess in the northern counties, a deficiency in the Kaw valley, an excess south of the Kaw, and in the middle division, culminating in Kingman, Sedgewick and Harvey, where it amounts to five inches above the normal for the week. Normal in the eastern part of Ford and in Clark, it falls below the average to the west. The excess in Osborne and Rooks extends southwestward through Lane. Hail in localities on the 16th, 17th and 19th.

Temperature and sunshine.—With an average amount of sunshine, the temperature has ranged above the normal for the week.

Results.—The sunshiny days, the warm nights, the abundant dews, and the frequent and copious showers have conspired to render this an ideal week for the agriculturist. Corn is growing quite rapidly in all parts of the State. Oats straw has lengthened considerably, oats have improved and promise a good crop, and in the central counties, especially Coffey, will be a very good crop. The "binder" has entered the wheat fields in all parts of the State and the "harvest is now on;" the straw is generally short, but the berry is unusually good. Flax promises well; it is now in bloom in the northern counties. Blackberries are ripening in the south, while the early varieties are in the market. Sorghum cane and Kaffir corn are in a flourishing condition generally. In the southwest, millet is not a promising crop.

T. B. JENNINGS,

Signal Corps U. S. A., Ass't Director.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, June 21, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Max.	Min.	Rainfall.
June 15.....	84.5	53.5	..
" 16.....	88.0	62.2	..
" 17.....	85.6	61.4	.46
" 18.....	91.0	68.5	..
" 19.....	87.4	65.8	.37
" 20.....	90.4	68.8	..
" 21.....	92.4	69.8	..

As we are now into the longest, and entering the hottest days and busiest time of the year, we desire to caution our hard-working readers to be careful not to overwork and overheat themselves. Morning and evening, in hot weather, is the best time for working, and the noon hour should be long and restful for man and beast. The fact that farmers' work requires more head-work and brain power than in former years, makes the danger of overworking all the greater. Our farm

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ers are now doing more solid thinking than ever before in their lives, therefore we would repeat our caution to be careful in the extreme heat of the day.

A bombshell has just been thrown into the camp of the Twine Trust by the well-known house of Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, in the way of a startling offer to sell half manilla and half sisal binder twine at 10 cents per pound, nearly 5 cents less than the trust twine can be sold for. Montgomery Ward & Co. will lose a fortune by this move, but they say that they have resolved to break the twine trust if such a thing is possible. The fact that they deal directly with the farmers, and that they number their customers by the million, makes their influence very powerful. If they should succeed in breaking the market, the saving to the American farmers will amount to almost \$5,000,000, proving conclusively that the farmers have no better friends than the house of Montgomery Ward & Co.

A remarkable piece of wood has been sent to Portland, Oregon, for exhibition. It is a board of white cedar twenty feet long, thirty inches wide and three inches thick, without the least sign of a knot or twist of any kind. The grain is as straight and regular as if traced by human hands.

THE DOTY FAMILY LIGHTNING WASHING MACHINE, of thirty years standing, favorably known all over the country for its thorough and easy work—capacity seven shirts—may be secured now at the reduced price of \$5, if ordered directly with DOTY WASHER CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

Hints on Dairying.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The World's Age.

Low in the west burned day's red line,
And stretched across the broadening sea,
Dim loomed a sheltering island-shrine
Where dreams could float, and peace must be,
Such force of lonely calm it keeps,
While round it fret the Atlantic deeps.

We wandered down the fairy coast,
By stony cape, leaf-muffled lane;
Below, the clash of ocean's host,
And song of the moon-lifted main;
Above vague leagues of ghostly hill,
And night's far lights to raise and thrill!

And the still air's star-sprinkled height,
And music of the plunging wave,
To love's charmed life a new delight,
A note of loftier sweetness gave;
Ah! will our vanished love live on,
When we from the fair earth are gone?

"No! hope is faded like the leaf,
And faith has perished like the flower,
And disillusionment and grief
Moan where strove patience, ardor, power;
A glory lights the world," they say;
"Tis autumn's glory of decay."

"The eager thought, the generous haste,
Bright castles of the building brow,
Imagination's noble waste,
Love's untired toils—what are they now?
The slain tones of a shattered lyre,
Dead ashes of ideal fire."

Too true, I murmur as I sit,
In these forlorn and wistful years,
While shapes familiar past me flit,
Figures of beauty dashed with tears,
Life's morning stars, a thousand things
That shone in unforgotten springs.

And yet, so long as time shall be,
The years will wake with bloom and mirth,
Come singing bird to budding tree,
Young splendor to the kindling earth,
Undying lights of love arise
On mortal hearts, in mortal eyes.

And shall that realm of silence where
We all our final harbor find,
Be quite bereft of memories fair,
Of answering throbs and blended mind—
No tides of thought, of feeling roll
Through the veiled kingdom of the soul?

—Macmillan's Magazine.

MISTRESSES OF THE PEN.

Prominent among the circle of New York women who are active with the pen is Mrs. Mary V. H. Terhune. This name will probably convey no idea to thousands who read it, and were not two magic words added many would confess that they had never heard of her. The words are "Marion Harland," and at their appearance puzzled faces become clear again, for this woman is a household friend to countless members of her sex who have never seen her. She is well known to novel readers by some dozen or more works of fiction, and in later years to young housekeepers, to whom her sensible works on culinary matters have been godsend. She has won her latest success as editor of the *Home Maker*, now well established, and is as busy a woman as can be found.

Much of her editorial work is done at her home in Brooklyn, and such is the well ordered routine of her daily work that she says she can get through with the day's preliminaries of rising, breakfast, prayers and giving orders and have her household in running order, with the whole day's work arranged, by half past 8. Then she is ready to sit down to her desk. Mrs. Terhune is the wife of a Brooklyn clergyman. She is a tall woman, of dignified presence, strong face and gracious manners.

Another Brooklyn writer who does not need to leave her pretty home to attend to her pen work is Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller. She has a specialty, and a unique one—descriptions of birds and their habits. Some of her books are "Bird Ways" and "In Nesting Time." It is not necessary for Mrs. Miller to go out into the woods and fields and country by-ways to observe the pets of which she writes. It was very well for Thoreau to live in the woods, and Mr. John Burroughs may and does find it convenient to lurk about slyly to surprise the shy inhabitants of tree and nest, but Mrs. Miller, being a woman—and moreover a woman with a family—could not do that, so she wisely contrived to bring the birds in-doors.

She has a room fitted up exclusively for her pets, and never were birds better cared

for, according to all accounts. Here she can observe and train and experiment. The results of her observations are jotted down in blank books, of which there is one for each bird, inscribed with its name. Her articles on this subject are seen in all the leading magazines, though she does not confine herself to her specialty.

She has recently been engaged on a series of papers called "The Daughter at Home." She is well fitted to write on such a subject, for she has brought up daughters of her own. A total stranger would suspect it, for Mrs. Miller has a very motherly air, and her pleasant face and kindly smile would indicate that she is an ideal mother.

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge is dear to the hearts of all children because of her popular books, "Hans Brinker" and "Donald and Dorothy," and by her work as editor of *St. Nicholas*, not to speak of her lovely poems for young and old. She is a living proof of the efficacy of her formula for successful literary work. She says: "The only way to succeed as a writer is to produce good literature." She is one of the busiest women imaginable, for almost countless manuscripts fall to her share to be examined, and that is not all of an editor's work by any means. Mrs. Dodge is a somewhat stout woman, of middle age, with a still young face and a cordial manner.

Miss Lillian Whiting, of the Boston *Traveler*, has been called somewhere "the most popular newspaper correspondent who dates her letters from Boston." Now, Boston is full of bright newspaper women, whose ideas fairly make the columns of their respective papers sparkle, so this statement may not still be true. Be that as it may, Miss Whiting is a deserved favorite. She has for some years had charge of the literary department of the *Traveler*, and is especially liked by its readers because of her work in that department. She is the author of many beautiful poems, and is a hard worker, remaining closely at her desk in the *Traveler* office. Miss Whiting is so kindly disposed toward her fellow workers—whether their rank as writers be high or low—that she has many friends, as her receptions at the hotel where she lives abundantly testify.

Mrs. Sallie Joy White is another well-known Boston writer, who does newspaper and magazine work. A year or two ago there was an article in *Wide Awake* which told of an amusing incident, when the writer, clerk in a public library, had unwittingly given a copy of "Little Women" (just out) to Miss Alcott, and when the latter refused it with assumed disgust, had indignantly defended the book, only to learn later that she had been scolding the author. The little tale was attractively told and was signed "Sallie Joy White." I pictured her as a young woman with the usual vague features we are prone to give to unseen personages, and always thereafter read anything of hers with great interest. Recently I had an opportunity of meeting the "unknown," and found that she was a middle-aged woman, of good height, with a figure inclined to plumpness, a strong, searching look, a brisk air and a clear, ringing voice.

She has been for twenty years in newspaper work and other writing, and has been connected with three Boston papers—the *Post*, the *Advertiser*, and, lastly, the *Herald*, on whose staff she now is. Mrs. White has dark hair and eyes and looks on the world through a pair of eye-glasses. She is enthusiastic in anything she undertakes, and this enthusiasm shows itself in every motion. She talks easily, rapidly and to the point, and has comforted, encouraged and helped many aspirants in the field of pen and ink.—Annie Isabel Willis.

TIBBEE, MISS., October 16, 1886.

MESSRS. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & CO., Rochester, Pa.:—Gents: The bottle of Shallenberger's Pills sent me in February last I gave to W. G. Anderson, of this place; a long standing case of chills and fever. He had tried everything known without any permanent good. In less than ten days after taking your Antidote he was sound and well, and has gone through the entire season without any return. It seems to have effectually driven the Malarious poison from his system. Yours truly,

V. A. ANDERSON.

Good Things From "Good Housekeeping."

FRUIT PRESERVING.

