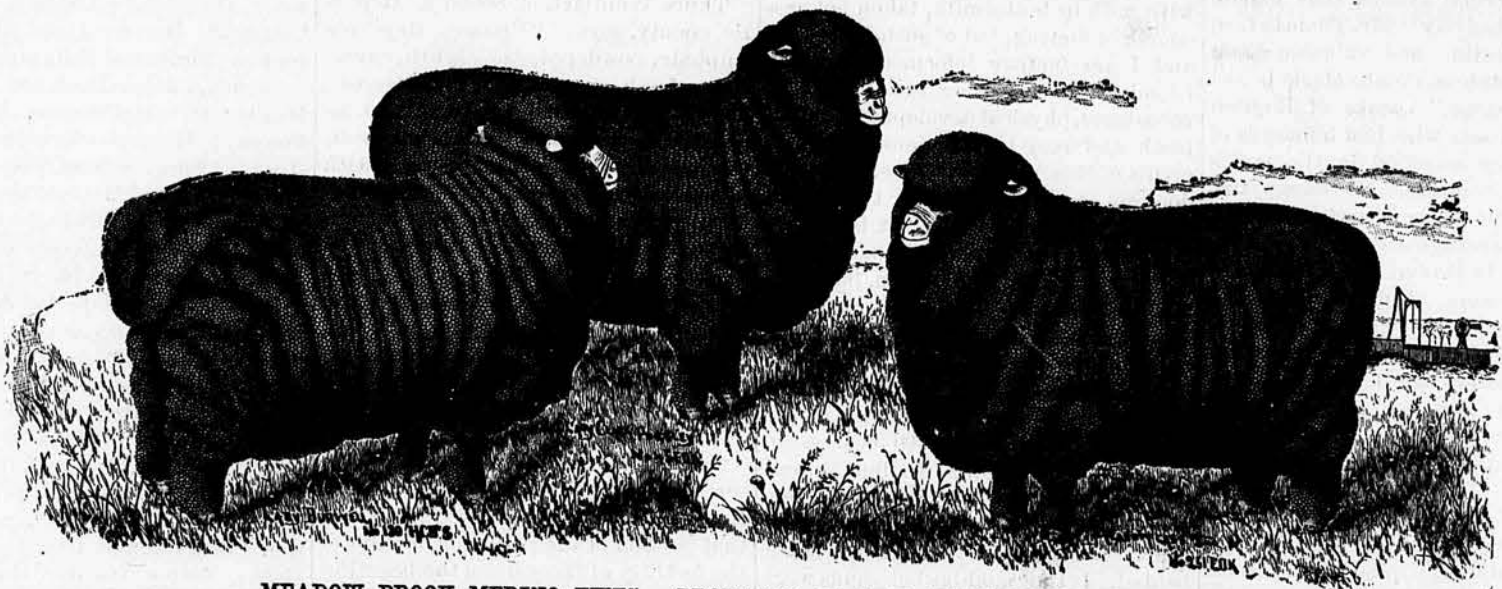


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MEADOW BROOK MERINO EWES — PROPERTY OF E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KAS.
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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Mo., has some choice Poland-China pigs. Best blood. Choice young sows bred a specialty now. Two fine boars yet for sale. Write.

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TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Fine weanling pigs, boars ready for service, and young sows at reasonable prices. Write. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

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JOHN KEMP, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS, Breeder of Improved CHESTER WHITE SWINE Stock for sale.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—The egg machines. I have the finest yard of these fowls in the West. Eggs \$1 per 18. Also B. B. R. Game Bantams. Eggs \$1.25 per 18. Harvey Shull, 719 Tyler St., Topeka, Kas.

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First at Chicago every year. Headquarters. Also first-class Nursery Stock cheap. Send for catalogue to E. H. UPSON, Wilmet, Indiana.

MRS. A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder and shipper of choice high-scoring Barred Plymouth Rocks, B. Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorns, L. Brahmas, B. Langshans, Imperial Pekin ducks and M. B. turkeys. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas.—Nine first, 10 second, 3 third, 2 fourth premiums at S. K. Poultry Show, December, 1890. Twenty-four birds scoring 90 to 98 1/2 points. C. A. Emory Judge. Eggs from Barred P. Rocks, S. C. B. and White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, Light Brahmas, P. Cochins, B. Langshans and B. B. R. Game Bantams, per sitting \$2 per 18, \$3.50 per 24. M. B. Turkey eggs 20 cents each; Pekin Duck 10 cents each; Hong Kong Geese eggs all engaged.

DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridgling castration and cattle spraying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

Agricultural Matters.

THE POTATO.

By EDWIN TAYLOR, OF EDWARDSVILLE, KAS.

The potato is the universal vegetable. It is the poor man's necessity; and, under the French name, is the rich man's luxury. Some people don't like tomatoes; some can't bear the flavor of the odorous and dolorous onion; others are distressed by the protuberant cabbage; but everybody likes potatoes, and they agree with everybody. More pounds weight of potatoes are probably consumed by the average American family than of all other vegetables combined; and the money value of the potato crop in this country is probably greater than that of all other vegetables combined. The magnitude of the potato deal is not appreciated by the average citizen. In the large cities are large commercial houses that handle potatoes exclusively. Mr. Thomas Lee, in his interesting and valuable little work on "Potatoes, Potato Markets and Potato Salesmen," speaks of English potato merchants who had hundreds of schooners each engaged in the transportation of potatoes. He names two potato-planters near Dumfries, Scotland, whose average acreage was 2,000 acres each. In this country there are no such operators. But the aggregate yield is very large, averaging something like 200,000,000 bushels annually. If these potatoes were put in baskets two feet in diameter and set in a straight line touching each other, they would make a triple girdle around the world.

There is no other vegetable so variable in quality as the potato. Pie-plant, for instance, is pie-plant, spinach is spinach, and garlic is garlic, the same at one end of the market as the other; but when it comes to potatoes, they are various. Under the same placid exterior and surface indications of equal merit, they bear characters full of duplicity and contradictions. Potatoes are divided into three parts—the good, bad and indifferent. Most of them fall under the last two classes. The quality of potatoes is spoken of last in advertising them. A new variety is sold by its Jumbo size rather than its edibility. We are all on the lookout for big yielders, letting quality take care of itself. The consequence is that most of the potatoes exposed for sale are poor eating. Careful buyers, who are posted as to varieties, may not suffer seriously from this cause, but the majority of people who get their supplies at the market house or grocery store rarely get good potatoes. I submit that protection from soggy potatoes is due to a suffering public quite as much as protection from short weights and scant measures. With due deference, I suggest to the City Council the propriety of requiring that every basket of potatoes exposed for sale in the city should bear a card stating the truth with respect to the quality of the tubers in it, as for instance, "these potatoes are good to eat," or, as it would mostly be, "these potatoes are bad."

The question, what is a good potato? is pertinent. The virtues of a potato are mainly four—it must be mealy, fine-grained, well-flavored, and have no core or bone in it. That test but few varieties can stand. Potatoes grow in the ground, and as soon as taken out of their natural element they, like fish under similar circumstances, begin to lose quality. They begin to "go back" also not very long after they are fully matured, though in this respect there is much difference in varieties. Some late kinds actually get better after being a while in store, but all such potatoes are never very good and at their worst are horrid. All have noticed that our early varieties of potatoes begin to fail before winter sets in; by spring they are worthless. Comparing them with

potatoes grown in cool climates where the seasons are short and the growth is stopped by frost, people wonder that Northern-grown potatoes are so superior for winter use to "natives." The reason is mainly that the natives have been ripe since the 1st of July and the others since the middle of October. As illustrating this, we have found that our second-crop Early Ohio, ripe the middle of October, are better eating the 1st of May than most Northern-grown stock; at the same time the first-crop Early Ohio would not then be fit to eat. Potatoes love the land where they were raised, like everybody else who is properly constituted, and hold their own in it far better than out of it—that is, they keep their flavor better if buried than if put in a cellar. They also love darkness rather than light, and few cellars are dark enough for them.

In some countries, I am told, the chief article of diet is potatoes, washed down with milk or buttermilk, taken not as a course of dieting, but of sustaining life, and I am further informed that the islanders so subsisting are models of robustness, physical development, sound teeth and rosy complexions. The full credit of this wholesomeness, however, does not belong to the fact that these people eat potatoes only; it is mainly due to their eating only the one thing. Variety is not only hurtful in business, but in sustenance. Considering the importance of this vegetable, our ignorance concerning its cultivation is appalling. It is darker than darkest Africa. The average yield in these United States is under 100 bushels to the acre, while in his life time, Alfred Rose raised over 1,000 bushels on one acre of ground. It is fortunate that nearly everybody else falls so much behind. If thousand-bushel yields were prevalent we never could handle, or store, or sell the crop, or eat it. However, farmers and gardeners on every hand are daring fortune by trying to see how close to the thousand-bushel mark they can get. Very few are in danger from it. It is instructive to observe the lines on which the nearest approaches have been made, and by whom.

With agricultural colleges and experimental stations in every State, we have gotten from them, so far as I know, no light on the problem of potato culture. E. S. Carman and T. B. Terry have given greater impulse to increased production in this line of farming than all our public institutions combined. Every beginner in the race after this elusive esculent has no doubt often wished that the things printed about it should carry the responsibility and penalties of libel when false. Taking everything to be true that appears to be fortified by logic and grounded in science, he learns a world of things that are not so. He unlearns them in the expensive school of experience, and finally discovers, if he should persevere to that point of promotion, that success in his precarious calling depends far less upon principles than practices, and that he may be theoretically correct and yet disastrously wrong.

In training a boy for the responsibilities of life, allowance should be made for the fact that, generally speaking, he will start in where you don't want or expect him to, and that the very darling you fondly figure will be an eminent jurist here in the East is not unlikely to insist on ranching it in the "wild and wooly West," where he will be thrown upon the tender mercies of his own house-keeping, in view of which possible dilemma the importance of teaching all boys the best method of cooking potatoes is apparent.

I am grieved to say that in the present state of neglect many young men and some young women, now ready for life on their own account, could pass but a poor examination in this branch of learning. Let this matter be no longer delayed by those who are entrusted

with the training of boys. Perfection in the cooking of potatoes is rarer than in the manufacture of layer cake.

To Get Rid of Prairie Dogs.

In answer to one of our correspondents as to the best plan to get rid of prairie dogs, the two following remedies have been sent us for publication:

John G. McComb, of Stafford, Kas., says: "After the dogs have all gone into winter quarters (about December 1) take a spade and a good tamping pole, dig an excavation about two feet deep at the mouth of each and every hole, and then tamp them solid from as far as the pole will reach to the surface. Mr. McComb served a town of 400 or 500 inhabitants on his place in this manner, with the result of but one lonely dog making his appearance the following spring. They were smothered to death by the shutting off of the supply of air.

Thure Wohlfart, of Scandia, Republic county, says: "Procure strychnia sulphate, powdered, one-eighth ounce. Take fresh meat (rabbit preferred), chop it up in small pieces. Take an old tin can, drop a little water in it, then add some strychnia and stir with a wooden paddle till it is dissolved. Then add the meat and stir thoroughly. Put a few pieces in every hole that you may suspect is occupied by the busy urbans. After you have treated them in this way a few times you will find their village as dull as any of our country towns."

Something New in Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—All observing people that have seen western Kansas and eastern Colorado agree that that portion of the plains, on account of the fertility of the soil and the beautiful lay of the country and the salubrious climate, would soon become a rich farming country if it could be successfully and sufficiently irrigated at not too great a cost. The first thing necessary is a sufficient water supply. From open streams it is impossible to get water enough to irrigate much of the dry region, as there are not enough flowing streams. To my mind there is only one source that promises sufficient irrigation, and that is the subterranean sheet water. I have been over a large part of that country twice, and I notice that at a depth of from fifty to two hundred feet there is an apparently inexhaustible supply of water. I see in different places large pumps worked by steam all day, pumping from a small drilled well, without exhausting the supply of water or apparently diminishing it. Here, if anywhere, is a supply of water for irrigation. The next thing is, how to get it to the surface and over the land without too much cost. Steam pumps are expensive; windmills will wear and tear, and become too expensive to rely on altogether. I think there is another plan feasible, and less expensive. On account of the lay of the dry plain, sloping from west to east, a careful survey will probably show that the sheet water of one place is about on a level with the surface twelve or fifteen miles further east. Here that length of piping could be inserted into a well in the form of a siphon; the pipe filled with water whenever it is dry, or irrigation is wanted, and thus set the water to flowing in a continual stream. There being no wear on these pipes, they would last for ages; nor is any labor required to work pumps. A sufficient number of such pipes in the form of siphons set to flowing in a dry time would not only moisten the ground at the lower end of the siphon, but the evaporation would produce dews, and thus give a better chance for crops, even where it would not be directly moistened by the flowing water.

As irrigation is a prominent subject that now occupies the minds of many of our people, I thought it well to call attention to a plan that I have not seen

mentioned, and let it be further considered by the intelligent public.

Brown Co., Kas.

H. F. M.

Sugar Beet Experiments.

The Chemical Department of the Experiment Station at the Kansas Agricultural college has completed the preliminary work in the experiments with the sugar beet. Stations have been selected, and the seed distributed and planted in from six to thirty plats in the following localities: Brown county—Morrill, Hamlin and Fairview; Marshall—Blue Rapids and Irving; Washington—Clifton, Cloud, Clyde; Jefferson—Oskaloosa, Nortonville and Valley Falls; Shawnee—Silver Lake and Topeka; Jewell—Mankato and Randall; Phillips—Phillipsburg and Marvin; Thomas—Colby and Otterbaume; Osborne—Osborne, Bloomington, Alton and Downs; Ellis—Hays City; Ellsworth—Kanapolis, Ellsworth and Wilson; Dickinson—Abilene, Hope and Chapman; Barton—Great Bend, Holington, Olmitz and Ellinwood; Pawnee—Larned, Pawnee Rock and Pointview; McPherson—McPherson, Inman and Conway; Harvey—Newton and Halstead; Chase—Strong City, Elmdale, Staffordville and Matfield Green; Coffey—Waverly; Greenwood—Reece and Neal; Johnson—Edgerton and Gardner; Linn—LaCygne and Mound City; Allen—Humboldt; Cowley—Burden and Kellogg; Rice—Lyons and Sterling; Barber—Medicine Lodge. The following counties are represented by a less number than six plats: Cherokee, Chataqua, Harper, Crawford, Wilson, Elk, Ford, Kearney, Gray, Edwards, Stafford, Reno, Lyon, Rush, Wichita, Franklin, Saline, Wabaunsee, Atchison, Pottawatomie, Republic, Mitchell, Rooks, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins.