To can fruit is to preserve it, yet there is a great difference between canned and preserved fruit, as it is understood by the housekeeper. "Preserves" are what most housekeepers term the fruit that is put up pound for pound—or nearly that—with sugar. "Canned" fruit, as it is generally understood, can be put up without any sugar; or it may have added to it a small or large amount, as one's taste may dictate. Some fruits are by far better when canned than when preserved, whereas, on the contrary, others are not fit to use if canned with only a small quantity of sugar. Strawberries are, of all the fruits, the most unsatisfactory when canned, but, when properly preserved, the most delicious. Raspberries, when preserved, are delicious, and useful for many kinds of dessert; yet they are quite as desirable canned. Indeed, I know of no fruit that retains its freshness and flavor in canning like the raspberry. Pears are insipid if preserved, but when canned in a very light sirup are delicious. Quinces are not good canned. To develop the perfect flavor they should be preserved with at least half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit; better three-quarters of a pound. These are only a few examples of the difference in fruits in regard to the necessity of more or less sugar to develop flavor and texture. Of course, in selecting your fruit and the method of putting it up, you must take into consideration how you are going to use it. Should you, as many people do, use the preserved fruits and cereals in large quantities, rather than use animal food, then the amount of sugar added to the fruit must be only enough to give it the required flavor. When this is the case the fruits that require the least sugar should be selected; on no account try strawberries.

PRESERVING STRAWBERRIES.

For years I had been experimenting to get the best method of preserving strawberries, and had not found a satisfactory mode. A friend in Pennsylvania told me how she made her preserve, which was delicious. Last summer I tried a good many ways, and while several of the methods gave fairly satisfactory results, nothing was such a perfect success as the Pennsylvania rule. I shall preserve all my strawberries by it this year. Here it is: Sun-cooked strawberries.—Pick over the strawberries and weigh them; then put them in the preserving kettle. Add to them as many pounds of granulated sugar as there are strawberries. Stir, and place on the fire; and continue stirring occasionally until the mixture begins to boil. Cook for ten minutes, counting from the time it begins to boil. Pour the preserve into large platters, having it about two inches deep, and place in the sun for ten hours or more (the rule said twenty-four, but I found that one day of sunshine answered). The preserve is now ready to be put into jars and placed in the preserve closet. It will keep without sealing, but I used the Mason pint jars, as they are as convenient and cheap as any article one can use.

Remember that these preserves are put into the jars cold; that no water is used in cooking them, nothing but the strawberries and sugar; and that they will be very rich, so that only a small quantity need be served to a person. The flavor of this fruit is perfect. Only fine, ripe strawberries should be used. The platters of preserve can be placed on a table in a sunny window, or on a sunny piazza. It is so early in the season that there is not much trouble with flies. I do not see why the fruit could not be put in the jars and the jars placed in the sun for two days. I shall try it this year with some of the preserve. It would make the work much easier.

THE EAR.

The ear is one of the most useful as well as one of the most wonderful members of the human system, including in this designation not only the outward and visible appendage, but as well that remarkable channel leading to the brain, by which the thousand variations of sound are received and registered. The following description, which avoids technical terms, may

be scanned with profit: "A series of winding passages, like the lobbies of a great building, lead from the world without to the world within. Certain of these passages are full of liquid, and their membranes are stretched like parchment curtains across the corridor at different places, and can be made to tremble like the head of a drum, or the surface of a tambourine, when struck with a stick or the fingers. Between two of these curtains a chain of very small bones extends, which serves to tighten or relax the membranes, and to communicate vibrations to them. In the innermost place of all, a row of white threads, called nerves, stretch like the strings of a piano from the last point to which the tremblings or thrillings reach, and pass inward to the brain." The external ear is a prominent feature of the head, and does much to supplement or mar an otherwise pleasing ensemble. Whether traits of character are indicated to any great extent by the shape of the ear may well be doubted, though physiognomists generally agree that a small, well-formed ear indicates a refined and well-balanced nature; a large, thick ear is held to be generally indicative of a coarse nature; one close set to the head betokens a selfish, disagreeable person, and so on. With increasing age the ear becomes more angular and marked.

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM.

During the season of strawberries people generally want to have them on the table daily in some form. There are not many modes of cooking them that are desirable, but when they can be combined in cold dishes in such a manner as not to lose their flavor or character, they add much to many dishes. Here are a few rules that will probably give general satisfaction:

Pick over three pints of ripe strawberries, and put them in a large bowl with one pint of granulated sugar. Crush the sugar and strawberries together with a vegetable masher and let them stand for two or three hours. At the end of that time rub through a strainer that is fine enough to keep back the seeds. To the strained mixture add one quart of cream, not too rich, and freeze. This amount of material will make about three quarts of the frozen material. It is one of the most delicious ice creams made.

People sometimes try to freeze the whole fruit. If fruit be simply mixed with the frozen cream, and stand for an hour or so, this will answer, but it must be remembered that the strawberry has very little sugar in it, and that it will become as hard almost as a rock if it is exposed to the freezing temperature for any length of time. The preserved fruit, being saturated with sugar, will not harden this way when kept at the freezing point.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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

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

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POWDERED AND PERFUMED.
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The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc.

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The Young Folks.

Home.

Oh, home! God's temple, sacred, fair,
When sheltered by the wing of prayer;
Love dwells within thy calm, and will
With whitest peace thy borders fill.

Oh, garden! in thy hallowed soil,
Prayer-warmed, tear-sown, 'tis sweet to toil!
Each little tear-dropped seed finds root,
And bears the germ of heavenly fruit.

Oh, school! where tender minds receive
The highest culture earth can give;
To educate a soul! great God,
What grander work can earth afford?

Oh, sanctuary! altar, where
We bear ourselves aloft in prayer;
Where garments stained are made like fleece,
Blood-washed by Him, the Prince of peace!

Oh, heavenly home! where, free from sin,
From vain regrets and earth's fierce din,
The ransomed soul shall know its power—
The bud shall find its perfect flower.

—Good Housekeeping.

I Will Be Worthy of It.

I may not reach the heights I seek,
My untried strength may fail me;
Or, half-way up the mountain peak,
Piercing tempests may assail me;
But though that place I never gain,
Herein lies comfort for my pain—
I will be worthy of it.

I may not triumph in success,
Despite my earnest labor;
I may not grasp results that bless
The efforts of my neighbor.
But though my goal I never see,
This thought shall always dwell with me:
I will be worthy of it.

The golden glory of love's light
May ne'er fall on my way;
My path may always lead through night,
Like some deserted by-way.
But though life's dearest joy I miss,
There lies a nameless joy in this:
I will be worthy of it.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

IN CROWDED TENEMENTS.

More Than a Million People Live in Them in New York.

How does a tenement house differ from the flat or apartment house? It does not differ at all, except that the buildings dignified by the name of "flats" and "apartments" are a better class of buildings and are occupied by a better class of people. Strictly speaking, a tenement house is one that is occupied by more than one family, so that all the handsome flat buildings may be classed under this one term with all the tenement houses in the city.

This is speaking legally; but, of course, every one knows that as to details there is a wide difference between the ordinary tenement house and a first-class flat house. In the latter every attention is paid to insure to each tenant privacy, comfort and elegance, while in the former but little attention is paid to these things, comparatively speaking; and for obvious reasons. Luxury cannot be had for the rent that is paid by the occupants of these tenement houses, and they are of a class who neither know of nor want the elegancies of life.

STARTLING FIGURES.

A census was taken by the police of New York of all the persons living in tenement houses; that is, in what are generally called tenement houses, and not the flats occupied by the better class of people. In these tenement houses, then, of which there are 35,390, the population is over 1,000,000, comprising 264,972 families. Many of these houses are what are called "double-deckers," which have a hall in the center and four flats on each floor, and are from four to six stories in height.

The flats average about four rooms each, and the rents are from \$12 to \$36 a month. In these houses the plumbing is excellent, owing to the inspection by the health officers, and in many instances it is said to be better than the plumbing in a large number of private houses that do not come within the jurisdiction of the health board. And it is said that the death rate is higher in private houses than in the tenement houses, in spite of the overcrowding.

But these are not the worst kind of tenement houses; they are the best. The buildings not originally intended for tenements, but altered over for the habitation of families, are apt to be dark, unhealthy and uncomfortable. The most

densely populated tenement district is south of Tompkins square and east of Second avenue, and down in Hester, Ludlow, Bayard and Essex streets and in the neighborhood of Baxter street. But none of these tenement houses are so large as some of the big apartment houses uptown. The biggest tenement, known as "the big flat," and running from Elizabeth to Mott street, was probably the largest tenement house in the city.

In it were gathered people of all nationalities and religions, and of no religion and no morals. But this building was taken down, and now a big manufacturing establishment fills its place. Often under one number are included four or five houses, in an alleyway, of four or five stories, each story containing four flats, and into one of these small flats, besides the family, will be crowded several boarders, whose small sum for board or lodging, or both, helps defray the expense of the rent.

"DONOVAN'S LANE."

Such a community is at No. 14 Baxter street. Entering at this number, a passage led to the three houses in the rear, and beyond them into Pearl street. This was formerly called "Donovan's lane," and was a favorite thoroughfare for thieves and worse characters, who ran through here to escape the police. It was the board of health that suggested the building of a high brick wall at the houses in the rear of No. 14, to close up this thoroughfare, and it was done. But an excellent representation of the spot was given in "Pique," that was played some years ago. In one scene Fanny Davenport is out in a snow storm and sinks down at the corner of one of these rear buildings. There were, probably, only a few who saw that play who knew that the scenery was an exact copy of a portion of a Baxter street tenement house. No. 14 now includes five houses, the house on the street being the largest of them. It is five stories high, about twenty-five feet front and seventy-five deep, and is occupied chiefly by Italians. In these five houses dwell 246 persons over 5 years of age and thirty-one under 5 years, making a total of 279, and only four deaths have occurred here during the past year.

Nos. 33, 35 and 37 Baxter street are the average tenement house, and were built by Buddensiek, but it was not until after he sold them that the plumbing was found defective and the walls were condemned. The board of health took them in hand, and now they are as healthy as the other houses and quite as full. Four stories high, with four flats on each floor, they accommodate sixteen families.

These are very small figures compared to the big apartment houses. The large building called the Dakota, that overlooks Central park, contains sixty-three apartments, which accommodate about nine hundred persons, and the house is full. The eight Navarro buildings, that contain from thirteen to sixteen apartments each, have accommodations for 125 families. The Hawthorne, with its eight stories, contains sixteen flats, and the Osborne, eleven stories high, contains nearly double that number. The Grenoble, seven stories in height, contains over twenty flats, and the Strathmore, with its nine stories, shelters eighteen families. Small towns in themselves, these big buildings might be called, but tenement houses they are. And scattered about the city are innumerable small houses of five or six stories, containing two flats on each floor, on a plan closely resembling the better class of tenement houses.—New York Star.

A letter can now be sent around the world in sixty-nine days, via Vancouver.

The mullein weed, so often a nuisance in our pastures, is cultivated in England in private gardens, and very much admired, under the name of the velvet plant of America.

A demand for its leather has brought the kangaroo into imminent danger of extinction, and the Australians are contemplating measures for restricting the slaughter of the animal.

Machinery hall, at the Paris Exposition, is a building of enormous proportions. It is nearly a quarter of a mile long and 370 feet

broad. Its roof, which covers 80,000 square feet, is one great arch, spanning the entire distance from side to side without a single intervening support.



An Unequaled Triumph. An agency business where talking is unnecessary. Here are portraits of Miss Anna Page of Austin, Texas, and Mr. Jno. Bonn of Toledo, Ohio. The lady writes: "I do business at almost every house I visit. Every one wants your grand photograph album, and were I deaf and dumb I could secure orders rapidly." The man writes: "Your magnificent album is the greatest of all bargains; the people generally are wonderful struck and order at sight. The orders taken last week pay me a profit of over \$100." This is the chance you have been looking for. You can make from \$5 to \$35 and upwards every day of your life. Talk not necessary. You can make big money even though you don't say a word. Our new style album is the grandest success ever known, and the greatest bargain in the world. Double size—the largest made. Bound in richest, most elegant and artistic manner, in finest silk velvet plush. Bindings splendidly ornamented. Inside charmingly decorated with most beautiful flowers. It is a regular \$12 album, but it is sold to the people for only \$5. How can we do it? It is the greatest hit of the times; we are manufacturing 500,000, and are satisfied with a profit of a few cents on each. Agents wanted! Any one can become a successful agent. Extra liberal terms to agents. We publish a great variety of Bibles and testaments; also subscription books and periodicals. Agents wanted for all. Our agents are always successful. We do the largest business with agents in America, and can give larger value for the money and better terms than any other firm. Particulars and terms for all of above mailed free. Write at once and see for yourself. Address H. HALLIST & CO., BOX 737, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Many Witnesses.

100,000 witnesses testify to the virtues of Dr. Tutt's Pills. Wherever Chills and Fever, Bilious Diseases or Liver Affections prevail, they have proven a great blessing. Readers, a single trial will convince you that this is no catch-penny medicine. Twenty years test has established their merits all over the world.

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"I have been using Tutt's Pills for Dyspepsia, and find them the best remedy I ever tried. Up to that time everything I ate disagreed with me. I can now digest any kind of food; never have a headache, and have gained fifteen pounds of solid flesh."

W. C. SCHULTZ, Columbia, S. C.

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GIVE STRENGTH AND HARD MUSCLE.

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CHEAPER THAN WOOD.

HANDSOME, INDESTRUCTIBLE, PROTECTS WITHOUT CONCEALING AND IS PRACTICALLY IMITABLE.

ONLY PERFECT FENCE FOR LAWN OR FARM. OR WHERE A GOOD CHEAP FENCE IS WANTED. HARMLESS TO STOCK. AGENTS WANTED.

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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders to
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Parties have requested us to print both the sub-treasury and silver bills. The demand will not justify the outlay; and it would be useless to publish the silver bill until it has been passed.

The State which bears off the palm for the best exhibit of fruits at the coming World's Fair will have no easy victory. Already leading States have taken the preliminary steps to attain first rank as fruit-producing States on that great occasion.—*Exchange.*

Kansas, the Centennial champion, will doubtless be on hand to capture the blue ribbon.

The Kansas State Agricultural college has not only the largest attendance, but is considered by competent judges to be the best institution of the kind in America. Twenty-seven graduates were sent out into the business world from that college this year.

Keep the horses' hoofs neatly trimmed and rounded. We frequently see farm horses whose hoofs are grown out of all shape, perhaps broken off in places and cracked in others. Such horses can neither travel or pull as well as with a well-trimmed hoof.

The Texas Stockman, San Antonio, Texas, says: "H. A. Heath, business manager of the **KANSAS FARMER**, and representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has been with us again. Heath is one of that sort of fellows who does things good that he is mixed up with, and more like him would be good for the Bureau and good for our live stock interests."

St. Louis is not only holding its own, but steadily gaining in popular favor as a wool market, on account of the satisfactory prices and quick sales realized by the shipper. A number of representative wool merchants of St. Louis are regular advertisers in this paper and should be consulted by our readers. The market quotation for wool will be furnished us each week by the St. Louis Weekly Market Reporter.

Every breeder of swine in Kansas should attend the next meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, at Abilene, July 29 and 30. It requires a membership of one hundred to secure recognition as an organization at the hands of the railroad companies. And further, it will be the last meeting prior to the holding of county fairs over the State, at which persons qualified as experts will be called upon to pass on the merits of exhibits according to the score-card standard.

THE PEOPLE'S REBELLION.

There is no longer room for even a blind man to doubt the existence of an open rebellion on the part of the masses against existing methods of politicians and party leaders in their treatment of just demands set forth by the people. The Grange was born in 1867, and about ten years afterwards the Alliance appeared, and now there is a common feeling among farmers and workers in general that the prevailing depression is largely if not wholly due to legislation dictated by the money power and that relief can come only through the enactment of laws in the public interest. It was hoped that public men and the party press would indorse the "Farmers' Movement" and make common cause with the toilers. They have not done so, and there is nothing to indicate that they have any intention of that sort. The newspapers show the drift of party sentiment, and private letters make the situation perfectly plain. As long as the Alliance people did nothing beyond the passing of resolutions, their work was treated as a bit of harmless idiosyncrasy and laughed at accordingly. But the movement has grown to ponderous proportions and the things which were promised, in certain contingencies, are actually coming to pass. The people are organizing for separate political action. The editor of this paper received a personal letter a few days ago from an old friend, referring to the new movement. We extract a paragraph by way of showing how politicians look at it:

I have watched the public utterances of the Clover wing of the "Farmers' Movement" and have yet to read one resolution which points "The Way Out." On the contrary, every utterance has been directed against the old parties with a view to making political capital for the new political organization. Of course the Alliance declared in a loud tone of voice that it was not in politics, but that it proposed to make the old parties deal justly and fairly with the agricultural masses. No one could question the justice of such effort. But now, before either of the old parties have an opportunity to be heard on these questions in State convention, you declare them enemies of the masses and pass judgment without giving them a hearing. A singular thing is the fact that nine-tenths of the resolutions adopted by the Alliance refer to politics and to the old parties rather than to deal with the vital questions of the hour.

The writer of these words is a very intelligent gentleman, yet it would be hardly possible for him to be more ignorant of what the Alliance is doing and of the reasons for it. In the first place there is no "Clover wing" of the Alliance, and in the next place the only official utterance of the Alliance in the nature of a platform—that adopted at St. Louis last December, with the State platform afterward added—does not contain a single word about any party, old or new. The Alliance platform has been published in the **KANSAS FARMER** many times, and it will be kept standing in our Alliance department, so that it may be seen in every copy of the paper until the people become familiar with it. In the third place, the Alliance never "declared in a loud tone of voice" (nor in any tone) "that it was not in politics." In the constitution, adopted by the national and by the State and all subordinate Alliances, a declaration of purposes is announced, as follows:

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

Whereas, The general condition of our country imperatively demands unity of action on the part of the laboring classes, reformation in economy, and the dissemination of principles best calculated to encourage and foster agricultural and mechanical pursuits, encouraging the toiling masses—leading them in the road of prosperity, and providing a just and fair remuneration for labor, a just exchange for our commodities, and the best means for securing to the laboring classes the greatest amount of good; we hold to the principle that all monopolies are dangerous to the best interests of the country, tending to enslave a free people and subvert and finally overthrow the great principles purchased by the fathers of American liberty. We therefore adopt the following as our declaration of principles:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit, and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes.
2. That we demand equal rights to all and special favors to none.
3. To indorse the motto: "In things essential, unity; and in all things charity."
4. To develop a better state mentally, morally, socially and financially.
5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will to all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.
6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and

national prejudices; all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition.

7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother or a sister; bury the dead, care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity toward offenders, to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intention to others, and to protect the interests of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union until death. Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life. Its intention is, "On earth, peace, and good will to men."

THE PLATFORM.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The declaration of purposes shows that the Alliance proposes to accomplish its work in a strictly *non-partisan* spirit, but it would be a waste of words to say that it expected to do nothing of a *political* nature. There is a great difference between the meaning of the words "political" and "partisan." The Alliance is not partisan, but it is intensely political. Its objects are (1) social, (2) political; it aims at social improvement and political reform.

The work along the social line will be done at home among the members and their families by such local agencies as can be most successfully employed; the political work must be done by the people acting in large masses—either through existing party machinery or through new agencies temporarily provided by the central authority of the Alliance; and which of these means shall be employed depends upon what the old parties see fit to do concerning the demands of the organized workers. These facts have been published to the world many times. Speaking only for ourselves, the **KANSAS FARMER** long ago urged the organization of farmers and industrial workers in non-partisan associations to protect and to improve their own interests. Our old readers all understand this. January 11, 1882, speaking to farmers, the **KANSAS FARMER** said: "They must strike hands and swear fidelity to one another in all matters pertaining to their own interests. If they cannot then control existing political parties which they have aided and supported so long, they must cut themselves loose from all parties and organize one that they can control." In our issue of March 28, 1883, these words appear in an editorial article: "The **KANSAS FARMER** does not belong to any party. It