Thoroughbreds

Have "staying qualities." That is, competition does not discourage them. Foremost in the race for popular favor, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters took the lead and kept it. The people of America recognize it as the champion winner in all contests with those vicious nags, malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble. It always wins.

Dr. Francis Dowling, in a paper which he read at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, stated that "between the ages of 10 and 40 that at least one person in three is subject to partial deafness. The great majority of cases of impaired hearing are hereditary, and are largely owing to a too close consanguinity of the parents. Deafness is more prevalent among males than females, owing to the fact that the male is more exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate. There is much more deafness in America than in Europe, and this is due to a more general use of scientific instruments, such as telephones, where one ear is used to the exclusion of the other."

Who Wants a Jersey Cow?

The man or woman in Kansas, Colorado or any other State or Territory, who has a desire to own a "gentle Jersey," can have his or her ambition realized by the outlay of a small sum of money, or without money if worthy of credit, by writing to D. L. HOADLEY, Lawrence, Kas., who has thirty-five head of thoroughbred Jerseys for sale at one-half they ought to bring, as he has no good place to keep them and other business demands his attention. Will close them all out during June, and the early bird will get the best picking. Fifteen cows now giving milk and all are in splendid condition. All the stock registered or eligible.

As a rule a sow's litter improves as she grows older.

A sow suckling a litter of young pigs is a ravenous eater.

Attend the Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Special Course for Teachers. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

Live Stock Notes.

The breeders of pure-bred Essex swine now have an Essex swine record, and the first volume is now out and contains 100 pages of pedigrees, the constitution and by-laws of the association, and a short history of the breed. Mr. W. M. Wiley, of New Augusta, Ind., is Secretary.

"The cattle exportation from our State will fall far short of any previous year," said Edward N. Markham, of Houston, Texas. "We have got the cattle, but we are feeding and fattening much of our own stock instead of sending it away by herds to Northern ranges. You know that now we have found the feeding value of cotton seed hulls and cotton seed meal we find we get more money by fattening the cattle. We are improving our cattle by crossing them with thoroughbred or rather pure-bred stock, and the 'long-horns' of Texas will soon disappear from our ranges. We are not suffering from so much fever in our herds this year, and altogether the cattle business is on the improve with us down in Texas."

Every swine-grower, says the *Drovers' Telegram*, if he would attain to the highest success, should make it a study to use clover as much as possible in all his hog operations. Make it one of the principal forage crops for the pigs. While in use for this purpose it prepares the land for the next most important crop in swine economy—corn thrives best after clover. No land is so rich but that it can be made better for corn by the growth of a heavy crop of clover. The mass of farmers do not fully appreciate or know the value of clover for these two purposes in swine-growing. If there is no clover field on the farm for the hogs have one as soon as possible. No crop will yield a better income to the farm than this, if rightly handled; no farm is a complete hog farm without it, and the more of it the better.

Horse-raising in this country has grown to extensive proportions, and thousands of horses are produced annually, for which there is little or no demand, and unless horse-raisers pay more attention to breeding in reference to the demands of the market, we will soon hear of a depression in the horse industry. We would not have farmers breed draft mares to a trotting-bred horse, says the *American Trotter*, but we do believe that every common mare used as a brood mare, that is a good traveler, weighing less than 1,150 pounds, should be mated with a trotting-bred stallion. A horse of good size—1,100 to 1,200—of this class can easily be found. The product of such a union will be horses that will sell anywhere. They will have intelligence, nerve, size, substance and docility. Such horses are, and always will be, in demand.

In discussing the hog crop shortage, the *Western Swineherd* well says that estimates made regarding the stock of hogs in the principal corn and swine-growing States claim that there is an 18 per cent. decrease compared with the spring of 1890. This means from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 shortage of hogs in numbers. And the actual facts will probably show a greater shrinkage than is here named. With the great mass of mankind present conditions control, and with the certainty existing that "hogs would be hogs" during 1891, many who could have well afforded to hold on to breeding stock, fatted and shipped much of such stock to market during the first three months of the year simply because the price of corn was advancing faster than the price of hogs. They saw only the existing conditions immediately at hand. They will realize their error if animals bred this spring sell in September and October at \$6 or more per hundred, as it now seems probable they will sell. With a big shortage of stock and an increasing demand for pork the time for breeding the best that can be procured seems opportune.

Dr. Galen Wilson says the flesh of the sheep offers greater immunity from disease and filth than that of any other animal. They do not thrive in the mire, nor wallow in the trough they feed from. They consume neither garbage, vermin, decaying meats, nor rotting vegetables. Their flesh has never been known to impart scrofula or trichinae to those who eat it. The sheep is a dainty feeder, and cleanly in all its habits; it cannot subsist on filth, nor can it long survive within its environment. They are of course subject

to disease, but, unlike cattle, hogs and fowls, they give ocular evidence of their ailment, and that they are unfit to slaughter for human food, almost as soon as attacked. Mutton is wholesome, nutritious, and easily digested, and those who partake of it may have reasonable assurance that it is clean and free from the germs of disease. More mutton and less pork on our tables would be best for both the producer and consumer. We are making some progress in this direction, but there is yet room for more.

Meadow Brook Merinos.

Our first page illustration this week of a group of Merino ewes is an unusually correct reproduction from life by the well-known sheep artist, L. A. Webster, who has in this piece of skillful work enhanced his reputation as a live stock artist.

These model ewes are the property of E. D. King, of Burlington, Kas., President of the Kansas Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association, and an extensive breeder of the Clark and Burwell strains of pure Merino sheep. For years he has bred pure Merinos with reference to the practical needs of the Western flock-master, and now has a type of Merinos valuable for both wool and mutton.

The writer of this, from a personal knowledge of the stock raised at the Meadow Brook farm, is not surprised at the success achieved by President King, of the State association. When breeders of Merinos lost heart, because of the depression in the business a few years ago, Mr. King never wavered in his belief of the final outcome for the sheep business in general, and Merinos in particular, and bred with special reference to what is now in great demand by practical sheepmen in all the wool-producing districts of the West—a large-bodied, good-constituted and well-wooled animal that will produce a large fleece of wool, combining density with length of staple. And sheep of this type are the most profitable for the sheep-owners of the West for both wool and mutton and can be run in flocks more advantageously than any other class of sheep. Mr. King has had many years experience in breeding and has spared no expense or time to visit the best flocks of the United States to select stock with special reference to securing the objects mentioned and increasing his flocks.

It is especially gratifying to know that Kansas has such an establishment as represented by Meadow Brook, and that Mr. King has achieved the desired result in breeding is well known by the crucial test of the tabulated shearing record of 1891, given herewith, and a careful examination as to the weight of fleece and carcass of the different animals shorn, together with length of staple and fiber, are significant object lessons to sheep-owners. The records of the subject of our illustration are also included in the table.

Mr. King held his second annual public shearing at Meadow Brook farm. In the absence of Secretary Heath, of the State association, the records were kept by Myron Clift, Burlington, and S. B. Taylor, of Waverly. Owing to such a demand for the rams from this flock there were none over one year old to shear except the stock rams, and of these Chance and Stickney 759 are owned in partnership with L. E. Shattuck, and were shorn at his public shearing. Mr. Clift had just returned from a visit to the principal flocks of New York and said he saw no such ewes while there as the best ewes at Meadow Brook. The Eastern sheep did not show the remarkable size and handsome form and broad backs seen here. There is no jar in the fleeces of this flock and they show a fleece remarkable for its evenness from nose to hoof, and having that combination of length and density which gives the most scoured wool. The get of the Clark ram are especially noticeable for their fine form and great quality of fleece on a carcass, smooth, except a good neck and tall and flank, and are just the kind of sheep our Western farmers are looking for, the profitable farmer's sheep having great wealth of carcass, fleece and constitution.

There are few flocks in the United States that have four such noted stock rams as Logan, Chance, Stickney, and L. Clark 160, the stock rams that preside over Meadow Brook Merinos.

The following table gives their record for this year as well as the record of some of their get. The detailed report of some of the representative breeding animals of Meadow Brook Merinos for 1891 is as follows:

BREEDER AND FLOCK NUMBER.	Sex	Age	Staple	Wool	Wool	Wool	Wool	SIRE.
Logan, H. C. B. & S., 42	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	H. C. Burwell 2.
Chance, L. E. S., 428	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	Joker, J. T. S., 553.
Stickney 759, J. T. S.	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	J. T. Stickney 711.
D. Cossitt, 953	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
Dewey, D. P.	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	J. L. Hayes.
Polled, H. C. B. & S., 55	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	Baby, H. C. B., 23.
E. D. King, 190	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	L. Clark 160.
" 192	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
" 199	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
" 204	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
P. S. Thornton, 22	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
H. C. Burwell, 219	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	Burwell's Hercules.
H. C. Burwell & Son, 141	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	Burwell's 327.
" 180	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	Burwell's 326.
H. D. Jackson, 28	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	H. C. B. 304.
" 25	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	H. C. B. 304.
E. D. King, 30	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	Pugsley's Tariff.
" 39	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	G. G. Hall's Jumbo.
" 23	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	Tariff.
" 261	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	Tariff.
" 49	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	L. Clark 160.
" 107	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
" 109	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
" 44	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
" 45	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
" 46	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
H. V. Pugsley, 364	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	Ike 902.
H. A. Colton, 212	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	Mayor.
" 209	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	
E. D. King, 132	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	L. Clark 160.
" 134	R	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	365	182	39	

Wichita as a Live Stock Market.

The tendency of the times indicate that one of the important lessons learned from past depressions of the animal industry is that the permanent prosperity for producers of live stock is not to be secured simply by one great market for live stock, but several, and those distributed over the live stock producing country at natural centers, such as Denver, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul and Wichita. And referring especially to the latter place and what is said of it by Dennis Brayon, who has had experience as a buyer of stock at that place and therefore speaks advisedly, a local Wichita paper has the following:

"Wichita is a natural cattle market," said he, "and 200 cattle at the very lowest can be killed here per day and distributed to the advantage of both packer and consumer. Wichita has paid more attention to the packing of hogs than it has to the packing of cattle and as a result the hog market is established on a good substantial basis, and what has been done with regard to hogs can be done for cattle. To-day Wichita is paying more for hogs, deducting the freight and shrinkage than Kansas City or Chicago.

"If Wichita had an exclusive cattle packing establishment that paid as much attention to cattle as is paid to hogs, the cattle market here would grow faster than has the hog market, and that is saying a good deal. There are buyers on this market for Guthrie and several other places which Wichita could and should supply with dressed beef, and an exclusive cattle packing establishment would do it. And there is money in it too. The cattle men would back such an enterprise for it would be to their advantage. It is only a question of time when this cattle packing will be made what it deserves to be. Wichita, I tell you, is a natural live stock market, and is bound to grow in every way."

Secretary Rusk, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has decided to quarantine all sheep and swine coming into the country from Canada. The law allows a quarantine of fifteen days against all sheep and swine imported from Great Britain and the continent of Europe, but as Canada keeps up no quarantine against these foreign countries diseased sheep and swine get into this country by way of Canada. It is for this reason that the Secretary to-day put up the quarantine against Canada, although it appears to be a stretch of the provision of the law, which does not include Canada.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry at the State Fair.

The Superintendent of the Poultry department of the Kansas State Fair, calls the attention of all Kansas poultry breeders to the liberal premiums offered by the Kansas State Fair Association at their coming exhibition, September 11 to 19, 1891. Never before in the history of the association have the premiums been more liberal, and it should call together the grandest collection of fowls ever seen in the State. Every member of the Poultry Association of Kansas and the fraternity everywhere, are cordially invited to come and bring their fowls. Those who ever attended a poultry fair, or in fact a meeting or convention of the prominent members of the fraternity with which they are connected, know what a peculiar feeling of pleasure and excitement there is incident to such a gathering. Now let all fanciers and lovers of fine fowls make an effort to attend the fall exhibition of the poultry breeders of Kansas, no matter if they have to sacrifice a little to enable them to do so; they will enjoy it all the more. The poultry display will be the most interesting feature of the fair from the fancier's standpoint.

Here is what you can win on each and every variety in the Asiatics, American and Mediterranean classes: Fowls, first \$4, second \$2.50; chicks, first \$2.50, second \$1.50; breeding pen, first \$3, second \$2, making a total of \$15.50 on each variety.

The English, French, Polish, Hamburg and Game classes will have pen premiums same as Asiatics.

Bantams, turkeys, geese and ducks all receive handsome premiums. Pigeons also receive \$2 and \$1 on all leading varieties.

In addition to the pet stock premiums, which are \$2 and \$1, there is the display premium of \$15 each in their classes.

It is desirable that all exhibitors who can, furnish their exhibition cages, which should be, for pairs, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches high and 2 feet deep; for breeding pens, 4 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches high. Wire (3-16 inch) is more desirable than slatted fronts, as the fowls show off to better advantage and attract the visitor.

Let fowls intended for exhibit become thin in flesh during June, which will cause them to commence shedding by July, at which time begin feeding heavily on strong, nutritious food, and by September they will be about through their moult and show to good advantage.

The announcement of this grand fall exhibition is made early so that the two hundred and fifty fanciers of Kansas may make preparations to attend. Friendships formed at these gatherings often last through life. Those who cannot attend in person, yet wish to exhibit, can do so in perfect safety by consigning to the Superintendent of the Poultry department.

Breeders throughout the West wishing any further information relative to the poultry department should address H. C. Rhodes, North Topeka, Kas.

The vocal organs are strengthened by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Clergymen, lawyers, singers, actors, and public speakers find this preparation the most effective remedy for irritation and weakness of the throat and lungs, and for all affections of the vocal organs.