has no party ambitions to serve. It cares nothing about the party affiliations of its readers. It studies their interests in all aspects and works to further them." January 16, 1884, we said: "Our ideal of an agricultural journal is one that is large enough to cover all interests and relations of the farm and herd, with facilities for collecting correct information from reliable sources, and with courage to speak truth to the people." All along the years since have we preached that kind of doctrine. The people's rebellion is fruit of seed which the **KANSAS FARMER** helped to sow. We welcome it proudly, for it is evidence of good things coming. And this brings us up to the charge made by our correspondent that the Alliance has declared the old parties to be enemies, and this before either of them has "an opportunity to be heard." This paper warned the "old parties," immediately after the last Presidential election, that there was trouble brewing among the farmers, and that unless a proper respect was paid to it and remedial legislation enacted, open rebellion would surely follow. Speaking for the farmers of Kansas, we asked for a large reduction of tariff duties, for suppression of trusts and combines, and for State legislation which would afford protection to debtors and give relief in other directions. No attention was paid to our demand for national legislation, and the party press—especially the Republican part of it—called us repudiators and anarchists, and said we were trying to injure the credit of the State. Farmers' demands counted nothing. And when petitions in large numbers were forwarded to the Governor asking a special session of the Legislature to give relief in these directions, that officer made no answer, though the use of the **KANSAS FARMER**'s columns were tendered to him for that purpose by the editor in person. When a Railroad Commissioner was to be appointed, an Alliance man was suggested and recommended by a respectable body of gentlemen—members of the Alliance. The recommendation was contemptuously rejected on the ground that the candidate was an unfit person. Nobody believed the objection was sincerely made, for there was not a man in the Executive Council who did not then and who does not now indorse the chairman of the national committee of his party though he knew then and knows now that Senator Quay was and still is accused by responsible parties of trading in the public funds of his State and of appropriating some \$260,000 of them to his own use. In our issue of January 1, 1890, attention was called to the situation in an editorial article entitled "Clear the Decks," in which, among other things, this was said: "To a man who sees no good which does not spring from his own sect or party, the farmers' movement will appear revolutionary; * * * to reasonable, patriotic men, who can see beyond immediate surroundings, patient, generous men who do not believe that a million or so of farmers who were good citizens only last year have suddenly gone mad—to such men this movement among the rural people will be something to be studied and respected as it deserves. They see that something somewhere is out of joint, and they will gladly assist in righting it whenever their help can be made available." February 26, we published some questions which had been submitted to Senator Ingalls—questions concerning these matters of interest to farmers—and that gentleman made no answer. March 12 we said: "Mr. Ingalls, twelve years ago, said—'The past is dead. The people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentous contest.' So says the **KANSAS FARMER** now, and there need be no mistaking the side on which it is working." April 2 we submitted to the parties and to the party press and leaders some facts concerning this great movement, adding—"these things the Alliance has set out to achieve"—then asked—"What have the parties to say to this?" No response has yet come from any quarter. April 16 we said: "Nothing can save the parties and party leaders but prompt and earnest response to the popular will. The people are in trouble and

they must have relief." April 23 we said: "Let us stir our parties to action, but keep the work going on. We cannot stop and live. We must go ahead, taking the parties with us if possible, but going ahead." April 30 this appeared: "The parties must be converted or they must be defeated."

Now, is not a warning all along through eight years notice enough so far as this paper is concerned? And what has come of it so far as the "old parties" are concerned? Nothing, absolutely nothing, until recently, and now nothing beyond a scare. Our correspondent thinks we are in too great haste, that the "old parties" have not yet had time to respond. Haven't they, indeed? Have not the State conventions been postponed to a time about three months later than usual in order to avoid making any response? What party paper has even considered the first and most important of the Alliance demands in relation to national legislation—the abolition of national banks? What party paper has considered, except to oppose, the Alliance demand for State redemption and appraisal laws? What party leader has said a word in favor of either of these two particular demands? What party paper or leader has taken up the Alliance demands and treated them even respectfully? We have frequently been notified that we may go ahead with our "side-show," but must let the parties alone or we will be summarily suppressed. And what is being done in Congress concerning these things? Not one party leader there has introduced a bill to abolish national banks; not one has dared to even do more than inject a word of opposition into a speech on some other subject. The Alliance demands free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the Republican majority in the House is resorting to extreme tactics to prevent it. A majority of the members of the House favor the measure, but the power of a party caucus is used to prevent these members from combining their vote. The Alliance asks for a reduction of tariff duties and a revision of schedules which will do justice to the people. Instead of that character of legislation, the McKinley bill proposes to increase duties on a general average to above 50 per cent., going beyond the highest average we ever had—that of 1828, when our manufacturing industries were in their infancy. The Alliance demands the suppression of combinations in restraint of honest trade, and about as far as Congress has yet gone in that direction is to propose licensing of option dealers.

No, dear friend, you are on the wrong road. You do not know what the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union wants, nor do you care. You are tied to your party and the money power has the party by the throat. The rank and file of the parties are in full sympathy with the farmers, but the leaders now in command are living in the atmosphere of Wall street, associating with money-changers and with men who gamble in the misfortunes of persons who toil for a livelihood. Nothing short of a rebellion of the people will regain the power they have lost and restore justice in public administration. Men do not need to abandon their political opinions nor to forswear their party preferences to enlist in this crusade against great public wrongs, nor will they; they will simply join forces in a common effort to regain lost liberties and restore the government to the people. After the work is accomplished, if there is anything worth preserving left of the old parties it will be cared for by its friends. Just now these new issues are upon us and the people are looking after them; they must be disposed of, and there does not appear any way of success left open except that of separate political action. If the "old parties" should come to the rescue, it will be an easy and agreeable work for the People's party to disband. It is more probable, however, that this new movement will develop into a great national party in which the dissatisfied members of all the old organizations can work together along new lines. This is a rebellion against the money power, and the masses have but one opinion in that case.

CONGRESS AND SILVER COINAGE.

It is becoming apparent to the most careless observer that there is a powerful influence operating on the minds of Congressmen in opposition to the free coinage of silver. Just why it is so puzzles the average man to understand. For the purpose of throwing some light on the subject let a few facts be submitted. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report for 1889—his first report—took ground against the further coinage of silver; President Harrison, in his message, endorsed the Secretary's suggestions and, speaking for himself, he said he inclined to believe that silver coinage ought to cease, promising that he would give further expression to his views at some future time. In compliance with his promise, operating through the Secretary, a "silver bill" was presented to Congress by the Treasury Department. It was known as the "Windom bill." It proposed to repeal the present silver coinage law and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his own discretion concerning the amount of silver coinage in future. That bill was amended out of shape, and after a long time waiting a bill passed the House directing the monthly purchase of \$4,500,000 worth of silver bullion in the market, paying for it in a new issue of treasury notes; the notes to be redeemable in coin, and when so redeemed may be reissued. On demand of the holder, the notes may be redeemed in bullion, if the Secretary thinks it best to do so—the bullion to be rated at the then market price. The notes shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received, may be reissued. The amount of coinage required by this bill is just what is necessary to redeem the notes which are issued for the bullion, and the present law, which requires the coinage of at least \$2,000,000 worth of bullion every month, is to be repealed. It will be seen that the enactment of that bill into law would again demonetize silver in the interest of bondholders and of men who live on interest and fixed incomes. The refunding act of 1870 provides that government bonds shall be paid in coin of the then standard weight and fineness. The House silver bill would stop silver coinage under the present law, and the amount coined under this House bill would be so small as to be practically worthless in an estimate, because the people would rather use the paper than the coin or bullion, dollar for dollar, thus leaving gold coin the standard money with which to pay the principal and interest of the bonds.

That bill passed the House June 7, by a vote of 135 to 119. Of the affirmative vote all were Republicans except one—Wilson, of Massachusetts. Of the negative vote eight were Republicans, three of them being from Kansas—Anderson, Kelley and Turner. Before the final vote (on the passage of the bill) was taken, Mr. Bland, of Missouri, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Coinage with instruction to report a free coinage bill. The vote on that motion was 116 aye, 140 no. Of the ayes all were Democrats except fifteen; of the noes all were Republicans except thirteen. That is, the affirmative vote consisted of 101 Democrats and 15 Republicans; the negative vote consisted of 127 Republicans and 13 Democrats. Of the fifteen Republicans, five are from Kansas—Anderson, Funston, Kelley, Perkins and Turner.

The bill went to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Finance, and in due time was reported to the Senate with some amendments. It was discussed several days and was put on its passage the 17th inst., when Senator Plumb, of Kansas, offered an amendment to be the first section of the bill, changing its character from a very bad section to a very good one. His amendment was as follows:

That from and after date of the passage of this act, the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and the same may be coined of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains of standard silver and twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of standard gold, and the said coins shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private; that hereafter any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be formed into

standard dollars or bars for his benefit, and without charge, but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less than one hundred dollars, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint.

That means free and unlimited coinage of silver and puts the two metals on equal footing—just what the people have been long demanding. Senator Plumb deserves and will have the approval of the masses in all parts of the country for the skill with which he managed this movement. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 43; nays 24.

Senator Plumb then offered another amendment—a new section to be section 2 of the bill, as follows:

That the provisions of section 3 of an act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character which became a law February 28, 1878, is hereby made applicable to the coinage in this act provided for.

This was agreed to without division. Senator Reagan, of Texas, offered an amendment concerning certificates and their redemption in coin, and this was adopted without division.

Senator Plumb then offered this amendment:

Owners of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or its equivalent in the certificates provided for in this act, and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

This was agreed to and the bill as amended passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blodgett, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Eustis, George, Gorman, Harris, Hearst, Ingalls, Jones, of Arkansas, Jones, of Nevada, Kenna, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Morgan, Paddock, Pasco, Payne, Pierce, Plumb, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Sanders, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wolcott—42.
Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McPherson, Morrill, Platt, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Washburn, Wilson, Maryland—25.

Of the negative votes, Messrs. Allen, of Washington, Cullom, of Illinois, Sherman, of Ohio, Stockbridge, of Michigan, and Spooner and Sawyer, of Wisconsin—five in all, are the only Senators who reside west of Pennsylvania, and McPherson, of New Jersey, Gray, of Delaware, and Wilson, of Maryland, are the only Democrats.

The bill went to the House and was laid on the Speaker's table, and that officer, without any action of the House, referred the bill to the Committee on Coinage. This action of the Speaker was called in question by the Democrats, and most of two days were spent in discussing the Speaker's authority in the matter. It was finally settled in his favor, and the bill is now with the committee. During the discussion and on the different motions made, eight Republicans voted with the Democrats on the free coinage side, two of them, Messrs. Funston and Kelley, of Kansas, except that Funston changed his vote on one important motion, leaving the vote a tie, and the motion would have been lost if other changes had not followed. After that Mr. Funston voted with his party. His changing of his vote attracted a great deal of attention in the House, partly because of its effect and partly because of an alleged interference by Senator Ingalls. Concerning this the following dispatch was sent to the *Globe-Democrat*, of St. Louis, the same day:

One of the notable scenes in the House to-day was the appearance of Senator Ingalls upon the floor. He rarely visits the south end of the capitol, but to-day he appeared and took a seat beside Representative Funston, of Kansas. Farmer Funston had been voting with the Democrats right along for free coinage. Mr. Ingalls engaged Mr. Funston in conversation for a few minutes and then walked down the aisle. A few moments later Mr. Funston arose and changed his vote. After that he voted steadily with the Republicans. Mr. Ingalls voted with the Democrats to carry free coinage at the Senate end, but the effect of the Senator's conversation with Mr. Funston seemed to be to send the farmer back to his party allegiance. It was very mysterious and more talked about than anything that happened during the day.