Alfiance Department.

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Treasurer.....Walter N. Allen, Meriden, Kas.
Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.

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Vice President.....Mrs. F. B. Vickery, Emporia, Kas.

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Vice President.....W. C. Barrett, Quenemo, Kas.

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Treasurer.....G. W. Moore, Carls, Kas.

Committee on Finance.....J. W. Moneley, of Neosho;
F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.

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Lecturer.....A. F. Allen, Winland, Kas.

Treasurer.....Thomas White, Topeka, Kas.
Secretary.....Geo. Black, Olathe, Kas.

Executive Committee.....Wm. Sims, Topeka; D. S. Fairchild, Overbrook; G. A. McAdam, Kincaid.

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Vice President.....Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kas.

Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.
Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.

Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.
Executive Committee.....First district, John Stoddard; Second district, R. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, A. Henquonnet; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

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.

THE BOTKIN IMPEACHMENT CASE.

Address of the Board of Managers.

To the Members of the House of Representatives, and through you to the people of the State of Kansas:

As a committee of the House of Representatives, duly appointed in February last, charged with the duty of prosecuting before the Senate the articles of impeachment against Theodosius Botkin, Judge of the Thirty-second Judicial district, we deem it a duty alike to ourselves and to the public that we render to the public, whose servants we are, an account of our stewardship.

Judge Botkin was impeached for drunkenness in public places; drunkenness in his district, both on and off the bench; habitual drunkenness; frequenting whisky joints, and there buying, in violation of law, intoxicating liquors; he was charged with being guilty of oppressive conduct in office, in unlawfully and maliciously imprisoning, without any cause whatever, free American citizens, and lastly, but not least, with corruptly entering into a scheme whereby the treasury of the little city of Springfield, in Seward county, was robbed of over \$5,000.

The articles of impeachment were duly adopted by the House of Representatives in February, and the undersigned were appointed a board of managers on the part of the House to present said articles to the Senate for proper action on the part of that body. The board duly presented the articles, and were ready from thence to proceed with the trial whenever they should be notified by the Senate that that body was ready to receive us and to proceed. The Senate, duly organized as a court, and after proper preliminary proceedings, adjourned until the 20th of April, as it was authorized to do by law.

By the provisions of law, the Attorney General of the State became associated with the board of managers in the trial of the impeachment; and while he took an active part in the earlier proceedings, his other duties kept him from assuming that full control of the trial which your committee had hoped for. Your committee, pursuant to custom in such cases, and under authority of the statute, appointed George L. Douglass, of Wichita, and A. M. Mackey, of Topeka, as counsel for the State to assist the Attorney General and the board of managers. The respondent appeared in person and was assisted before

the Senate by six attorneys, two of whom reside in his own district.

Contrary to the almost unvarying practice in trials on impeachment, the Senate permitted the respondent and his counsel to demur to the articles of impeachment. This proceeding, and the agreements thereon respecting all the questions of law arising upon the articles of impeachment, both as to substance and form, consumed nearly ten days, and resulted in a decision made by the Senate that neither the fourth, fifth nor sixth article stated an impeachable offense. The other seven articles were held sufficient at that time to put the respondent upon his defense.

The whole trial, counting from April 20, occupied thirty-three days—a much longer time than seemed to your committee to be necessary. A large portion of this time was consumed in taking testimony either brought out by the respondent's attorneys in cross-examination of the State's witnesses, or offered originally on the part of the defense, to which the board of managers and their counsel objected as being wholly irrelevant and immaterial. But the Senate admitted a vast amount of testimony which was wholly foreign to the case, or to any question properly in the case. The board of managers had no voice whatever in determining what should or should not be allowed. All the board or their counsel could do was to object, and almost without exception their objections were overruled either by the President of the Senate or the Senate itself. Again, as a rule, the Senate would adjourn on Friday until the afternoon of the following Monday, notwithstanding from fifty to one hundred witnesses were constantly in Topeka at the expense of the State, thus adding largely to the legitimate costs or expenses of the trial, and affording a pretext for those partisans of the respondent, who seemed incapable of appreciating the gravity or the importance to the public of the trial, for characterizing the impeachment and trial as "a farce." The Senate also permitted a good deal of time to be consumed by abusive political and personal harangues from the respondent's attorneys, who introduced and dwelt upon matters wholly foreign to the case—many matters of a truly political character, intended not only to appeal to the partisan prejudices of the members of the Senate, but to insult and humiliate the board of managers, the witnesses for the State, and all present who might entertain political views differing from those of the majority of the members of the Senate. One of the counsel for the defense was permitted for several hours to outrage public decency, to pour out his vile and abusive insults, to make such an exhibit of himself as should have caused every Senator to hang his head in very shame. We venture the suggestion, that no other judicial tribunal in Christendom, of any grade or degree, ever permitted so shameful an exhibition of vituperation and malignity as was witnessed in the high court of impeachment, sitting in the Senate chamber of the State of Kansas during the three or four hours consumed by one of the attorneys for the respondent. It is not for us, as a committee, to pass judgment upon such conduct. The seal of condemnation will be duly affixed by the intelligent and God-fearing men and women of Kansas alike upon those who brought about such a shameful occurrence, and upon that body of men, who, having the power to prevent it, sat silently by and permitted it.

Let us briefly consider the facts of the case itself. The board of managers, representing the House of Representatives, and through them all the people of Kansas, were prepared to prove, and did offer to prove by prominent citizens that Judge Botkin had, at different points in this State, been frequently drunk and had engaged in drunken quarrels on the public streets; but the Senate, in its wisdom, held that it was not an impeachable offense for a District Judge to get "gloriously drunk" as often as he pleased outside of his judicial district, and it refused to hear any evidence upon this point.

The Senate also decided that it was not an impeachable offense for a District Judge to visit and patronize all the whisky joints in his district. There was no joint too low for this Judge to visit; no boot-legger too degraded to become the intimate chum and daily companion of this Judge; and yet this high court of impeachment solemnly decided that such acts did not constitute "a misdemeanor in office."

The evidence establishes the fact beyond

question that Judge Botkin is an habitual user of intoxicating drinks to a fearful extent. As many as thirty witnesses on the part of the State testified to such facts as lead to the belief that whisky and beer have been his common beverage, and that he was, while holding his terms of court, frequently prostrated from their effects; and on cross-examination thirty-four of his own witnesses testified to having drunk intoxicating liquors with him, some of them so frequently that they could not give any definite idea of the number of times they had seen him drink intoxicants. In one case it was proven, and not denied, that Judge Botkin, in the absence of the proprietor, raised the back window of a drug store "joint" and went in and helped himself and others to whisky; and in another case it was proven by numerous creditable witnesses that he was in bed at a hotel in the day-time, and in a drunken stupor for several hours, and with several whisky bottles in the bed with him, while officers of the court and parties having business to be transacted were at the court house waiting for court to open.

Upon the testimony your committee believed and still believe that no man who uses intoxicating drinks to the extent proved against the respondent is qualified for the proper discharge of the important and responsible duties pertaining to the high office of District Judge. Yet the decision of the State Senate, the high and mighty body elected on a prohibition platform, in a prohibition State, encourages the violation of every provision of the prohibitory liquor law. It condones the offense of drunkenness in a Judge elected on the same platform.

On the ninth article, charging oppression in office in unlawfully and maliciously imprisoning free American citizens, the evidence showed that Judge Botkin had, for the purpose of wreaking his vengeance, imprisoned four citizens of this State, without even a shadow of cause; and yet of the thirty-five members of this high court who were present and voting, sixteen voted to acquit, in face of an overwhelming mass of uncontradicted and unimpeached evidence. The four citizens oppressively and illegally arrested and imprisoned by this tyrannical and wicked Judge were H. F. Thompson, the editor of the Springfield Republican; C. L. Calvert, a former editor of the same paper; John F. Van Voorhis, the chairman of the Seward County Republican Central committee, and John R. Garrison. All these men were Republicans. Three of them were residents of the county in which Judge Botkin resides. Two of them, Thompson and Calvert, sought release from Judge Botkin's power and revenge by means of habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme court; and this court only three weeks ago (and while this impeachment trial has been in progress) ordered their discharge, holding and deciding that Judge Botkin's order for their arrest and imprisonment was illegal, oppressive and void for want of jurisdiction. While it is a matter of profound and painful regret that the high court of impeachment did not remove the tyrant and oppressor from office, it is gratifying to know that the oppressed and suffering people of the Thirty-second Judicial district can find relief from some of the wrongs they suffer by appeals made to the Supreme court of the State. But let it not be forgotten that eighteen Senators deemed the proof of Judge Botkin's cruelty and oppression so plain and conclusive that they voted for his conviction on the ninth article; and of these eighteen Senators, seventeen belong to Judge Botkin's own political party.

The tenth article preferred against Judge Botkin charged him in substance with the systematic robbery of the little city of Springfield, in Seward county. In brief, the proven facts are these: The Treasurer of the city of Springfield held nearly \$8,000 of money realized from the sale of city bonds issued by the city officers for water-works purposes. Under the pretense that the bonds had been illegally issued, and that the city officers had been guilty of a crime, Judge Botkin caused the Mayor and several of the Councilmen and an attorney to be arrested upon a criminal charge and brought before him for trial or examination. In a civil suit already pending against the Mayor and other city officers he had kept the city money in the Treasurer's hands by an injunction which he had granted. In this civil action Mr. J. M. Adams, City Treasurer, was one of the defendants. Having put the Mayor and a majority of the City

Councilmen in fear, he appointed City Treasurer Adams "a receiver" in a civil suit in which Adams was one of the defendants. In appointing this receiver, Judge Botkin was guilty of three high-handed and illegal acts. First, the statute (section 255 of the civil code of Kansas) expressly declares that "no party, attorney or person interested in an action shall be appointed receiver therein." Second, Judge Botkin appointed the receiver "on his own motion," without any application or proof made by any one for any appointment, a proceeding never before heard of anywhere, and a proceeding which has not a shadow of law, nor decency, nor propriety, nor necessity to support it. Third, the proceeding was practically the appointment of a receiver for a municipal corporation, a thing which cannot be lawfully done anywhere. The story of this infamous proceeding on the part of Judge Botkin was told by Mr. John H. Pitzer, one of the respondent's attorneys, who was called and testified in behalf of the respondent on May 14. Mr. Pitzer, when examined by Judge Botkin's attorney, testified thus:

Q. Did you hear the remarks of Judge Botkin at the time, in appointing the receiver?

A. I did.

Q. What did he say?

A. * * * The court then proceeded to say that he had been annoyed a great deal about that case and the condition of affairs connected with it; that * * * in view of the threats that had been made—and considerable excitement existed at that time over the City Treasurer refusing to pay warrants since the injunction was granted—he would appoint a receiver. He believed it was simply one band of robbers against another attempting to get hold of the city funds, and that he would appoint J. M. Adams receiver, and would give him forty-eight hours to file his bond in the sum of \$10,000, to be approved by the court; and, if not filed in that time, the money should be turned over to the Clerk of the court.

Q. Did he give any reason why he wanted to appoint a receiver in that case?

A. Well, he said in order to bring the money nearer to the court. He made a remark like this: Here is a small town that has something more than \$50,000 indebtedness on it, and there is nothing to show for it, and the only thing in sight for the boys is what little money there is in the treasury; and if the injunction suit has been properly brought, I am going to bring this money, by placing it in the hands of a receiver, nearer to the court, in order that it may be looked after, and throw protection around the City Treasurer or receiver.

In the manner and upon the grounds stated, Judge Botkin, in open, flagrant and positive violation of the law, brought the city's money "nearer the court," and then, having first advised one or more of the Councilmen to employ Mr. W. P. Hackney to defend them in both the civil and criminal actions brought against them, delayed the examination or trial of the criminal case until Mr. Hackney could reach Springfield. On Mr. Hackney's arrival at Springfield he met the Mayor and Councilmen and made a contract by which they were to pay him \$4,000 to defend them. He then arranged with the County Attorney (so he testified himself) to have both actions dismissed; after which the Mayor and Council issued to him a city warrant for the \$4,000 attorney's fee, which warrant Judge Botkin approved and ordered paid by the receiver, and the same was paid that same night. Thus \$4,000 of the city's money was brought much "nearer the court" by finding its way from the court's receiver to the pocket of the court's friend, Hackney. The court also allowed Mr. John H. Pitzer \$250 out of the city money for assisting the County Attorney in preventing the two suits against the Mayor and Councilmen (not for defending them); and the court allowed two other attorneys \$500 for assisting the County Attorney in prosecuting (not defending) the Mayor and Councilmen in those two suits—both of which were settled by Mr. Hackney and the County Attorney as soon as it was known that the money was "near enough to the court" to be disbursed by its "receiver" on the order of Judge Botkin, and the court also allowed Receiver Adams \$300 out of the city money in his hands, for doing nothing—thus robbing the treasury of Springfield of four sums of money, aggregating \$5,250, without one single legal or moral excuse. The agreement made by Mr. Hackney and the County Attorney, that the two suits against the Mayor and Councilmen should be dismissed, was carried out. Not an hour's work was done in or about either suit after that agreement, and the criminal action was dismissed at once and the civil action at the term next ensuing. The "protection" which the

city of Springfield had "thrown around" it and its money by the action of Judge Botkin and his "receiver," was the protection which the hungry lion gives to the tender lamb. There was not wanting a single element of proof—of proof overwhelming and conclusive—that the city of Springfield was systematically robbed of more than \$5,000, knowingly and purposely, by Judge Botkin and his confederates. And yet the Senate of the State of Kansas, sitting for his trial on impeachment by the House of Representatives, failed to convict him.