It is alleged in the dispatch to the St. Louis *Republic*, that after Mr. Ingalls left Funston he went directly to Mr. Speaker Reed and asked him to recognize Funston, which was done promptly on Funston's rising. Concerning this matter, last Sunday morning's *Topeka Capital* contained the following:

A DENIAL FROM SENATOR INGALLS.
The *Capital* last evening received the following brief dispatch from its special correspondent at Washington:
"Editor of *Topeka Capital*:—All Kansas delegation except Funston and Kelley voted against consideration of the silver bill. IVANHOE."
The following dispatch from Senator Ingalls

corroborates the inference in one given above, that Mr. Funston stood by free coinage:
"To Major J. K. Hudson:—There is no truth in the report that Funston voted against free coinage or that I urged him to do so."

JOHN J. INGALLS.
The report that Senator Ingalls had gone over from the Senate to influence the vote of Mr. Funston was made without any basis whatever save the fact that he did go over to the House and did speak to Mr. Funston and to Speaker Reed.

There are two important facts apparent from the proceedings thus far: (1) that the principal opposition to free coinage comes from the Eastern or creditor States; (2) that a large majority of Republican members in both Houses of Congress are opposing free silver coinage, while a large majority of the Democrat members of both Houses are favoring it.

A WORD ABOUT THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The name indicates the general make of an organization forming about the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union as a nucleus. There will be suggestions from the outside and also through friends on the inside to add some side issues to the People's platform. This matter will need careful and vigilant watching. The platform agreed upon at St. Louis is broad enough to build a party on. It could be made more specific and to that extent improved; but there should be no change that would take any part away or add anything foreign. What has been added by the State, with suggestions made by the Emporia union meeting, are quite sufficient for a comprehensive declaration of what at least 90 per cent. of dissatisfied people want.

As to candidates, that is a matter of very great importance. A candidate is sometimes equal to the party's platform. He may have been so closely identified with some particular movement as to suggest his platform without its being presented at all. Men who, from any cause, have become objectionable to large classes of voters, should not be set up as candidates of the People's party. This is a movement in which a great many persons will unite who have formerly been far apart, and their present uniting is based upon the reasonable belief that to advocate necessary reforms does not require any violence to opinions on issues past. The Republican party was made up of men who had differed widely on many questions; they came together in opposition to the proposed nationalization of slavery. So here, this movement among the working people is in opposition to the encroachments of the money power, every day becoming more apparent and dangerous. Our platform is all right; it is entirely satisfactory to the masses. If our candidates are equally satisfactory, enemies of the movement will be to that extent disarmed, and friends will be strengthened in their purpose. Men who have been much in office could serve this cause better as workers than as candidates, and the man who is known as a "chronic office-seeker" is not a good collector of votes.

Men of convictions, men of character, men of courage and steadiness of purpose, men who are earnestly and actively in sympathy with the People's movement, are the men needed now. We cannot afford to fritter away our opportunities with incompetent or unfit men as our color-bearers. Success with good men will land us far ahead the first step.

The Wellhouse Orchard.

Judge Wellhouse called a few days ago, when passing, and we gathered a few interesting items from him concerning his apple orchard, which, as our old readers know, is the largest in the country, if not in the world—437 acres. Last year it produced only 12,000 bushels of fruit—about one-third of a crop, because of the ravages of insects, chiefly the tent-caterpillar, tarnish plant bug, canker worm, tree cricket, and codling moth. His spraying apparatus last year was not well arranged. This year he used a 100-gallon tank arranged under the hind axle of a farm wagon, and from this he sprayed the trees. The pump was operated by a gearing on the wheel. He used one pound of London purple to 100 gallons of water, and sprayed most of the trees three times. The orchard is in three blocks, and it required about five days' work of one hand to spray each block. The cost of spraying was about one and a half mills to the tree. He expects abundance of fruit this year. The work of spraying was begun April 28 and completed May 27.

Agricultural Matters.

PLOWING.

"As we plow so shall we reap," might well be said, instead of, "As we sow," etc., for the sowing includes the plowing first of all. When the seed falls on good ground, that is, well-prepared soil, then it yields the largest return to the farmer. As a rule, the plowing of American farmers is defective. The English farmers pay far more attention to this work than we do. The boys are carefully trained to do the best kind of work. They must go by line and rule, to make perfectly straight furrows and turn the land to an even depth. The land can not be well plowed any other way. And the English farmers have plowing matches every year in every village and hamlet, in which the young men compete for valuable prizes, while the successful competitors among the hired men are never in want of good places and get the highest wages. It is considered good plowing if a man can see a rabbit hidden in a furrow eighty rods away and be able to shoot it with a rifle, sighting along the furrow; and every foot of the furrow is turned to an exactly even depth. The furrow slices then lie in parallel rows of even width, and when the surface is harrowed one may push a cane down anywhere through the mellow soil the same depth without striking a hard spot.

American plows will do better work than the English plows if they are as well handled. Our plows are short in the mold-board, with a sharp curve, and in passing through the soil they turn it sharply, breaking and crumbling it so that the furrows can scarcely be seen, and a little harrowing only is needed to fit the land for the seed. Such plowings should always be done. It is not difficult, either, although few farmers will take the pains to do it, not knowing the importance of it. Ordinary plowing is done in this way: The team is hitched to the plow without due regard to the length of the traces, and the line of draft. The team is started and the plow runs too deep and only partly turns the land in big lumps, which do not lie over as they should. The plowman, or, as we say, the driver, as if driving and not plowing was the main object of the work, then throws his weight on the handles, and the plow runs out. Then he raises the handles after running quite a piece on the surface, and digs the share into the ground again, and turns up more chunks. All this time the plow has been going crooked and out of line. Then the last bout is taken perhaps to make the back furrow as a beginning of a land. This is done in the same way. There are open spaces to be seen here and there where the furrow slices do not meet; in other places they overlap and make mounds; in some places the back furrow is far too narrow; in other places it is too wide, and the balks are numerous and conspicuous. So the field is plowed until the sides are reached, when the work is patched up as best it can be to complete the rough job. What is the result? Half the ground is not plowed at all. If it is sod land three-fourths of the sod is not turned, and grassy spots and sods are spread all over the field, which the harrow can never reduce to a proper tilth.

Now let us look at another picture. The plowman hitches his team and carefully notes how the line of draft takes a direct course from the hames to the center of the sole of the plow, which will carry the plow six, seven or eight inches deep, as he may desire, and he will desire eight inches as the best possible depth to turn the land, whether it be sod or stubble. Then he measures the right place to begin the back furrow, and sets up two tall stakes in the line at each end of the field. In making the back furrow, if in stubble he plows out an open furrow both ways first, and then closes this to make sure this strip of land is plowed. He goes straight to his sighting stakes and he sees that the furrow is the right depth and regulates the draft to insure this depth without pushing down or holding up the plow, and doing hard work, which is unnecessary. Then in the

next bout he takes the furrow of the right width for his plow and lays it evenly upon the last one. If he should make a balk by any accident he brings the plow back, and plows the ground so as to leave no hard, unplowed spots in the field. And so he goes on, finishing the open furrows and the sides of the field as straight as a line, and even in depth and leaves these filled with loose soil.

When the harrowing is done in the field it sinks down to the bars, the teeth making the full depth in the soft broken soil, and mixing it and settling it and firming it in the best way for the seed. If manure has been plowed in it is all covered, and the harrow teeth mix it with the soil so that every root can find its due share of food. If it is sod land the sods are not torn up to make work in cleaning the crop afterwards, and the well-plowed land, covering the turned surface, gives very little trouble in cultivating the crop.

When we come to think of how the young plants grow, we see how differently this will be in the two fields. The seed must be covered to a right depth and evenly all over the field. The soil must be close and firm about the seed; there must be no holes, or hard places where the seed may fall uselessly, leaving bare spots in the crop. The mellow soil, with the plant food evenly distributed, must furnish a safe lodgment and moisture and subsistence for the tiny rootlets as soon as they appear, or if not, these perish the first dry day that comes upon them. The safety of a crop depends on its first growth. What is lost then is never recovered, and what is made then is held. This is the secret of poor crops and good ones. And the plowing is at the bottom of both.

Most of the plowing may be best done with the swivel plow. I used one first in 1859, the old Nourse and Mason B 1. And I found it to do such good work that I have done most of my plowing with them ever since. And I must say that of all the swivel plows made as improvements upon that plow, only one has done equally good work. And this plow has a long steel mold-board with which sod ground may be turned as well as with any ordinary plow. As a rule these plows are too heavy and too short and sharp in the mold-board for level land plowing and consequently do not turn the furrows well. With a plow of this kind a considerable amount of labor and land may be saved. One may begin in the middle of a field and plow back and forth over one-half of it, leaving it to be harrowed and sown while the other half is being plowed; or the harrow may follow the plows and the corn planter follow the harrow, all working at the same time, if four or five plows can be going at once, or one may begin on one side of a field and go through it, leaving no open furrows, or if the field is accurately measured, the center may be plowed and then the plow go all around it, finishing at the fence on all sides. This makes the best work of all, and if the field is somewhat longer than wide, or is square, a land of the right shape and size first plowed in the center, will as above said, enable the plowman to go all around without making headlands.

Under the present depressed condition of agriculture every possible effort should be made to lessen work or make it more effective. And of all the means whereby this may be secured and profit from work increased there is none other so important as the best plowing of the land.—*Henry Stewart, in Practical Farmer.*

About Sugar Beets and Sugar.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The very satisfactory results of the practical experiments with sugar beets at Medicine Lodge last season have induced their repetition on a larger scale and in several parts of this State. While lack of practical knowledge of the best methods of preparation of land, planting and cultivation will necessarily prevent the best results in some cases, yet there are about 200 acres now growing which promise well. These consist of 160 acres near Medicine Lodge, in Barber county; ten acres near Topeka, in Shawnee county; ten acres in Reno county; ten acres near Ness City, in Ness county; ten

acres near Sycamore, in Hamilton county.

The wide distribution of these experiments over the State will determine fairly well the geography of sugar beet culture, so far as Kansas is concerned. A similar distribution of experiments in Nebraska will give equally valuable results as to that State. Present prospects of the crop, taken together with the successes of last year at Medicine Lodge, on the southern border of Kansas, at Grand Island, in central, and at Neligh, in northern Nebraska, indicate a beet sugar region of vast extent here in the center of the continent.