Fellow citizens, you may well ask how this result was reached. We will endeavor to explain. The Senate is composed of forty members, and under the constitution it requires the votes of two-thirds of all the members elected, voting in the affirmative, to convict. It was therefore necessary for the board of managers to secure twenty-seven votes to convict on any article. One Senator has resigned—so, if the respondent could obtain and hold the votes of thirteen Senators, no conviction was possible. Only thirty-five Senators were present when the vote was taken, and of this number nine votes for the respondent would prevent a conviction. Of these nine votes, he was assured at the outset of five noisy partisans, who, oblivious of their oaths to "faithfully and impartially try the case, and do justice according to the law and evidence," were ready to exhibit, and did exhibit their intense partisan determination to acquit Judge Botkin, regardless of the law and evidence—and right royally they stood and voted together. To recruit and increase this partisan band became the daily and hourly task of personal and political friends of the respondent. Senators whose sense of honor and justice compelled them to arrive at the determination to vote for conviction were bullied and threatened. All sorts of influence, political and otherwise, was brought to bear to acquit this corrupt and oppressive drunken tyrant; and well did they succeed. But be it said to the honor of the State, that notwithstanding all this, there were yet found in Israel eighteen righteous men who could not be persuaded, bullied or bribed to violate their Senatorial oaths! All honor to these eighteen upright men! The votes of those eighteen Senators, a majority of the Senators voting, and of whom seventeen were Republicans, justified the course of the House of Representatives in impeaching Judge Botkin. Although the State failed to secure the two-thirds vote necessary to a legal conviction, yet the majority vote secured was equal to a moral conviction.

The official report of the trial will soon be issued by the Public Printer. It will fill two large volumes. We are confident that it will fully justify the action of the House of Representatives, and will furnish abundant proof that the board of managers, laying aside all partisan feeling or prejudice, entered upon the duties assigned them and honestly and impartially discharged such duty to the best of their ability; and to the candid and intelligent judgment of the people of Kansas, regardless of party ties or sympathies, we submit the account of our stewardship.

A. N. WHITTINGTON, Chairman,
Lincoln county.
W. H. MITCHELL,
Reno county.
GEO. H. COULSON,
Harper county.
WM. C. WEBB,
Shawnee county.
J. B. COONS,
Miami county.

Topeka, May 28, 1891.

People's Party Platform.

Adopted at the Cincinnati conference, May 20, 1891.

1. In view of the great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning upon the civilized world and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has now arrived for a crystallization of political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the People's party of the United States of America.

2. That we most heartily indorse the demands of the platforms as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889, Ocala, Fla., in 1890, and Omaha, Neb., in 1891, and industrial organizations there represented, summarized as follows:

A—The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit, hence we demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and, as a substitute for national bank notes, we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to conduct the business of the country on a cash basis, without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes when demanded by the people shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent. per annum upon imperishable products as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

B—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

C—We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by

the government and held for actual settlers only.

D—Believing the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation—national, State or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

E—We demand that all revenues—national, State, or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

F—We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on income.

G—We demand the most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

H—We demand the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

3. That we urge united action of all progressive organizations in attending the conference called for February 22, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations.

4. That a national central committee be appointed by this conference, to be composed of a chairman, to be elected by this body, and of three members from each State represented to be named by each State delegation.

5. That this central committee shall represent this body, attend the national conference on February 22, 1892, and, if possible, unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled. If no satisfactory arrangement can be effected, this committee shall call a national convention not later than June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

6. That the members of the central committee for each State where there is no independent political organization, conduct an active system of political agitation in their respective States.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were presented to the conference for discussion by the people between now and the convention to assemble February 22, 1892:

Resolved, That the question of universal suffrage be recommended to the FAVORABLE consideration of the various States and Territories.

Resolved, That while the party in power in 1890 pledged the faith of the nation to pay a debt in coin that had been contracted on a depreciated currency basis and payable in currency, thus adding nearly \$1,000,000,000 to the burden of the people, which meant gold for the bondholders and depreciated currency for the soldier, and holding that the men who imperiled their lives to save the life of a nation should have been paid in money as good as that paid to the bondholders, we demand the issue of legal tender treasury notes in sufficient amount to make the pay of the soldiers equal to par with coin, or such other legislation as shall do equal and exact justice to the Union soldiers of this country.

Resolved, That as eight hours constitute a legal day's work for the government employees in mechanical departments, we believe this principle should be further extended so as to apply to all corporations employing labor in the different States of the Union.

Resolved, That this conference condemn in unmeasured terms the action of the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition on May 19, in refusing the minimum rate of wages asked for by the labor organizations of Chicago.

Resolved, That the Attorney General of the United States should make immediate provision to submit the act of March 2, 1889, providing for the opening of Oklahoma to homestead settlement to the United States Supreme court, so that the expensive and dilatory litigation now pending there be ended.

Gossip About Stock.

The Holstein-Friesian Association registered 7,293 animals during the year ending March 1, 1891 (5,096 cows, 2,197 bulls), and recorded 6,027 transfers.

According to the *Drovers' Telegram*, the highest price ever paid on the Kansas City market for cattle was June 10, 1882, when some immense Colorado corn-fed sold at \$7.40.

Our Chicago representative, while taking a trip through the West, visited the stock farm of C. A. Marsh, of Jessup, Ia. Mr. Marsh showed him some fine Poland-Chinas, and states that his stock is in better condition than ever before. He is fitting some especially for fair exhibition this fall.

M. J. Eggleston, Larned, Kas., writes us that he has a mare which has given birth to six colts in less than two years, as follows: Two mare colts, June 4, 1889; two mare colts, June 2, 1890; two mare colts, May 13, 1891. Four of them are now alive and in good condition. Of the other two, one lived six months, and the other but a few hours.

The *Atchison Champion* says that Joe Donahue, of Atchison county, has a calf on his farm, born a few weeks ago, that probably is the smallest calf in Kansas. Its weight is not more than six pounds. A box has been arranged on which it places its front feet to reach the source of milk supply from its mother. The mother of the calf is not two years old.

Cattle breeders of Germany are taking great interest in the live stock feature of the World's Fair. Chief Buchanan is receiving many letters of inquiry about reg-

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

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

LIBERALITY.

The policy issued by the Equitable Society contains the following incontestable clause: "After two years from the date of issue, the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of this policy are that he shall pay the premiums and observe the regulations of the Society as to age and service in war. In all other respects, if the policy matures after the expiration of two years, the policy shall be indisputable."

The latest form of contract issued by the Equitable is unrestricted as to residence, travel and occupation after the first year. It is non-forfeitable after the third year, and is simple, clear and liberal in all its provisions; nor can any other company point to a record, for the prompt payment of claims, to compare with that of the Equitable.

The Rev. E. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, said: "Life assurance contributes effectually to make life itself longer, society happier, the aggregate prosperity of the community greater, while encouraging economy, invigorating enterprise, justifying hope in each individual, and shedding the light of a more serene happiness in many households."

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn said: "How a man with no surplus estate, but still money enough to pay the premium on a life assurance policy, can refuse to do it, and then look his children in the face, is a mystery to me."

For further information as to cost and plans, send your age and address to

JNO. S. HYMAN,
General Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Good Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be paid.



11TH AND BROADWAY.

Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele.
Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium. For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatuses, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon request.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR treated in the most skillful and scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with skill and success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or

Address **DR. C. M. COE, President,**
11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ulations for showing breeding cattle. J. F. Sarg, of Nussdorf, Germany, writes that he represents the largest breeders' association on the continent—the Cattle Breeders' Association of Baden—and that he intends to send to the Exposition a herd of the celebrated Simmenthal cattle.

Geo. Lewis, proprietor of the Pleasant Valley herd of Poland-China swine, two miles east and a half mile south of Neodesha, Wilson county, Kas., called at the office yesterday and placed his advertisement in the *KANSAS FARMER*. At present Pleasant Valley herd consists of fifteen extra fine brood sows, headed with his prize-winning boar, Modock, and assisted by Mikado, a young boar of extra fine merits. Modock won first premium in his class at the Montgomery County Fair, and first in class and sweepstakes at the Wilson County Fair in 1890. Mr. Lewis has a lot of extra fine pigs of March and April farrow which he will sell at prices to suit the times, and can furnish them in pairs or trilos not akin.

Combined.

Ask your druggist for Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure and Worm Medicine for horses combined. Every farmer should have a package on hand in case of necessity.

Never Was Known to Fail.

Farmers, don't pay a dollar for a bottle or package of Hog Cholera Cure when you can buy Steketee's Sure Hog Cholera Cure at the drug stores for 50 cents—nearly a pound—or 60 cents by mail. Take no substitute. Some druggists will tell you: "We have as good, if not better." It is simply to get rid of some worthless stuff. Have Steketee's or none. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

Topeka Shorthand Institute, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Attend the Topeka Shorthand Institute, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

A practical and industrious young man with some money and experience in teaching, can find excellent permanent business by addressing Bryant's Business College, St. Joseph, Mo.

Make Your Own Bitters!

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



HIRES
ROOT BEER
THE GREAT TONIC DRINK.
Package makes 5 gallons. Delicious, sparkling, and appetizing. Sold by all dealers. FREE a beautiful Picture Book and cards sent to any one addressing C. E. HIRES & CO., Philadelphia.

What They Say of Steketee's Dry Bitters.

CHARLES KUNZ, Bellvue, Texas: "I find it very good, and induced my friends to try them."

HENRY MEYER, Stambaugh, Mich.: "Send me four packages. Have used them with satisfaction."

D. K. SNYDER, Gettysburg, Pa.: "Am using your Dry Bitters; received more benefit from its use than any other medicine I ever used."

By mail on receipt of 30 cents. U. S. stamps may be sent.

Address **GEO. G. STEKETEE,**
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Money furnished by the government at cost, upon land, would abolish usury and stimulate production.

Get ready for business position by attending the Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Any cultivation which disturbs the roots of growing vegetation is an injury. Consequently deep cultivation, after the roots have spread through the soil should not be tolerated. This applies to everything that grows. The rule should be, clean, shallow cultivation, and plenty of it.

What the People Say of Steketee's Dry Bitters.

From Miss Covert, Saginaw, Michigan: "Your Dry Bitters helped to make me strong."

From J. Virgin, St. Jacob, Illinois: "Your Dry Bitters did me lots of good for catarrh of the stomach."

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.

Song of the Flowers.

Into the land of the lilies,
Lo! once again we pass;
Now that the breath of springtime
Ruffles the unstained grass,
Dreams do you bring to delight us
From a land neither new nor old,
Fairer than ever Utopia
Covered with fairy gold.
Blow, blow!
Blossom and grow,
Are ye not sweeter than all things—
Whiter than snow?

Into the realm of the roses
Shall we not follow soon?
These that were born of a briar
Are queens of the world in June.
Glorious and generous hearted,
Giving to all men free
Beauty no loom can fashion,
Perfumes of Arcady.
Nay! Nay!
Haste not away,
Were not all bowers without you
Barren and gray?

Into the Garden of Eden
Came many wonderful flowers;
Shall they not cheer and gladden
This work-a-day world of ours?
Shall we not seek and find you,
True jewels of grove and glen,
O heart of the purple pansy!
O wing of the cyclamen!
Spring, spring!
Tenderly cling!
Making of desolate places
Courts of a king.

—Latakia, in the New Delta.

Memory's Flowers.

Buttercup, poppy, forget-me-not—
These three bloom in a garden spot.
And once, all merry with song and play,
A little one heard three voices say:
"Shine or shadow, summer or spring—
O, thou child with the tangled hair
And laughing eyes—we three shall bring
Each an offering, passing fair!"
The little one did not understand,
But they bent and kissed the dimpled hand.

Buttercup gambled all day long,
Sharing the little one's mirth and song;
Then stealing along on misty gleams,
Poppy came, bringing the sweetest dreams,
Playing and dreaming—that was all,
Till once the sleeper would not wake;
Kissing the little face under the pall,
We thought of the words the third flower
Spoke,
And we found, betimes, in a hallowed spot
The solace and peace of forget-me-not.

Buttercup shareth the joy of day,
Glinting with gold the hours of play;
Bringing the poppy sweet repose
When the hands would fold and the eyes would
close,
And after it all—the play and the sleep
Of a little life—what cometh then?
To the hearts that ache and the eyes that
weep
A wee flower bringeth God's peace again.
Each one serveth its tender lot—
Buttercup, poppy, forget-me-not.
—Eugene Field.

MEAT FOOD.

While it is very difficult to keep cooked meats any length of time in summer, it is not always an easy matter to have them perfectly wholesome, even in winter time. Could meats, either raw or cooked, be kept in perfectly pure air, we should find that they would simply become dry; but when the various germs that are so plentiful in our cupboards and cellars, and even in our refrigerators sometimes, attack these meats, we find changes that are not conducive to the healthfulness of our meals.

When meat shows by the color and offensive odor that it has become putrid, we at once pronounce it unfit for food; but long before it has reached that stage it may be injurious to health.

The ptomaine poisons which attack meats are not in their first stages readily perceptible, although they may be quite as injurious as after offensive odors are formed.

Most of the trouble which comes from these provisions may be traced to the keeping of cooked food. The ptomaines do not seem to develop so rapidly in raw meat as in that which is cooked. Probably one reason may be because the cooked meat is covered closely, for a free circulation of air is not conducive to their development.

Another fact is noticeable: If the cooked meat be covered before it is perfectly cold, it becomes "sour" and develops ptomaines more readily than if left in an open dish and in a draft of air until perfectly cold.

The ptomaines seem to be temporary forms of poisons caused by bacteria in the early stages of putrefaction. Some of these cause the meat to become actively poisonous, some seem perfectly harmless.

One of the disagreeable facts about these poisons is the difficulty of destroying them. Cooking seems to have no effect. Meats

infected with the poisons have been cooked, washed thoroughly, and then canned, but the ptomaines lived to an active old age. Neither fire, water, nor patient waiting for them to depart seems to have any effect on these unwelcome visitors. Some meats seem to more readily develop these poisons than do others—fowl of all kinds, as in chicken pies and in chicken salad, veal, and particularly fish of all kinds very soon become infected with ptomaines, and most people have some vivid memory of the "hereafter" of some good dinner the meat of which had been kept a little longer than was perfectly safe. The extreme nausea, headache, metallic taste in the mouth, and general debility of the whole system are the same as that described by Professors Vaughn and Novy, of Michigan, as poisoning from tyrotoxin.

The manager for the family table carries all the responsibility in this. The butcher may do his best or his worst. If the family be given ptomaine poisons in their meats, only the provider of the food is to blame; and usually she is the one who has to suffer a good part of the discomfort, for upon her comes the care of the sick, if not the actual illness.

In winter time, all housekeepers are prone to save the bits of meat, the parts of roast, the remains of fowl, and to wait until quite a quantity is on hand before using them. Unless a very cold place be provided in which these can be kept, they must be used up in a short time. It will not do at all to cook and cool them several times, nor will it do to keep them where the temperature is only cool. Freezing them is safe, but a dish of such bits is too apt to become a garden spot of ptomaine poisons, and many an attack of illness, for which the liver has had to suffer blame, might be traced to small dishes of meat that have been used up after some days of keeping.

We all like meat, we want to eat meat, and cooks all like to cook meat; but even in winter time care must be taken that the meat is wholesome, for there lurk many enemies in wait for the unwary. "It is the bounty of nature that we live; but of philosophy that we live well."—Mrs. N. S. Kedzie, in *Industrialist*.

Women's Clubs.

"Friends in Council" is a very delightful name given to a women's club in Quincy, Ill. This club ranks next to the Sorosis of New York in point of age, being organized just eleven months after. No club has a higher standing than "Friends in Council," both as to literary merit, and to the wonderful progress made in the study classes, which are a prominent feature of this club. The club itself is an outgrowth of the united purpose of twelve ladies who met weekly at the residence of one of their members for educational purposes. The hours were devoted to reading and earnest conversation on a variety of subjects, careful attention being given to the selection of books, the study of which would not only increase the fund of information, but would give an impulse of independent thought, and the expression of opinion. The study of various subjects has been done in a most systematic manner, and in the light of their past history and its bearing on the present.

One afternoon in each month is given to the discussion of the "topics of the times," and the members are very well informed on the political questions of the day, and freely discuss municipal and State forms of government. They take up such subjects as "Taxation, its Purposes and Methods," "Arbitration versus War," "The Australian Ballot System," "Woman's Legal Rights," etc. The discussion of these subjects has no bearing in a specific manner on the question of woman's suffrage, but are pursued that they may have an intelligent understanding of the questions of the day.

This club has a fine library, and in general occupies an enviable position.

THE CENTURY CLUB.

This is a very progressive club, having a pleasant home in San Francisco, Cal. The membership is nearly two hundred, and, though only in the third year of its existence, has made rapid strides towards educational advancement, which is the underlying spirit of all clubs.

The "Social days," which are a feature of this club, are very popular, and mean sociability in all that the term implies. It is a great mistake, in the writer's opinion, not to exclude everything but purely so-

cial matters on days set apart for this purpose.

This club endeavors to supply its days of entertainment by the cultivation of home talent, but from time to time has been honored by distinguished guests from abroad. Sir Edwin Arnold, with his charming daughter, visited the club at one time, the former giving a delightful talk on India, and presented the ladies with his tribute "In my Lady's Praise."

The rooms of the club are well supplied with the best periodicals of the day, generously donated by members.

The club idea for women has not been received with welcome in the far West, possibly a little languidness, which comes from climatic influences, has had a tendency to retard intellectual development, but I know of no eastern association having made such wonderful progress in little more than two years. The Century has joined the Federation of clubs, and its delegate is treasurer of that body.

Women's Press Associations are springing up with astonishing rapidity in all sections of the country. One recently organized in Atlanta, Ga., is an innovation decidedly, as the conservative Georgian has little ambition to figure in newspapers, or have the wives and daughters before the public in any way.—*Home Magazine*.

Add to Your Vocabulary.

A certain father constantly told his daughters, "Girls, get new words into your vocabularies!" It was plain his admonition was heeded. Seldom were girls met whose language was as varied and picturesque as theirs. They were never at a loss to express exactly what they intended. They used different phrases to describe different feelings and sensations, and the proper one appeared where it was needed. After talking to the average girl, to whom everything is "awfully sweet," or "simply dreadful," and whose terms for joy or grief, assent or denial, can be confidently predicted, it was a pleasure as well as a relief to listen to these bright young people, whose conversation showed what might be accomplished with a little effort.

The English language, made up as it is of words derived from the principal languages of the world, holds immense possibilities for the student. Those able to speak or write it easily, who have a ready command of a correct phraseology, possess a power quickly recognized and strongly felt. And it is a power which a sufficient amount of study can give to those willing to take the trouble to acquire it.

Every one may not be able to write freely and with the most agreeable effect to the reader, although, with the requisite amount of pains, more could be done in this direction than most people suppose. But it is at least possible for young people—and some older people—to "get a few new words into their vocabularies." A book of synonyms is an easily accessible help. It could teach a few adjectives besides those in every-day use, which are frequently worn threadbare. Indeed, some of these stock phrases have become meaningless. A family which established a fine for the use of any one of them, coupled with a reward for a clever application of a new word, might institute a reform which would spread, as do the ripples, until it covered a whole corner of society's millpond.—*Harper's Bazar*.

A Novel Use for Foxes.

Many of the readers of this periodical have, no doubt, some knowledge of Sable Island, that long low bank of sand which lifts itself above the waves about ninety miles eastward from Nova Scotia. They have heard of the harm that it has done, and indeed is still doing, to those who "go down to the sea in ships and do business upon the great waters;" of the appalling numbers of wrecks which have happened upon its bars and banks of sand, that seem to hold vessels coming within their reach with a grip like that of the devil-fish.

But perhaps they do not know what an interesting place Sable Island is, and how big a book might be written concerning the creatures that from time to time have been connected with it in one way or another. Horses, cattle, dogs, cats, rats, seals, walrus, owls, and other wearers of fur or feather have played their part upon this wild weird stage, and there are stories worth telling about each. In this present article, however, I shall confine myself to the rabbits and foxes.

The rabbits were introduced about

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.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

ninety years ago, for the benefit of the staff stationed upon the island to render assistance in case of shipwreck. They thrived greatly for a time, but, oddly enough, were twice exterminated, and in ways that I think I might safely challenge the very brightest of my readers to guess. The first instrument of destruction was the large gray Norway rat, which was cast away upon the island, and multiplied indefinitely; and the second, the large gray arctic owl, which, chancing to find out this rabbit-warren in mid-ocean, visited it in such flocks that poor Bunny was temporarily wiped out.

For the third time the island was stocked, and now a remarkable thing has happened. No rats are suffered to exist there, the owls have not returned, and thus freed from his hungry persecutors, Brer Rabbit has waxed fruitful and multiplied, until his numbers are beyond the enumeration of the most expert census taker. Although, when viewed from the sea, Sable Island appears to be an utterly barren mass of grayish-brown sand, incapable of sustaining any form of animal life, this is not really the case. Within the line of dunes built up by the restless waves only to be beaten down again at their pleasure there is a wealth of verdure that is a great surprise to the visitor. The interior of the island is a valley, with a lake eight miles in length in the center, and little ponds, dotted here and there with dense rank grass, where the wild duck and water fowl breed in uncounted thousands. Throughout the valley there is luxuriant grass interspersed with the wild pea, and in their season one may gather wild roses, lilies, asters, strawberries, blueberries and cranberries in abundance.

Here, then, was an ideal home for Brer Rabbit, and no wonder his tribe increased, until he became a positive nuisance that demanded prompt abatement. In fact, little Sable Island was threatened with the same fate as that which now overhangs a portion of the vast island continent of Australia. In time there would be no green thing left for the sustenance of the ponies and cattle belonging to the staff.

In this emergency the fox is brought forward as a solution of the difficulty. The Superintendent of the Humane Establishment has determined to press Reynard into his service, and a number of the red-furred, bushy-tailed family are to be imported, and let loose to wage a war of extermination upon poor Bunny. Verily there will be high times on the island when this takes place, as it will very shortly, and the result will be looked for with lively interest. Whether the foxes will fulfill the trust reposed in them, and give the rabbits as short shrift as possible, or whether, realizing that when their job is finished they will be made away with in their turn, they will enter into an arrangement with the "cotton tail" to eat off only the natural increase of their population, and thus prolong the task indefinitely, who will venture to prophesy?

This, however, may, perhaps be said by way of a winding up, that since Samson availed himself of foxes for the purpose of destroying the Philistines' grain, there has been no more striking example of the vulpine race being pressed into the service of man than this recent one at Sable Island.—*Harper's Young People*.

"That tired feeling" is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives a feeling by buoyancy and strength to the whole system.

The Young Folks.

Dorothy.

In a low white cottage among the trees,
Dorothy lives with her father;
Midst apple-tree blossoms, and honey bees,
His comfort and pleasure looks after,
Who, returning from toil, of tilling the soil,
Exclaims, as he sees his fair daughter,
Dorothy, dear,
My love, do you hear?
I could not do without you.

Through the grass trips her light-springing
feet,
To attend to the birds and her flowers,
Her supple form bends 'neath the branches
sweet,
And the blossoms fall upon her in showers.
They seem to say, in their own sweet way,
Dorothy, dear,
My love, do you hear?
We could not live without you.

The fragrant lilacs down by the gate
Nod their heads in the soft spring breeze,
While the robin walks on the lawn, and calls to
his mate,
In her hidden nest, above in the eaves;
The birds on their perches, 'mid cut-leaf
birches,
Sing, and sing, with the fluttering leaves,
To Dorothy, dear,
My love, do you hear?
We would not live without you.

Through the vine-twined hedge, a form she
sees,
That is noble, with manly beauty his portion;
With a flush on her cheek like pink sweet peas,
She hides not her girlish emotion.
He clasps her hand, as he repeats again,
Oft-uttered words of devotion,
Dorothy, dear,
My love, do you hear?
I cannot live without you.

—Helen A. Shattuck, in *Good Housekeeping*.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER by an "Alli-
ance boy."

TOADS AND FROGS.

Among the animals you will find in na-
ture's garden, the toad is not the most
pleasing for the eye to look at, nor does he
outrank the others in beauty and splendor.
The women do not as usual greet him with,
"Why, you sweet little creature; where
did you come from?" but generally this
style, "Oh, you horrid creature, you!
This makes the second time you have
nearly scared me out of my wits. I wish
there was no such thing as a toad."

Although the toad is covered with a
rough exterior and is not beautiful to look
at and observe, yet if you will study his
ways and habits I do not think you will
condemn him. The toad is one of the best
insect destroyers, and in some parts of our
country gardeners buy them to place in
their gardens, to rid the same of noxious
insects. The toad is a batrachian reptile
of the genus *Bufo vulgaris*. It is perfectly
harmless.

Many strange stories and superstitions
have been connected with the toad. It
was formerly believed to be both venom-
ous and malicious, but was thought to
have a precious jewel in its head which
constituted a redeeming quality. This
was not the bright and beautiful eyes, as
Shakespeare hints, but the bufonite or
toad-stone, supposed to possess wonderful
medical and magical powers.

Toads have been known to live thirty-
five or forty years; but the stories of them
being found embedded in the heart of a
tree or in solid stone with no possible com-
munication with the external world are
regarded by scientific men as not well au-
thenticated or as having arisen from the
errors of observation.

There is a difference between the toads
and frogs in color, habits, etc. The frog
is always found in low ground, frequenting
creeks and marshes. The frog can get
over the ground with more rapidity than
the toad, also is a much better swimmer.
The frog is an amphibious animal, or, in
other words, one that can live in both air
and water. The frog also undergoes a
complete metamorphosis, the young hav-
ing gills and other close relations to fishes.

In the first place, frogs are edible, and
are eaten the world over, and especially in
France and in French colonies. In the
winter and spring all city restaurants in
the United States put frogs' saddles on
their bills of fare. Our native Indians ate
them, and preserved them dried and
smoked. Savages elsewhere do the same;
South Australians even relish tadpoles,
but only a few most brutish tribes ever eat
the hideous toad.

In New Zealand, it appears that certain
frogs furnish drink as well to the natives.
Drought sometimes lasts there for many
months at a time, yet when a rain falls
the water-hollows suddenly swarm with
living frogs. This mystery was explained
to a traveler who was once in bitter need
of water. A native lad, learning of his
distress, began to examine the dry surface
of the water-holes, and finally detected
and followed an indistinct trail left on

what once had been mud, until it ceased
in the shade of a small bush. He began
to dig with a sharp stick, and in a short
time turned out a ball of clay about eight
inches in diameter, quite dry outside,
which, when opened, disclosed a frog shut
up in the cavity, containing besides more
than half a pint of clear, cool water.

Toads and frogs were considered as in-
dispensable to the outfit of an old-time
medical practitioner, and are still so re-
garded in Oriental countries. In Sir Wal-
ter Raleigh's time an ointment of toad's
fat was supposed to give muscular
strength, if applied to the body at the con-
junction of certain favorable planets. The
surprising jumping abilities of the animal
no doubt suggested the thought that some
of its powers would enter the limbs of an
athlete rubbed with its fat; but it is hard
to account thus for Josselyn's assertion
that the fat of a pond frog is good for
burns, scalds and the reduction of inflam-
mation so-as to leave no scar. In the era
of Sir Thomas Brown, say 1650, a cubic
inch of dried toad worn around the neck
was believed to be an infallible antidote
against many maladies, bodily and men-
tal; and a powdered toad, swallowed in
spoonfuls, formed an irresistible love
philter. In Gambia the natives bind a
toad against each temple to cure sun-
stroke, and an English journal has de-
scribed, within half a dozen years, how a
man in Wales forced young frogs alive
down the throat of his child as a remedy
for the thrush. Another recent case was
the alleged curing of scrofula in a Devon-
shire man by wearing a bag containing a
toad against his stomach for ten years.

Frogs often serve as barometers. If you
confine a small one in a glass jar in which
plants are growing, he will hide himself in
the grass when it is damp, but on the ap-
proach of better weather will show him-
self and climb a little ladder or other perch
furnished him. It is often noticed that a
rain following a dry spell brings with it
hosts of young and noisy amphibians,
which have not rained down, but come
out of their burrows and cool hiding
places. How easily these animals are
affected by a change in the atmosphere
has long been recognized by the country
people. Witness these sayings: "Frogs
croak more noisily and come abroad in the
evenings before rain." "The louder the
frogs, the more the rain." "Tree-toads
crawl up the branches before a change
toward dryness in the weather." "If
toads come out of their holes in great
numbers, rain will fall."