The beets are doing so finely at Medicine Lodge as to render it certain that the sugar company will be obliged to add to their sorghum sugar factory the machinery necessary to make it a complete beet sugar factory as well.

The beets worked at Medicine Lodge last year yielded a little over 2,100 pounds of sugar per acre and it was conceded that about 20 per cent. was lost for lack of complete beet sugar machinery. It will therefore be seen that the experiment of working 160 acres with a full equipment of proper machinery is not a small one as to probable results.

There is in some quarters a misapprehension to the effect that beets will become a rival to sorghum in the production of sugar. On the contrary they are allies, since the beet harvest begins very little before the end of the sorghum cane harvest, so that in Kansas a season of about three months devoted to making sugar from sorghum will probably be followed by a season of about equal length devoted to making sugar from beets, with machinery most of which is identical. Or to be more explicit about this work, a complete sorghum sugar factory will require the addition of about 25 per cent. to the investment to make it a complete beet sugar factory, while a complete beet sugar factory will require the addition of about 2½ per cent. to the investment to make it a complete sorghum sugar factory.

It is needless to say that the eye of capital is observing these developments.

E. B. COWGILL.

Sterling, Kas., June 19, 1890.

Why They Lead.

Dr. Pierce's medicines outsell all others, because of their possessing such superior curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in supplying them to the people (as they are doing through all druggists) on such conditions as no other medicines are sold under, viz.: that they shall either benefit or cure the patient, or all money paid for them will be refunded. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific for catarrh in the head and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, if taken in time and given a fair trial. Money will be refunded if it does not benefit or cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

The Kansas City Star.

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

Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the Weekly Capital, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the Capital and the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$1.50. Send in your orders at once.

Farm Loans.

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

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

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

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

New Mexico for Home-Seekers.

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

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

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

This Interests Teachers.

The coming annual meeting of the National Educational Association, to be held at St. Paul, July 8 to 11, 1890, promises to be one of the most interesting events in the history of education in this country. Thousands of teachers and their friends will be present, and the most noted educators of the land will seek to promote the cause of education in the most fitting manner. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, which stands without a superior, will name exceedingly low rates upon this occasion, which everybody can take advantage of. This route is exceedingly popular with the traveling public, and guarantees the best accommodations. No finer cars are built than those running on this line. Its smooth track, fast time, safety, comfort and convenience, commend it to teachers and all others. Any information concerning rates, time of trains, etc., cheerfully furnished by agents of the company, or by W. R. Busenbark, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Vacation in New Mexico.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Maryland.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES PERMANENTLY
SCIATICA.

Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888.
From 1863 to 1885—about 22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

The Poultry Yard.

How Many Eggs to the Hen?

The discussion about "misplaced quotation marks" is not profitable. Mrs. Emma Brosius, in a late communication, refers to it. That part of her letter is erased; the rest of it is as follows:

The author of "Poultry Blaze," in January 20th FARMER, says: "With common care a Brown Leghorn hen will average eighteen dozen eggs a year, and with extraordinary care will do even better." That means twenty or twenty-five dozen eggs a year. Will he tell us how many days are required for a Leghorn to moult, and how many days out for vacation? I have several volumes of the *Poultry World*, also of the *American Poultry Yard*, besides four or five other poultry journals, books, etc., and I have been unable to find the average number of eggs per year for hen of any breed higher than Mr. Felch places the average, and that is 191.

About Incubators.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Seeing no answer to Mrs. Sproul's inquiries concerning incubator hatching, I will endeavor to submit a few remarks. I have used a Kansas Economy Incubator two seasons now with fair success. Last year I had no hens, so I bought an incubator and bought eggs wherever I could get them. Some I bought at the stores hatched from 70 to 85 out of every hundred eggs without testing them, and raised about two-thirds of what hatched. I raised 150 young chickens, mostly Plymouth Rocks. This season I used my own eggs mostly, and hatched from 65 to 90 out of every 100 eggs, and on account of continued cold weather only raised about one-half of what I hatched. I have now 370 young chickens. If a person wants to use an incubator and make a success, he should have a room twelve or sixteen feet square, built good and warm, and a stove in same to warm it up of cold days once or twice; or else set four or five hens at the same time the incubator is set, then when they hatch put the young chicks under the hens all as fast as they hatch. I had no luck at with a brooder. I sent to H. M. Lang, of Cove Dale, Ky., for three settings of eggs, and have two Pekin ducks and four Houdan chickens for my money and trouble. Would not feed corn meal to young chicks in any form. J. BOLINGER.

Wilson, Ellsworth Co., Kas.

The Poultry Blaze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As this is one of the warm months, chicks should receive the best of care. Feed them early in the morning, at noon and in the evening. Give food four or five times a day to the youngest chicks. Take equal parts of ground corn and bran, mix with hot water and cook until it is entirely done. Salt added to the above before it is baked is a good thing, but don't salt the mixture too much. Crumb this bread to your chicks in a coop made of wire netting, and keep a pan of milk in the coop with some kind of shade over the milk. Move this coop every few days to a clean spot of ground—say, place it where you've had gravel, and see how the chicks enjoy such treatment. It is economy to make a coop for chicks so that the fowls won't get the bread that you've baked for the little beauties. Feed whole oats to the older birds, and it won't be long till you'll see the chicks learning to eat the oats. At this time of the year I feed little corn to the fowls. We have our hog platform enclosed with a good picket fence so that the chickens can't get corn only as we give it to them. All cribs and granaries are closed and the fowls get grain just when I give it to them. Chicks like mush very much if fried in a little butter.

This is a busy time with us—strawberries to pick, and raspberries and blackberries will soon be ripe, yet I'll not neglect my chickens, no difference if it is fruit time. I've only had one chick smother this whole spring, and they run into the hundreds. Regularly the troughs are washed out and limed, and all roost-

ing places kept clean, and I'm never afraid that cholera or any other disease will take away my birds. Always keep a dish of fresh water near the chicks. They like to drink as soon as they like to eat. Some say don't take chicks out of the nest until every chick is hatched that will hatch. I can't agree with that talk. I take them out of nest as soon as possible and wrap them in warm flannels and place them in a good box till their mother is done hatching. The hens always kill more chicks if you leave them in the nest too long. BELLE L. SPROUL.

Hardiness.

The majority of those who write on poultry for agricultural papers recommend the large breeds to farmers. In one sense they are right, because the large breeds are more robust and can stand the rough usage of the barn-yard much better than small birds. Again, it is claimed in their favor that they weigh much heavier and that one breed can be kept and bred to uniformity, while with the small breed it necessitates other hens to do the hatching. These advantages are worth thoughtful consideration; and yet there are many cases where a small breed, such as Leghorns, would pay more.

Heretofore, the Dorking, Leghorn and Houdan have borne the reputation of being too delicate for farm life, in comparison with Asiatic and American classes. Recently Dorking breeders assert that this fowl will compare favorably with any foreign breed, and the Leghorns, as all know, have been tested on farms and village lots in cold and warm climates, and their hardiness and vigor established beyond doubt; and nothing in the line of delicacy can be brought against them except that their combs and wattles will readily freeze if exposed to cold weather and out-of-door foraging in winter, which is usually the case on farms.

The large comb and appendages of the Mediterranean breeds are not adapted to our frigid climate if exposed to winter's frost. Neither are the combs of Cochins, Langshans, Javas or Plymouth Rocks. The much-vaunted hardiness claimed for the common fowls is all fudge. They were forced through neglect and indifference to stand all storms and exposure. The dung-hill served them for a standing and scratching place in the midst of winter, and the fence, plow-handle, wagon-box or old cherry tree over the wood pile for a roosting place. What was the result? Their combs and wattles fell off with mild weather, their toes were frozen and the suffering which they endured put them back so that they did not begin to lay eggs before Easter, and many families in autumn packed eggs for that special occasion, as they were not accustomed to get eggs before grass and vegetation had fairly started. We remember those days well and the sorrowful looking pictures of those dunghills. We kept common fowls many years and know all about their hardiness; we know that frost will not exempt the common fowl any more than the improved fowl. If the improved breed shows signs of tenderness, it is not because it is improved, but because it has received better care and warmer quarters, and, of course cannot stand cold as well as the common fowl. But raise that breed from chickenhood to all kinds of weather and exposure, and it will be as hardy as any dunghill in a few generations.

At Toronto, where the writer was raised, the boys made fun of the colored fowls which had just escaped from the South. When their first winter in Canada began they could not bear the cold at first, but after some years they appeared to enjoy the winter as well as the native. It is the same with our thoroughbred fowls; they are accustomed to good quarters and good care, and if they are exposed on the farm to frost and snow they will show greater delicacy in the beginning than do the common fowls, and this has given rise to the belief among some farmers that improved breeds are not so hardy and robust as the old-fashioned common fowls.—Joseph Wallace, in Review.



THRESHING-MACHINE;

also Straw-preserving Rye-threshers, Clover-hullers, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Feed-mills, Fanning-mills, and Wood Saw-machines; all of the best in market. Illustrated and descriptive catalogue of these machines, and pamphlet showing "Why Ensilage Pays," sent free. MINARD HARDEE, Proprietor, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Notice.

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

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

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

The Gates Ajar.

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

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

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

To the School Teachers of the State of Kansas.

Resolved, That the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Sioux City & Pacific, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R.'s be designated as the official route of the State of Kansas, from Kansas City, Mo., and Missouri river points, to the meeting of the National Educational Association to be held in St. Paul, Minn., in July next, per the stipulations and agreements of contract, submitted April 2, 1890.

H. G. LAMIER, Chairman of Committee on Transportation for State of Kansas.

The Burlington Route for this occasion will run a special through train leaving Kansas City Union Depot at 1 p. m. July 7, arriving in St. Paul for breakfast the following morning, thus giving excursionists six hours in which to get comfortably located in St. Paul before attending the opening meeting of the National Educational Association at 2 p. m. July 8.

Those from northern Kansas who purchase tickets via Atchison, St. Joseph or Council Bluffs, will be able to meet this train at these points and go through to St. Paul with their friends who took the train at Kansas City.

This train will consist of Pullman palace sleeping cars, chair cars, etc., and will be by all means the finest and most convenient train leaving Kansas City for this occasion.