So it is seen how toads and frogs have
been useful to man, and of what benefit
they are to him now. HARRY S. BIRD.
Andover, Kas.

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As a rule, the most successful farmers are those who read extensively, think intensely, and then put the knowledge thus acquired into practical use.

A special meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society has been called to meet at the Board of Trade rooms, Topeka, Saturday, June 13, at 1 p. m. Business of special importance will come up for consideration. Members are urged to be present.

Senator Peffer has recently received several requests to deliver Fourth of July orations. As he accepted an invitation, about a month ago, to be in Bourbon county on the Fourth, it will be out of the question for him to be elsewhere. Friends will please govern themselves accordingly.

In our issue of June 17, we expect to publish a comprehensive report of the condition of wheat, oats and corn, as well as the general fruit prospects, and our reporters are especially requested to collect all the definite and essential facts regarding these topics, so that when the blanks are received they can make a representative report.

The latest accounts of the condition of the great cereal crops of Great Britain and Europe indicate that the conditions are far more promising than has been reported. While winter-sown wheat is not likely to yield much, all spring-sown crops in France, Germany and South Russia are said to have improved recently under the more favorable weather conditions.

In view of the big promise of a bountiful harvest, the KANSAS FARMER desires to sound a note of caution to every farmer, and urge that especial pains be taken in shocking the grain, so that if wet weather continues and the wheat must remain in the shock, it will not spoil on account of growing in the shock. Our farmers are prone to do careless shocking of grain because it is unusual to have rainy weather during harvest, and as a consequence, when a wet harvest occurs, the damaged grain works a hardship that might be prevented by more care in shocking grain.

In common with all the agricultural and stock journals throughout the country, the KANSAS FARMER is pained to learn of the untimely death of Phil M. Springer, of Springfield, Ill., on the 23d of May, last. Mr. Springer was better and more familiarly known, especially among stockmen, as "Phil Thrifton." Improved stock breeding never had a more earnest, enthusiastic advocate. He has worthily held a number of prominent official positions in numerous societies, notably as Secretary of the American Berkshire Swine Record. Many are the mourners for the manly, energetic Phil Springer.

REDEMPTION OF SILVER COIN.

A correspondent of the *Wichita Eagle*, in a recent issue of that paper, under the caption "A False Philosophy of Money," reviews an article which appeared the preceding week in the KANSAS FARMER. The editor of the *Eagle*, in calling attention to the communication of his correspondent, makes use of the following language:

The most foolish, wild, rattle-brained editorial on money—that it is and its functions—appears in a late number of the KANSAS FARMER. We believe the average Kansas farmer has too much good sense, too much experience in practical matters to be misled by vagaries which have been exploded time and again in the history of other nations, and which in several instances have utterly ruined whole peoples. A correspondent addresses himself to the exposure of the FARMER's fool's creed elsewhere this morning.

It appears from the foregoing that the *Eagle* editor endorses the correspondent's opinions upon the matters in issue. After presenting six paragraphs of matter condensed from the FARMER article, the correspondent proceeds as follows:

Now the above six statements embody the money theories of Senator Peffer, Jeremiah Simpson and through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, and other Alliance papers, they are cramming them into the heads of the farmers and working men of the country and attempt to incorporate them into the platform of a third party organization. Yet every one of these statements are impregnated with falsehood. A superstructure built upon a false foundation is sure to tumble down sooner or later. It is evident to every intelligent mind that the promulgators of these flat money theories do not know what money is. If they have ever given the subject of money "any serious consideration" they are deficient in ability to understand it.

Before entering into any discussion of the subject, we wish to call attention to an error of fact into which the correspondent has fallen. To quote his own language, he says: "The editor of the KANSAS FARMER seems to be entirely ignorant of the fact that nickel and copper and subsidiary or fractional coins are a legal tender only to the extent of \$5, and in sums of \$5 they are all redeemable at sub-treasuries in gold and silver coin, and that the paper money is all redeemable in sums of \$50 in gold or silver coin." If the writer will be kind enough, in some leisure moment, to cite the particular act of Congress, or resolution of that body, or any custom of the Treasury department, which justifies his statement that nickel and copper and subsidiary coins are redeemable in gold and silver coin, he will not only oblige the KANSAS FARMER, but will probably himself see something he never saw before. In all our examination of the money question and study of the laws concerning coin and its value and distribution, we have never yet seen anything of the kind to which he refers. On the contrary, if he will refer to section 3586 of the Revised Statutes he will see that "the silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment." Section 3587 provides "the minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment." The silver coins referred to in the first of the above-named sections are half dollars, quarter dollars and dimes. They are the only silver coins provided for in the coinage act of 1873 except trade dollars. There is no provision made anywhere in the law to redeem any sort of silver coins. There is no redemption of them whatever. If the *Eagle* correspondent will refer to the act approved May 16, 1866, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of 5 cent pieces," he will find in section 5 of said act the following language: "That it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States to redeem national currency, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the coin herein authorized to be issued when presented in sums of not less than \$100." It appears from this that instead of the nickel coins being redeemable in silver and gold coin, that it is redeemable in "national currency," and that it must be presented in sums of "not less than \$100." If the correspondent will refer to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, he will find in section 1 this language: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to redeem in lawful money, under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, all copper, bronze, copper-nickel and base-metal coinage of every kind heretofore authorized by law, when presented in sums of not less than \$20; and whenever under this authority these coins

are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to discontinue or diminish the manufacture and issue of such coinage until otherwise ordered by him."

If the *Eagle* correspondent is so much in error concerning these material features in the discussion, it would be hardly reasonable to expect that he would be correct in any of his statements, for he certainly writes very loosely. If he will examine any recognized authority on money from the time of Aristotle until the present, he will see that they all agree that the legal value of money is given to it by law; that there is no such thing as a money value in anything which is not used as money. For example, you would not be permitted to measure the value of any property which is for sale, with wheat, or with cotton, or with potatoes, or with tobacco; but you measure it with dollars, and it is the exercise of a sovereign power which imparts to any particular thing a money value. The Supreme court of the United States in 1884, in the legal tender cases, asserted in their opinion that the "value of a dollar is an idle thing." That which we regard as the value of a dollar is something which is in the mind only. There is a general concurrence of opinion as to what that value is in practice. It came originally from the value of a certain weight of silver among the early Germans—an ounce, if our memory is not at fault. An ounce of silver was called "thaler," which has gradually been anglicized to "dollar," and it represented, or was assumed to represent, a certain amount of labor. To-day we all have an indistinct and yet somewhat definite idea of what the value of a dollar is, but we apply it not according to the value of the material out of which what we call dollars are made, but according to the value of the thing which we are buying or selling. A farmer has wheat; he asks a dollar a bushel for it, and he will take his pay in dollars. It matters not to him whether the dollars are in gold or in silver or in paper, unless the amount is very large, in which case he would prefer that it be in paper which, for all other purposes except that of money, is absolutely valueless; while if paid in silver or in gold coin he might use the coins in the arts and obtain some money for them, in case from any cause their money value should be destroyed. The only reason why gold and silver are favored by the common people for money coins, or ever were so favored, was the belief that the intrinsic value of the metal would also be serviceable to them in case the government should fail. During the middle ages, and indeed until the nineteenth century was far advanced, European nations, which controlled the money of the world, were unstable, constantly changing. There was a time when Englishmen quarreled at the fairs, beating one another over the head with sticks, because of the "clipping" of coins, making them of lighter weight. When the government of a nation changed there were also more or less changes in social conditions, and people preferred to have silver and gold coin because that was always worth in the open market its bullion value, whatever that might be. In case of paper money, it was liable to be destroyed by war or accident, and that was the last of it.

We surely learned enough in our own recent history to teach us the fallacy of the metallic theory of money. In 1861, when trouble came, we had the same experience that all of our predecessors in every nation had, that whenever trouble came the gold and silver of the country was immediately withdrawn and something else had to take its place. In December, 1861, the banks suspended specie payment, and from that time until about 1880 there was no gold or silver coin used in the transactions of the people. Duties on imports were paid in coin, and the law required that the coin so paid should be used to pay interest upon the public debt. The reader remembers very well that greenbacks were legal tender for all purposes, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt. From the beginning of 1863 until the beginning of 1880—a period of eighteen years, there was not enough of gold or silver coin seen by the common people of this country to be talked about. We used paper money exclusively. All our contracts were made on a paper basis, and as far as our debts were paid, they were paid in paper. Not

a dollar of gold or silver coin was used by the government during all those years, except in the two classes of transactions—duties and interest. And as to the people, they used paper money wholly. That being the case, to say at this late day that we cannot get along without gold and silver is to quarrel with facts and to deny the truth of history.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS WRITES A REFORM LETTER.

The following letter to the Republican editors of the Seventh Congressional district, upon the political condition, plainly and manfully outlines the situation:

I regret that a previous engagement in another State prevents my acceptance of your invitation to attend the meeting of Republican editors at Hutchinson on the 26th. I should be glad to confer with them and to assure them personally of my grateful appreciation of the confidence and good will with which they have so long honored me. It will never be forgotten. The Republican party is confronted with great problems which threaten its supremacy. The American people are more concerned now about the present and future than the past. They are considering the finances, commerce, wages, prices, immigration, suffrage, the unjust distribution of wealth, the unequal diffusion of the burdens and benefits of society and are indifferent to dogmas and discipline. If we are to succeed, we must deal with the issues of to-day as we dealt with slavery, secession and State sovereignty thirty years ago. The Republicanism of the future must readjust itself to the changed conditions of American life or it will perish. I wish to save it from this fate by recalling the spirit, the energy, the aggressive and patriotic force of its founders to the campaign of 1892.

This will be waged upon economic and practical questions and not upon memories or emotions. Those who have wandered can be reclaimed by appeals to reason and interest, but not by denunciation and ridicule. Harrison will be renominated and Cleveland will be his antagonist. If we have courage and conscience it will be an Austerlitz. If we dicker with popular errors, compromise with unprincipled leaders and sneer at honest differences of judgment and opinion, it will be a Waterloo.

Your friend, JOHN J. INGALLS.

This letter certainly indicates that Mr. Ingalls has heard the voice of the people. Truly "The American people are more concerned now about the present and the future than the past"—questions that the two great war parties have been shamefully and studiously ignoring for "lo, these many years."

"If we are to succeed we must deal with the issues of to-day as we dealt with slavery, secession and State sovereignty thirty years ago. The Republicanism of the future must readjust itself to the changed conditions of American life or it will perish." How these burning facts must scorch the "old-line" politicians. How truthful the admission that the Republican party has not been "dealing with the issues of the day," and that for years it has not "adjusted itself to the changed conditions" of the American people. How comprehensive the declaration that the campaign of 1892 will be waged upon economic and practical questions and not upon memories or emotions. Here, again, is an acknowledgment that the party has not been waging its campaigns upon those questions so near and dear to the hearts and interests of the people, but on the contrary only upon emotions from the memories of the past. Yes, it is indeed true that the campaign will be conducted upon economic and practical questions, but not, brother Ingalls, from the Republican or Democratic "sides of the house"—only so far as they will be forced upon them by the great industrial reform movement, which is the only one now advocating and pushing to the front all economic and practical questions.

Truly, the ex-Senator gets a vast amount of sound, hard sense and good advice into this letter. But is it timely? Not so. It comes entirely too late. It should have been given many, many months—yes, many years ago, when the once great and majestic Republican ship first lost its moorings and began its downward drifting away from the great industrial masses of the country. Once upon a time the Republican party kept close, very close, to the people. Then it was led by pure, able statesmen, who considered principle everything. But now, to its shame be it said, what a disgraceful change. That once great and glorious party, like the old Democratic party, fell into the hands of demagogues, who, scheming for spoils only, prostituted the party into a mere tool of the great money power of the world.

Some of the listed corn, especially on bottom lands, will make a poor stand on account of the heavy rains, some of it having been washed out, and in some places the seed rotted in the ground before germination. Surface planting such a season as the present one is much more preferable.

A GLANCE OF THE FARMERS' DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—Theories and hypotheses seldom comport with facts. Imagination pictures possibilities with more or less accuracy, according to the range of solid information which forms the basis upon which imaginings are builded.

Probably every farmer in the land has pictured to himself an outline idea of the great Department of Agriculture at the national capital; how it looks, its surroundings, the Secretary, his assistants and subordinates of the clerical force. But the most favorable and kindly beliefs concerning the department and its workings would be eclipsed by a visit to this city, a personal inspection of the buildings, and an introduction to the men who manage its affairs. It is my purpose in a series of letters to this paper to endeavor to describe the work and the workers at headquarters, so that the readers may almost feel that they have visited Washington, seen and known persons and things as they are in the popular executive department of the government. As I said, in a recent personal letter to the editor, "The Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Chief Clerk and all employees, are my acquaintances and personal friends."

In the first place, you must know that before any visitor is permitted to see the Cabinet officers, the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Treasury, Interior, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, a great deal of time must be wasted, at the expense of one's temper and self-respect. You will be stopped in an ante-room, an ostentatious individual will ask for your card, inquire your business minutely; and then go into the sanctum sanctorum of the Cabinet minister, to return after a while and inform you either that you must wait half an hour (which usually means two hours), or else "the Secretary is busy and cannot see you today." This will be repeated day after day until you finally become disgusted with the department, the Secretary, the entire government, and also with yourself.

It is different at the Department of Agriculture. This is pre-eminently the department of the people. You will find no difficulty in seeing Secretary Rusk, Assistant Secretary Willets, Private Secretary Casson, Chief Clerk Rockwood, or any of the Chiefs of Division. The department is open for the transaction of public business from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon; but visitors are expected to come before 2 o'clock, because the working force of the department ought not to be interrupted after that hour. That is reasonable and right.

The Department of Agriculture is home-like. In the other departments there is an austere official, and somewhat lordly air prevailing even among the clerks of the lowest grades; while the higher officials are just too "big feeling" for any use or excuse. Of course there are exceptions to this as to all rules; but in the main it is true. Clerks in government office become something like ticket agents at railroad stations after they have been in office for a few years. But in the Department of Agriculture there is an attractive home-like air. There are no pretenses of superiority; no pompous parading of power and authority. The men at the head of affairs are all practical farmers. You have read enough about the Secretary in all the public prints, so that it will be needless to describe him at this time. He is a tall, handsome, honest, hard-working man, who has lived on his own farm all of his life, and whose occupancy of high official position has not changed him one particle.