Those who desire sleeping car accommodations are requested to apply to Mr. H. C. Orr, G. S. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., as long before the day of departure as possible. A. C. DAWES, General Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHERRY'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY. C. J. F. CHERRY, Prop'r., North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

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

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

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Full line of all standard and new fruits, new and rare ornamental trees. Originator of the Kansas Raspberry—the largest, hardest, and most productive black-cap; very early, and rust-proof foliage. Sample berries, when ripe, will be sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. Catalpa Bungei, or Umbrella Catalpa, a new-style ornamental lawn tree. Russian Olive, a silver-leaved tree, with delicious, fragrant flowers; exceedingly hardy. A. H. GRIESE, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

1890.

1890.

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

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For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply at any Coupon Ticket Office, or address E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO, ILL.



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CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Chicago & St. Paul	Local	Through
NORTH.	Limited.	freight.
St. Joseph.....	2:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m. 8:30 p. m.
Savannah.....	2:37 p. m.	6:50 a. m. 8:57 p. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m. 9:45 p. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m. 9:55 p. m.
Guilford.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m. 10:11 p. m.
Des Moines.....	3:00 p. m.	8:45 a. m. 5:30 a. m.
SOUTH.	St. Joe & K. C. Limited.	Local freight.
Des Moines.....	7:35 a. m.	6:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m.
Guilford.....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 a. m. 4:05 a. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m. 4:17 a. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m. 4:30 a. m.
Savannah.....	12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m. 5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph.....	1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m. 5:45 a. m.

W. R. BUSENBARK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. C. H. BERRY, General Southwestern Agent, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF LABOR'S PRODUCT TO THE CONSUMER.

Following are extracts from the second article of Mr. James D. Holden, promised last week:

Second only to the unlimited power of moneyed capitalists to exact high rates of interest by restricting the volume of money, is the despotic power wielded over the producing classes of the various States of the Union, by those private individuals who control the American railway system. Owners—through franchises—of the right to transport the surplus product of the farm and factory from where it is valueless to where it is valuable, it is not surprising that they improve the opportunity thus afforded them to prey upon the necessities of the producing classes.

It is a self-evident proposition, that until agriculture is made a profitable industry, by a removal of the very few causes that now make it unprofitable, no general prosperity of the people of the United States is possible. So long as it costs the wheat-raiser living, say, in the interior of Kansas—as it does to-day—40 per cent. of the value of his crop to market it in New York, or 30 per cent. of its value to market it in Chicago; or the Western farmer is compelled to give one carload of corn for the privilege of marketing another, this great industry upon which the prosperity of all depends, cannot prove remunerative.

Adding to these, the additional burdens imposed upon agriculture by a restricted volume of money, which through the increased value of the dollar, correspondingly reduces the price of farm products, and makes unjust rates of interest possible, and the two causes of hard times are plainly recognizable!

No effectual regulation of railroads is possible—nor proper—under private ownership. They are public in character, and should be owned and operated by government, in the interest of the people, and no longer be permitted to be made the instruments for their impoverishment.

With all valuable franchises subject to private ownership; with the wealth of the nation concentrated in the possession of those private individuals who control the great public interests that so vitally affect the welfare of society, with a monetary system which compels us to obtain from bankers and brokers, at exorbitant rates of interest the national medium of exchange we should obtain direct from government at just rates; and with a transportation system whereby we are compelled to pay the private owners of railroads, rates which absorb the profits of industry; what need is there to search further for the cause of hard times? What hope for relief, while this condition exists?

The natural and principal objection to the assumption by government of the additional duties proposed, is the increased patronage which would thereby be placed at the disposal of a reigning political party, and the additional opportunities for corrupt practices that would thus be created.

Without underestimating the force of these objections, it is safe to say, that the ill effects of governmental intervention would have to be far more serious than is probable, to in any manner counter-balance the benefits that would ensue from the transfer of these great public interests from private to public control. A denial of the ballot to employees of government at elections involving questions affecting their direct pecuniary interests, or tenure of office, would obviate the chief danger to be apprehended. The practical and satisfactory manner in which the Postal department of government, with its 170,000 employees, has been managed; its constantly increasing efficiency; its freedom from corrupt practices, fairly indicates what might be expected from the establishment by government of a transportation department, managed by competent, and experienced officials devoted to the advancement of the interests of the people. The advanced public sentiment which shall demand this reform may be safely trusted to correct any abuses that may follow it. The writer is not unmindful of the injustice of the present methods of indirect taxation, and of the present laws governing the ownership of land. The equitable distribution of wealth can only follow the correction of these abuses; but the two measures necessary to make agriculture profitable, and thus insure an increased prosperity until the public mind is better prepared than at present for the favorable consideration of these questions are:

First—A medium of exchange in volume equal to the demand for it; obtainable direct from government at a rate of interest sufficient only to defray the cost of issuing it. Government to be secured by first mortgage on productive real estate; and the sum obtainable not to exceed one-third of the ascertained value of the security. The supply of money to be self-regulating, and always equal to the demand (at a low rate of interest), by reason of its convertibility at will into a government bond—payable on demand—bearing a slightly less interest rate than that charged for the use of it.*

Second—Government ownership and control of the American railway system by purchase of all existing lines upon equita-

ble terms, or by the construction of necessary new ones; to the end that labor's product may be transported to the consumer at minimum, or such rates as will best serve the interests of the whole people.

As Congress has full power over these two subjects, the remedy of course is a majority in that body who are favorable to the proposed measure and can be relied upon to act in accordance with their convictions.

Observation has taught the writer that there are two classes of men in public life—those who can be depended upon to serve their constituents, and those who can not. How to make the former class a majority in Congress, instead of a minority, is a problem which, when solved, will insure an era of prosperity little dreamed of by a people who, though foremost of all nations in the arts, sciences and industries, and occupying the most fertile portion of the globe, are to-day, in the midst of plenteous harvests, undergoing all that the term, hard times, signifies.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the means by which these necessary measures can be carried into effect, the purposes of this paper require a brief reference to those agencies to which we naturally look for relief. The writer, although for nearly twenty-five years a faithful member of one of the two great political parties which periodically battle for supremacy under our government, is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that no relief is possible through the instrumentality of either; the financial policy of both being dictated by that numerically small, but influentially great class whose interests, as we have seen, so vitally antagonize those of the producing classes and the masses of the people. The practical politicians who shape the policies of these parties, and who alone are benefited by party success, not daring to antagonize the powerful moneyed interests so largely represented in both. A glance at the manner in which the Treasury department of government has been managed under the administrations of Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison, respectively, reveals the methodical unanimity with which the interests of the moneyed capitalists are served by both parties. The present law governing the coinage of silver, requires a compulsory coinage of \$2,000,000 per month, but gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power to increase the coinage to \$4,000,000 per month if he shall deem it advisable. Notwithstanding this continued opportunity, under the present law—which was enacted in 1878—to increase the volume of money to the extent of an additional \$24,000,000 annually, the uniform policy of these three administrations, two Republican and one Democratic, has been to restrict the coinage to the minimum amount permitted under the law!

The great financiers of the world know that to double the present volume of money would reduce the value of their peculiar form of riches one-half; and that to permit the people through their legislative bodies to provide themselves with a sufficient supply of money—as they now provide themselves with an insufficient supply—would result in wresting from their grasp the mystic scepter—i. e., excessive interest, with which those who labor are ruled.

Knowing that money is simply a device, or medium, a product of legislation, originally invented to facilitate exchanges, and that by restricting its volume they can exact tribute from the masses, it is around and in the legislative halls of the various civilized nations that they station the forces with which, by controlling financial legislation, they preserve their advantage.

*This faultless money system was first advocated by Edward Kellogg, an American, about the year 1860, in a pamphlet entitled "Labor and Capital," to which the reader is referred for an exhaustive and conclusive discussion of the subject. (See No. 111 of Lovell's Library, price 20 cents.)

CATARRH HAY FEVER CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (two weeks apart) by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.

Fourth of July Rates.

For the glorious "4th" the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," will sell tickets from points in Nebraska, Kansas and Wyoming to points 200 miles distant from starting point at one fare for the round trip. This will give patrons living along the line an opportunity to visit neighboring towns and attend the celebrations, etc. Tickets will be sold July 3 and 4, good to return July 5.

For time of trains, rates, etc., apply to your nearest Union Pacific agent. M. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. S. MELLER, Gen'l Traffic Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Teachers' National Association at St. Paul --Half-Fare Excursion Rates.

The rate to the Annual Meeting to be held at St. Paul, July 4 to 11, 1890, inclusive, from all points on the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY (both east and west of the Missouri river), and ALBERT LEA ROUTE, will be ONE LOWEST FIRST-CLASS FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, plus \$2 for membership fee—good for return passage (with stop-over privileges) after July 11 to September 30, 1890. Special vestibuled trains of elegant Chair Cars, Pullman Sleepers, and Dining Cars. Low excursion rates beyond St. Paul to all points of interest to tourists and pleasure-seekers. Teachers and others who travel via the ROCK ISLAND and ALBERT LEA routes will enjoy a splendid trip at the least possible cost. For tickets or further information, apply to any Rock Island representative, or address JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, at Chicago, Ill.

For the Biennial Conclave, Supreme Lodge and National Encampment, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, to be held at Milwaukee, commencing July 8, the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip from points in Nebraska and Kansas, July 4 to 7 inclusive, good for return passage until July 21 inclusive.

Parties attending the Conclave, should arrive in Milwaukee not later than midnight of July 9, as tickets will not be honored on trains arriving at Milwaukee after that time.

The Union Pacific presents to the Knights of Pythias and their friends, inducements in the shape of unsurpassed train service, fast time, Union depots and close connections. Baggage can also be checked through to destination, no re-checking being necessary at the Missouri river. This fact alone saves a vast amount of annoyance and inconvenience. Every attention will be given enroute to those attending, in order that the trip may be made as enjoyable as possible.

For any further information relative to rates, tickets, time of trains, etc., apply to H. B. HARRINGTON, City Pass. and Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka; E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. S. MELLER, Gen'l Traffic Manager, Omaha, Neb.

TEACHERS.

For the National Educational Association meeting, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., July 8 to 11, the Union Pacific, "The Overland Route," invites your attention to the fact that a rate of one fare for the round trip, plus \$2 membership fee, has been made for this meeting. Tickets will be on sale July 1 to 7 inclusive, good to return on trains leaving St. Paul July 11 to 14 inclusive, with final limit to original starting point, of July 18th.

For those who do not wish to return from St. Paul prior to July 15, an agency has been established at St. Paul for the extension of tickets, which will be open from July 7 to 15 inclusive. Those so desiring, can have the time extended on their tickets until September 30, 1890.

The Union Pacific offers inducements to teachers attending this meeting in the shape of fast time, close connections, unsurpassed service. Baggage checked through from starting point to St. Paul.

Attend this meeting, and in doing so, see that your tickets read via the Union Pacific. For further information relative to rates, time of trains, extensions of tickets, etc., call upon your nearest Union Pacific agent, who will fully inform you on the subject.

E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
C. S. MELLER, Gen'l Traffic Mgr.
Omaha, Nebraska.

Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowl, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owed, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 230 large pages, 8x12 1/2 inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10). Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

In using kerosene to kill lice on stock mix it with lard, about half and half, or it may take all the hair off, if it does not otherwise injure the stock.

THE MARKETS.

(JUNE 23.)

GRAIN.	Wheat— No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	80 1/4 80 1/2 80 3/4	41 41 1/2 42	4 00/100 4 00/100 4 00/100	3 50/100 3 50/100 3 50/100	3 75/100 3 75/100 3 75/100	4 00/100 4 00/100 4 00/100	50/100 50/100 50/100

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

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

The market this week has been disappointing to shippers. There seems to be an abundance of fat cattle everywhere, all the markets being full, and a lower range of prices prevails everywhere. Receipts of cattle for the year to date are 610,747, hogs 1,004,601, sheep 289,029, showing a gain of 216,799 cattle, 10,722 hogs, 113,156 sheep.

We quote to-day:
CATTLE—Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$2.35@2.25; canning cows, \$2.00@2.25; heifers, \$2.50@3.65.
HOGS—\$3.60@3.65; one load assorted at \$3.75.
SHEEP—\$3.25@5.00, according to quality and weight.

Grain Market.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.
Reported by Higgs Commission company:
The following are the closing quotations here to-day:

WHEAT—No. 2 hard, 73 1/4@73 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 66 1/4@68 1/4c.
CORN—No. 2, 28 1/4c.
OATS—25 1/4c.
RYE—36c.

Nearly all the idols now worshipped in India are of English manufacture.

Binding Twine, 10 cents per pound. Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

An amount of blood equal to the whole quantity in the body passes through the heart once every minute.

The human skin contains more than 2,000,000 openings, which are the outlets of an equal number of sweat glands.

The pig is, perhaps, the most economical machine for the manufacture of the coarse grains into meat and into a less bulk for shipment.

It is said that Jersey milk makes more butter and makes it easier than other milk, because the butter globules are larger and more even in size.

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A \$65.00 Sewing Machine, with Attachments \$18.00
A \$50.00 Platform Scale, on wheels 10.00
A \$125.00 Top Buggy, Surven Patent Wheels 65.00
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A \$50.00 Power Feed Mill for Farmers, only 30.00
A Portable Forge and Farmers' Kit of Tools 30.00
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A \$40.00 Scoop and Platform Scale 3.00
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Same with
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1890.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jerry Nellem, in Lowell tp., May 10, 1890, one dapple gray mare, 15 hands high, 8 years old, enlargement on right hind pastern; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one dark brown mare, right fore leg bowed out, foaled since taken up, 5 years old; valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by G. A. Neighbors, in Shawnee tp., May 19, 1890, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, blemish in right eye, 6 years old, 14½ hands high.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.
BULL—Taken up by H. S. Rea, in Marion tp., P. O. Overbrook, May 9, 1890, one medium-sized red and white spotted bull, split in right ear, dehorned; valued at \$15.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W. P. Stanley, in Washington tp., P. O. Girard, May 17, 1890, one white steer, under crop off each ear, brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by A. Weist, in Marmaton tp., May 14, 1890, one light bay horse, with star in forehead, white spot on breast, black mane and tail and legs, scar on breast.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Emily J. Mulvane, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Coffeyville, May 19, 1890, one sorrel mare, 15 hands high, 11 years old, collar marks on top of neck; valued at \$30.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by George Beeby, in Grenada tp., P. O. Goffs, April 7, 1890, one red and white steer, 1 year old, right ear slit; valued at \$12.

Doniphan county—W. H. Fornbrook, clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. T. Dille, in Iowa tp., P. O. White Cloud, May 27, 1890, one red cow, white on belly, white spot in forehead, branded C on left hip, crop off right ear, short horn, about 6 years old; valued at \$15.

Clark county—Chas. E. King, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by C. H. Chamberlain, in P. O. Englewood, May 22, 1890, one brown horse pony, fifty-four inches high, right hind foot white, heart-shaped brand on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by S. M. Jasper, in Lincoln tp., May 14, 1890, one bay mare, 7 years old, scar on left fore leg, white hairs on top of neck, one front tooth out in upper jaw; valued at \$60.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by F. M. Sanders, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, one bay colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, one white hind foot and one white fore foot; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1890.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Thomas H. Whitlock, in Franklin tp., May 19, 1890, one bay mare, weight about 800 pounds, branded MO (M and O combined) on left thigh, white strip on head and white on legs below knees, about 8 years old, had piece of half-inch rope around neck; valued at \$25.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Mark Daugherty, in Blue Mound tp., May 8, 1890, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. J. Chadwick, in Elm Mills tp., May 24, 1890, one dun horse, black mane and tail, weight about 1,050 pounds, white hind feet, some white in face, dark legs from knees down, age about 11 years, had leather halter on when taken up; valued at \$40.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by F. M. Standil, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merriam, April 26, 1890, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, heart-shaped brand on left hip, right hind foot white, shod in front, white face, flax mane and tail, about 12 years old; valued at \$15.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Robert Baker, in Osage tp., one red steer, 2 years old, branded U on right hip; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. O. Jones, in Auburn tp., P. O. Auburn, June 4, 1890, one iron-gray mare, about 14½ hands high, no marks or brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1890.

Reno county—S. J. Morris, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by James Holland, in Clay tp., May 23, 1890, one roan mare pony, 7 years old, four white feet, 14½ hands high; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one roan mare colt, four white feet, 2 years old, 13½ hands high; valued at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by John Sutton, in Haven tp., one gray horse mule, about 15 hands high, 20 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Isaac Blair, in Clear Creek tp., P. O. Antelope, June 2, 1890, one sorrel mare pony, star in forehead; valued at \$25.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by T. Frederick, in Pleasant View tp., P. O. Waco, Mo., May 20, 1890, one dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, saddle marks, rope around neck, 12 years old; valued at \$35.

Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. J. Barrus, in Otter tp., P. O. address Cloverdale, Chautauque county, May 23, 1890, one bay mare, weight 800 pounds, branded J C on right shoulder; valued at \$35.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Charles Murrow, in Franklin tp., one bay filly, 2 years old, four white feet and a white spot in forehead; valued at \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Elmer E. Long, in Franklin tp., one light bay mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail, small scar across nose, tip of left ear off; valued at \$30.

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DR. JOSEPH SCHNEIDER,
the MILWAUKEE OCULIST, will
be abroad during July, August
and September. His return
will be duly announced.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.

D. L. Phillips, plaintiff, vs. Lula Green, Defendant. Case No. 11,340.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District Court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will on

Monday, the 14th day of July, 1890,
at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots No. 213 and 215, on Pennsylvania avenue, as shown on plat of Highland Park, in Shawnee county, Kansas.

Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendant, Lula Green, and is appraised at the sum of \$283.33½, subject to a mortgage lien of \$300.00, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 10th day of June, 1890. J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

J. W. DAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
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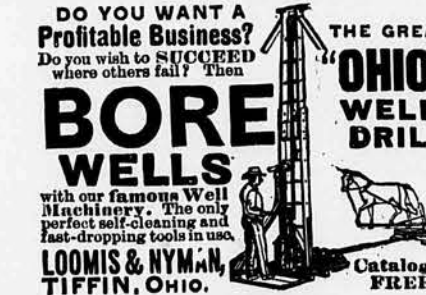
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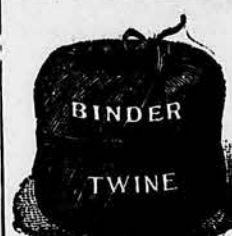
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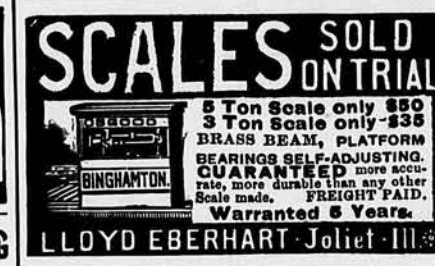


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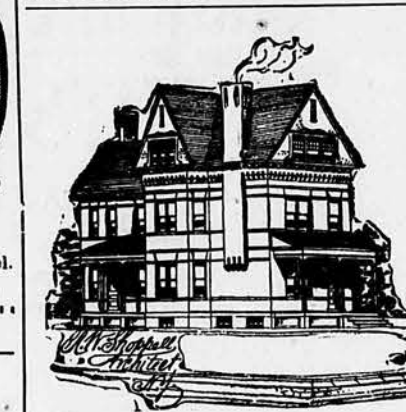
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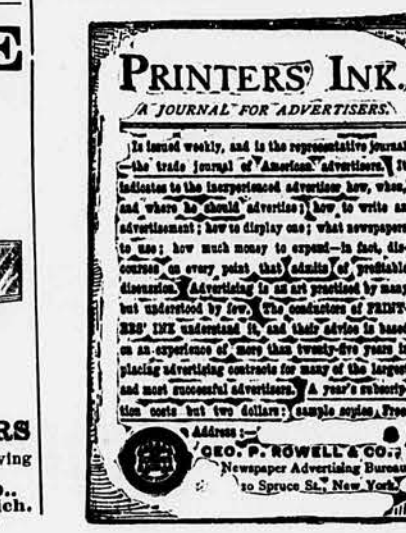
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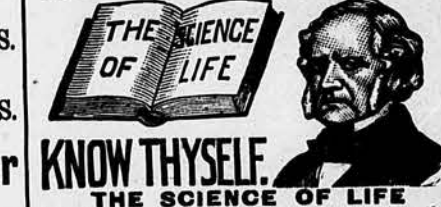
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Commission 1 Cent Per Pound. No Other Charges. Sacks Furnished Free. Send for Our Wool Circular. How to Prepare Wool for Market and Other Good Points. Advances Made When Desired.

WOOL

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WOOL

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WOOL

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