The principal work of the department—that is, the management of the clerical force, devolves upon Major Rockwood, the Chief Clerk. He has been a soldier, farmer, printer, editor, school teacher and lecturer. He has sounded the gamut of labor from poverty to prosperity. It would be difficult to find a man of broader gauge of mind, or one more worthy of high commendation for ability and sterling integrity. He is a superior man. Time has laid its hand upon the Major most lightly, except upon the very top of his head, where there is plenty of good soil for a bigger crop of hair than he now cultivates. Judging from his appearance, I should say that he is about forty years of age. But when he incidentally refers to things

which occurred in the army thirty years ago, and other things which he did before the war, and when he commences to talk learnedly upon scientific subjects, I shouldn't be surprised if he were to say that he is sixty or more years of age.

Bob Whittleton, who buys seeds for the department and travels all over the country in that business, was a Captain in the regiment of which Rusk was Colonel. He is a character whom you should know, and concerning whom much will be said from time to time in these letters. Before the department was organized under the control of a member of the Cabinet, when it was directed by a Commissioner instead of a Secretary, the seeds sent out were almost valueless to the people of the republic. Nowadays, however, no seeds are purchased until after they have been tested and found to be all right. Albeit he is a splendid business man, and very attentive to his duties, Bob Whittleton is a practical joker, who never tires of playing pranks of some sort, and he does not even allow the Secretary to escape him, although "the Old Man" doesn't permit him to go too far with him. But Bob was worsted badly about a year ago. He came into my office one evening and told me about the trouble he had had all winter with a carload of wheat. It was delayed on the road, and the Secretary had been after him daily for two weeks, requiring him to telegraph the railroad companies and hurry up that wheat, or else it would arrive too late to be sent out to their constituents by the Congressmen who had applied for specimens of it. But the wheat had arrived that night, so Whittleton told me, and he intended to march proudly up to the Secretary the next morning and announce the arrival of the long-looked-for wheat. After receiving my congratulations, and a cigar, Whittleton departed. He had not gone forty rods before I was writing a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture:

DEAR SIR:—Having been informed of the inability of your department to compel delivery of a carload of wheat ordered last December, I interested myself in the matter. I telegraphed to my friends in Chicago, and now have pleasure in informing you that the wheat is at the freight depot, ready for delivery to the department.

I sent this note to the Secretary by a special messenger. The next morning, when Whittleton went into the Secretary's office to announce the arrival of the wheat, he was shown my letter. The Secretary looked at him very severely, and said: "Whittleton, don't let this occur again. If a gentleman outside of the department could deliver that wheat, why couldn't you, sir? Hereafter be more faithful in the performance of your duty."

Bob tried to explain, but the Secretary wouldn't listen to him. After he had departed, somewhat crestfallen, the Secretary and your correspondent had quite a little laugh together over the joke on a practical joker. It took Whittleton quite a long time to forgive me altogether, but he did.

SMITH D. FRY.

ALFALFA CULTURE IN KANSAS.

In most matters pertaining to agriculture Kansas seems to be a natural-born leader. She does not wait for something to turn up, but proceeds to turn up something, provided that something adds to her resources of wealth. So it is with alfalfa culture. As soon as a few of our representative and progressive farmers had demonstrated by practical experiments that alfalfa was a crop that could be successfully grown in Kansas every year, then our farmers began to produce it, at first in a small way, in almost every county in the State, and satisfying themselves that it was a reliable and staple crop the acreage was increased from year to year until to-day Kansas produces more alfalfa than any other State in the Mississippi valley.

Secretary Mohler, in his first quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has an article on "Alfalfa-Growing in Kansas," that is one of the most valuable productions that he has ever gotten out and will do more to bring the board in touch with the farmers than anything that has been done for some time. The contents of this paper will be of real service to the farmers of Kansas who are unfamiliar with alfalfa culture, because it gives the experience of farmers representing forty-six counties of the State who have made a success of it and who give their methods of culture and experience in growing it on upland as well as bottom land, its value for hay,

pasture and seed. In compiling these individual reports from the different sections of the State, Secretary Mohler found that the farmers who contributed their experience were agreed as to the following facts: (1) That the preparation of the soil for alfalfa is about the same as for wheat or corn, only that it is more important to have the soil thoroughly pulverized. (2) That from fifteen to twenty pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. (3) That while bottom lands are best for this crop, yet, that alfalfa may be successfully grown on upland. (4) That alfalfa is one of the most valuable crops that can be grown in central or western Kansas when conditions are favorable to its growth.

WEATHER-OROP BULLETIN.

The West, especially Kansas and Missouri, has experienced an unusual amount of rain within the last forty-eight hours; and now, notwithstanding the damage reported a few weeks ago, an abundant wheat harvest was never more promising. While the corn crop is somewhat backward, yet it is in a surprising fine condition.

The bulletin issued by the central office, at Washburn college, Topeka, of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending May 29, is most encouraging. It says:

The average rainfall for the State has been in excess of the normal for the last week in May. The belt of least rainfall, this week, extends from Rush northward to the Missouri river, while that of greatest extends through Comanche, Barber, Harper, Sumner and Sedgwick, thence northward through Coffey. The rainfall is considerably in excess, for the week, in the counties south of the Kaw, in the Arkansas and Cimarron valleys, in the northwestern and extreme western counties. The heaviest precipitation centered in Sedgwick.

The temperature has continued below the normal, though an average amount of sunshine has prevailed.

The rains have been of undoubted benefit to all vegetation, and have filled all streams in the State, causing the loss of many bridges, both wagon and railroad. The cool, wet weather has retarded the growth of the corn, but also discouraged the insect enemies of the cereals, so that the week closes with wheat greatly improved, oats thrifty, rye in excellent condition, peaches and cherries abundant, the latter ripening, apples doing well generally, but dropping badly in places, small fruit giving large promise and strawberries ripe or ripening. Detailed conditions are shown by the following representative reports, viz:

Allen.—Corn not all planted, is uneven with a fair stand; flax looks well; potatoes fair; strawberries plentiful; everything encouraging; copious, gentle rains and heavy dews; Neosho river bank full.

Brown.—Oats a better color since the last rain; strawberries and cherries beginning to ripen.

Chautauqua.—Wheat doing well; corn small for time of year, but looking well, with good color and thrifty; oats short but thrifty; small fruit abundant.

Comanche.—The wheat crop is almost assured, the poorest fields will make half a crop, while the general yield will be heavy, sixty-four new binders and headers will be sold to harvest the crop; farmers are busy plowing sod for wheat.

Dickinson.—Wheat heading out, and reported as looking well by most farmers; corn all up but growing very slowly on account of the cool weather; strawberries ripening nicely, and a large crop promised.

Edwards.—Cloudy and cool, all crops doing well but corn, too cool at nights for corn.

Ford.—Wheat is filling out well, but with short straw, owing to the check received from dry weather earlier in the month; a great deal of breaking being done.

Greeley.—Cool, damp week, a little hard on corn, but wheat, potatoes and grass doing finely; too wet for needed cultivation in some localities; "the best spring we have ever had" is the general verdict; stock doing finely; forest and fruit trees growing vigorously.

Kearney.—The rains were beneficial to all crops, which are now in fine condition, wheat and rye doing exceptionally well.

Mitchell.—Wheat prospects good but straw short.

Montgomery.—Too wet for corn, cotton and wheat, yet they have good color.

Ottawa.—Excellent for wheat and oats, some wheat best if plowed up.

Riley.—Cool; oats making fine growth and have good color; wheat in first-class condition; tame grasses about ready for first cutting; home-grown strawberries supply the market at 10 cents per quart.

Rush.—Fly has retreated; rain repairing damages; wheat 50 per cent. better than ten days ago; corn, millet, sorghum coming up slowly; prospects fair.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Novelty Iron Works, of Dubuque, Iowa, are experimenting on a deep well-drilling machine to meet the demands of the artesian irrigation trade in the West.

One of the most successful business colleges of the Northwest is the Northwestern Business College of Sioux City, Iowa. Mr. C. H. Clark, President and manager, has met with phenomenal success since assuming control of the college. They have recently moved into the new Plymouth Block.

Our attention has been called to a nicely illustrated harness catalogue issued by the Flour City Harness Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. Our readers can secure one without charge by dropping them a postal card. They make a very desirable line of harness and have the reputation of furnishing good goods at exceedingly low prices.

FENCE MACHINE.—In another part of this paper is the advertisement of Lowden's Perfection Field Fence Machine, made by Mr. L. C. Lowden, Indianapolis, Ind. This fence—the wire and picket—is the best and cheapest fence made for all farm purposes, and every farmer can buy a machine, which cost only \$10, and build his own fence in good shape. Machine is simple, durable, and weaves easily and rapidly. Mr. Lowden also makes a post auger and sells pickets and wire. We are informed that he is perfectly reliable and good for all contracts made so far as selling fence machines are concerned. Our readers can get large illustrated catalogue free by addressing as above.

The Review of Reviews for June will contain a most striking list of fine portraits of men of contemporary note. Included in the list is a full-page portrait of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., a full-page portrait of William Morris, the poet, a full-page group of English magazine editors, and a full-page portrait of the late Von Moltke. There are excellent portraits from new photographs of Professor James Bryce, M. P., Professor Goldwin Smith, Bishop Potter, Edward Atkinson, President Harrison, Secretary Tracy, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the Hon. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the British Exchequer; Stambouloff, Prime Minister of Bulgaria; Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, the newest portrait of Bismarck, and various others, including excellent drawings of President Balmaceda of Chili, and Bishop-elect Phillips Brooks of Massachusetts.

The fourth volume of *The Arena* opens with that vim and vigor which has characterized this brilliant review from its inception. It has frequently been observed that *The Arena* has steadily improved since its first appearance, and the June issue is no exception in this respect. The contributions are able and timely, and their authors embrace many of the best thinkers of the day. Camille Flammarion, the distinguished French astronomer, writes on "The Unknown." Julian Hawthorne contributes an admirable paper on "The New Columbus." Julius Chambers, the editor of the *New York World*, writes on the "Chivalry of the Press," a paper which will prove exceptionally interesting to newspaper men. A fine photograph of Mr. Chambers accompanies his paper. B. O. Flower, whose portrait in steel forms a frontispiece of this number, contributes a paper on "Society's Exiles," which in a fascinating manner deals with the great problem of abject want in our cities. Ten photographs made from flashlight photographs taken in the North End of Boston for this paper add to its interest. Prof. Joseph Rhodes Buchanan appears in a paper of great strength, and which will be widely noticed, entitled "Revolutionary Measures and Neglected Crimes." James Realf discusses "The Irrigation Problem in the Northwest," which is attracting so much attention in the Dakotas. Two striking religious papers are written by Prof. James T. Bixby, who writes on "Evolution and Christianity" from the standpoint of the higher criticism, and Rev. T. Ernest Allen, who discusses "Herbert Spencer's Doctrine of Inconceivability." The story and poem, a brilliant character sketch, together with the vigorous editorial notes, make up an exceptionally brilliant number.

Our readers will remember the protest of the KANSAS FARMER, May 20, against the confirmation of Walter S. Maxwell, of California, as Chief of the Bureau of Horticulture at the World's Fair. We are pleased to announce that the "kick" became so general among the horticulturists of the country that a committee has been appointed to examine into his fitness for that important position, and that he will be given a hearing on Tuesday next, June 9. Even California horticulturists are against his confirmation. We want, and must have, a man thoroughly posted in fruit culture.

A faded or gray beard may be colored a beautiful and natural brown or black, at will, by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Horticulture.

SMALL FRUITS.

By J. C. Allen, read before the last session of the Finney County Farmers' Institute.

The question of small fruit growing is yet in its infancy in western Kansas. Some have succeeded well, while others have failed—failed for various reasons. Some on account of damaged plants when received; some on account of insufficient moisture at time of planting, and others because of improper cultivation.

First I will speak of the strawberry, which stands at the head of the list of small fruits as regards earliness and profitability. The best time for planting is in the spring about the time our spring rains set in, or even earlier if you have irrigation. Preparation of the ground is an important feature. Do the work well, plow deep and thoroughly pulverize the soil, making the ground smooth. Mark off shallow rows three to three and a half feet wide, planting from one to two feet in the row. If the ground is not sufficiently moist, plants must be watered. Cultivate and hoe frequently through the growing season, remembering that the crop you are to gather depends a great deal upon the previous year's cultivation. Cutting off runners is a good idea when plants are thick enough. For large, well-colored fruit the vines should not be thick. Mulching is very important in strawberry culture, and especially in this country; it keeps the fruit clean, catches the snow, holds moisture, and prevents the freezing and thawing of the ground. Early in the spring go over the patch and take off mulching where it is too heavy, but leave on as much as the vines will grow through. I prefer the Crescent and Cumberland, both old standard varieties, and I believe they are as good as any.

Next I will speak of the raspberry, which can hardly be too highly prized. It ripens about two weeks after the strawberry. This fruit is a success with us, and easier grown than strawberries, as most of the cultivation can be done with the plow. Prepare the land as for strawberries, mark the rows from six to eight feet apart, and set the plants two to three feet in the rows. I planted a patch of Griggs in the spring of 1899, and picked a good crop in 1900. As to best varieties, I am not prepared to say. For the present I will plant only the Griggs, it being a productive, hardy black-cap variety. The canes should be pinched off when about two feet high, to make them more stocky and better able to endure the winters. Pinching them off causes them to throw off more laterals, which before the sap begins to flow in the spring should be cut back to six or eight inches.

Blackberries should be planted, cultivated and pruned about the same as raspberries. The Snyder is a good hardy variety.

Dewberries have not been tested here yet. I have a few vines of the brag Lucretia variety which will come into bearing this year.

Currants, outside of the native black, have not proven satisfactory. Those who have good wind-breaks can doubtless raise them.

Gooseberries are a grand success. No one need be without them; two dozen bushes will be sufficient for any ordinary family. Plant in rows five feet apart and four feet in the rows. Downing and Smith's Improved are good varieties.

GRAPES.

This luscious, handsome and healthful fruit every land-owner should aspire to grow in abundance. I think our climate especially adapted to grape-growing. Plant in rows eight feet apart and six feet in the rows, and should be well protected on the north and south from heavy winds.

For trellises, cedar posts and smooth wire are preferable. Bore holes through the posts for the wire; the lower wire should be eighteen inches above the ground, the others one foot apart. I am using but two wires, but as my vineyard gets older will add one or two wires as needed. Allow no weeds to grow among the vines. The cultivation should be shallow, as the roots of the grape vine grow near the surface.

In pruning, a great many systems have been advanced. The trouble with most of them is, that they are directed to some fanciful idea of training, which if carried out would be at more cost of time and labor than the average person could afford

to bestow on them. I therefore pass all these theories, and will confine myself to a simple method of pruning that has stood the test of continual practice, giving the best results in fruit and beauty of vines for a small outlay of labor. Of the importance of pruning all are agreed; the question now is when to prune and how much. At planting time, prune back to two eyes. As the shoots start up, remove all but the strongest one. If side shoots appear, nip them out. About the first of August nip the end of the cane.

The second year, in these directions the season is reckoned as beginning and ending with the annual leaf fall. Pruning when dormant, assuming that a growth of five to eight feet has been made by one cane the past season, this should now be cut back to four eyes. The following June remove all but three shoots. If fruit appears remove all but one or two clusters. In summer nip the tips about the first of August. In case the past season's growth did not reach at least eight feet, then instead of following above directions follow the directions laid down for the first year.

The third season, pruning when dormant, cut back the three canes of the past season to two eyes each. In June, retain six of the shoots that have formed, tie these to the trellis. About the first of August cut back bearing canes to six or eight eyes each. This summer's pruning is very important from this and subsequent seasons. Apply the principle of cutting all the main shoots of the past season back to two eyes each. From these eyes will proceed canes which will fruit the coming season. Winter protection is very necessary. Lay the vines down and cover with dirt; take up in the spring and tie to trellis. A good plan is to train the vines slantingly, so they may be laid down without injury.

In conclusion I would say, plant small fruit; plant it for health's sake; plant it for profit and to make home more attractive, and wife and children happier and better contented.

How to Fertilize Fruit Trees.

Here and there on many farms and fruit gardens will be seen an occasional tree or vine which seems to lack vigor; while it has no particular disease, it does not grow well. In speaking of this, the *Western Rural* suggests that the probabilities are that the tree is dying of starvation and needs a liberal supply of food. When you give it this ration, do not pile a load of manure around the trunk of a tree or the body of a grape vine. This is just the place where it will do the least good. Nearest the trunk of the tree the roots are all large. The fibrous roots, the feeders, are farther off, near the end of the roots. These only can take up the nutriment. It is always safe to assume that the roots extend as far from the trunk in every direction as do the limbs of the tree, and to properly fertilize, spread the manure all over that area.

Douglas County Fruit-Growers.

The last meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society was held at the residence of strawberry king B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Saturday, May 16. A report from the fruit-growers, representing various portions of the county, brought out the following facts: Apples will fall short of last season. Strawberries will doubtless be as plenty as is necessary to secure a market that will be worthy of mention. Frost has to a great extent thinned them out to give room for large ones. The plum crop is very promising.

The most interesting part of the meeting was from Judge Thatcher, on Oriental vines or vineyards in the Orient and other places of note in the east. We read of vines far back in sacred history as one of the most noted fruits in the patriarchal days, and the very first on record, and wine was used in many places as a prime necessity. Vineyards are found in every land in the East, even on the forest hill-sides in the land of Palestine where other trees and shrubs refuse to make rapid growth. In Mohammedan countries, which now include most of the Egyptian provinces, wine is not drunk by the natives; being against the Mohammedan religion, and was thus declared wrong by Mohammed at the time when he subdued the Arabian provinces, the ancient Persian empire, the Greek empire and India, about the middle of the sixth century. This command from the great imposter has been held sacred ever since, and is, no

'T IS VERY STRANGE

That people will suffer from pimples and blotches when they might speedily remove these disfigurements by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood of impurities.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure, and I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—Madison Parker, Concord, Vt.

"When I was eighteen years old I was troubled with a bad humor. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles, which caused the eruptions to dry up and scale off, leaving my body, arms, and legs in a clean, healthy condition. I have not had any symptoms of the complaint since."—W. R. Allan, Dennysville, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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doubt, an improvement over modern civilization. In many places in the Orient the vine is held in high esteem as one of the greatest industries of the age. The vine is often trained without a trellis, and raises to the height of two feet and is self-supporting, and by this system of training is an object worthy of admiration to witness. The Judge gave a glowing description of Baron Rothchild's garden near Vienna, where several acres are under glass, and growing temperature is secured and heated by a steaming process and a ripening process is had the entire year round. Here strawberries are ripening and blooming, notwithstanding the frosts and snows that blow over. Upon the subject of wine he opined that the article was not adulterated in those countries as we have it here. If it is adulterated it is sent to this country for consumption, and is prohibited for sale at home.

About Strawberries.

Smith's *Small Fruit Grower*, published at Lawrence, Kas., by our friend B. F. Smith, very wisely, we think, makes the following suggestions:

"In consideration of the very low prices obtained for Crescent strawberries, the past few years, is it not time to cease recommending it as first in the list of strawberries? While it might be ranked first in product, it has proved its unfitness for commercial purposes. Commission merchants in the large cities of the country, and other dealers in berries, would rejoice at the advent of firmer varieties, that could be reshipped to the country town trade. The smaller markets within easy range of the large cities would consume a large amount of berries if they could be had even in fair order. When a few growers ship berries that are firm enough for reshipping the commission men or other dealers, have to bill them out according to the low price that is governed by the vast quantities of the Crescents that are in the market centers of the country. Samuel Miller, of Missouri, and a host of the older small fruit-growers in the West, favor the overthrow of the Crescent for commercial purposes. The question is, to convince those large commercial berry-growers that there are larger profits in a less number of acres planted with firmer varieties. Will our berry culture friends consider this subject candidly, in the light of profit and loss? We must make a study of this matter of overproduction. The production of a surplus of products, no matter what they may be, whether fruits or grain, is a waste of time and capital.

"The salvation of the berry-grower and farmer is to unite in a sort of a bureau of information about what the market can consume of our products. Then let us limit or extend our planting accordingly. Thus fortified we would not plant in darkness, but have light enough not to produce beyond a healthy active market."

Thinning Fruit Pays.

One of the most successful peach-growers of the country says that he is well satisfied that every dollar invested in the labor of thinning fruit has repaid him many fold. He thins when the fruit is about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, leaving only the best specimens, and these not nearer than four or five inches to each other. This is heroic treatment, for it means throwing away at least half of the fruit from well-set spurs. The fruit that remains, however, grows to larger size, is of fine color and flavor; it will fill as many baskets as though all had been left, and brings a vastly better price in the market. Add to this the fact that the vitality of the tree is not drawn upon to nearly so great an extent, and any one may see where the profit comes in. Trees treated in this manner may be reasonably expected

to produce fruit every year, and the best profit will come in what for others are the "off seasons." It is not the production of fruit, but the production of great amounts of seeds or pits, which have the reproductive power and which contain the germ of life, that saps the vitality of the tree. Bring this under reasonable control, and there will be no "off year" for a healthy, mature, well-cultivated tree of any sort.

Bolls, carbuncles, and eruptions of all kinds are nature's efforts to throw off poison from the blood. This result may be accomplished much more effectually, as well as agreeably, through the proper excretory channels, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PERMANENTLY

SCIATICA.

LUMBAGO.

N. Ogden, Mich.,
May 17, 1890.
"My brother—Rev. Samuel Porter, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of excruciating sciatic pains in his thigh."
J. M. L. PORTER.

410 Kearney St.,
San Francisco, Cal.
April 28, 1890.
My wife and I both have been afflicted with lame-back and sore throat, and have found permanent cure by use of St. Jacobs Oil.
E. J. IMHAUS.

IT IS THE BEST.

For a Disordered Liver
Try BEECHAM'S PILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Mormon Elders' Book
on local strength, mailed free to married men, asking \$1.00. 220 Grand St., New York

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

Mr. G. G. Steketee:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Poultry. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Challenge All Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

LANGSHAN GROVE POULTRY & FRUIT FARM
—Topeka, Kas. 50,000 strawberry plants now ready. Ten best varieties. Prices low. DeWitt Q. Diven.

TREES AND PLANTS

The Largest and Nicest stock of the best of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New price list and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit." HART PIONEER NURSERY
Mention this paper. For Topeka, Kansas.

In the Dairy.

REDUCING THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

A few years ago the editor of *Hoard's Dairyman* was most severely criticised for saying that he hoped to see the day when the very best of creamery butter could be afforded to the consumer for 20 cents per pound the year round. Mr. Hoard, we think, very correctly reasoned as follows:

First—Such a condition of affairs would greatly increase consumption among the laboring classes in our cities, and thereby greatly add to the stability of the business. What the milk-producer needs above everything is a sure prospect that consumption will take his product rapidly and steadily at fairly remunerative prices. "Men may come and may go," but he must stay right here through thick and thin. His dairy of cows and farm are a permanent thing; he cannot go into the business to-day and out of it to-morrow, just as the market may go up or down.

Second—With fine creamery and dairy butter at a moderate figure, everybody would eat butter in preference to oleomargarine, and so a more deadly blow would be dealt that fraud that steals the livery of butter to serve a cheat in.

Lately in discussing this proposition, looking to cheaper butter for the sake of greater consumption, and doing away with fraudulent substitutes, this able writer says:

We want the dairy farmer to make a handsome profit on the production of his milk in the way of *reducing* the cost of producing each pound of milk. *It can be done*, and when it is done, the dairy farmers of this country will have a safe and reasonable control of this great American market. They, and not a cheat, will supply the butter wants of this mighty people. We have always been afraid of these spurts of high prices, for we have invariably seen that the devil of oleomargarine gained increased profit thereby. It has always been the great trick of the oleo dealers to run prices up, at Elgin, all they could, so as to draw off a large supply of consumers for their fraud compound. They simply make a cat's paw of the dairy farmers to rake a lot of chestnuts out of the fire that they have no right to, in the first place.

The milk-producers have stood in their own light for years, and there never was a set of men on earth that could be more easily fooled and made to cut their own throats.

We said the cost of production could be reduced. "How?" asks the reader. First by finding out the cost of production. No farmer will work a reform in this direction just as long as he sits down in contented ignorance of what his cows are doing, and the cost of their keep. The first step is to get a knowledge of the situation; know the facts like business men, and not be forever guessing at them. The very moment the farmer arrives at a square understanding of the facts, the first thing he will reform will be the cows themselves. He'll say at once, "Here, old Brindle, I never knew before what an unmitigated old cheat you are. I've tested your milk and you don't half pay for your keep. Your butter has cost twice as much as does that of old Spot." Then he will set vigorously at work with an intelligent purpose in his heart to improve his cows. He will put a thoroughbred bull at the head of his herd, and by sensible breeding and selection he will have cows that yield for their room, feed and care, double the money that the old guess-work cows did. That man will feel the electric energy of more knowledge and better thinking in every step he takes.

The next thing he will reform will be his ideas of feeding. He will quit "guessing" that he cannot afford to feed well, and commence to *know* that he must feed liberally if he expects liberal profits from those cows. The next reform will come in the way of handling a herd of cows. He will get his eyes opened to the great ruling fact that a cow that is giving a generous supply of milk every day must be housed, stabled and cared for, from her standpoint—not his. That it is a question of comfort for her—not him. He will begin to be watchful, careful and humane, guarding and stimulating her powers for the sake of the better profit. All this will be because the man begins to know more about the cow, and the laws that govern milk production; and the result will be



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

greater production from same expenditure. That means a reduction of cost.

The next proposition he will attack will be to learn how to produce the right food for the cow on his own farm at less and less cost each year as the land increases in fertility. He will learn better than to cut over-ripe woody hay for milk food in winter. He will learn to cut two crops of juicy, tender hay instead of one crop of browse. He will put in a silo, and pocket the advantage that it gives him. He will learn that a cow needs a certain amount of nerve and muscle-sustaining food, known as albuminoids; such, for instance, as bran, pea meal, oil meal, cottonseed meal, oats, clover, etc. That while corn is a grand dairy food, it is not and cannot become a substitute for these protein foods. With this knowledge gained from intelligent study and reading, he will calculate how to raise this protein food on his own farm instead of spending so much of the earnings of the cow in outside purchase of food. He will settle down to the conviction that pea meal, which he can produce, must take the place very largely of the bran which he must buy, and to produce such food is a regular part of the dairy farm work.

Now, every one of these points which we have enumerated come under the head of improved breeding, improved handling, improved feeding, and improved methods of producing cattle food. Every advance along these lines means larger profit and less proportionate cost. All tend towards reducing the cost of production so that he can get a larger share of returns from every pound of milk he produces. The coming salvation of the dairy farmer is along these lines. It is not in the future, harder work, but harder thinking. He cannot control the price he is to receive, but he can reduce the cost by a wiser understanding of the true principles of his business and thereby increase the net profit, and that means greater prosperity for him.

American Jersey Cattle Club.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club was held at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, May 6, with forty-seven members present and 138 represented by proxy.

President Bronson in his address stated that there are 418 members, seventeen of whom had been elected during the past year. Two volumes of the Register (33 and 34) have been published, and the consolidated book of butter tests is now in press, including nearly 1,700 tests, 332 of which are new. Animals to the number of 9,155 have been registered (6,683 cows and 2,472 bulls), being 658 less than in the preceding year—a falling off due, the President thought, to the adoption in 1890 of a rule admitting animals up to four years old at the regular fees, which induces dilatoriness on the part of owners. About 13,000 were recorded, against 12,000 in 1890.

After hearing the address, it was voted to restore the old rule of charging double fees for entering animals more than two years old, this rule to go into effect March 31, 1892.

After a long discussion, it was resolved that the directors be authorized to appropriate \$10,000 to be used in securing an exhibition and test of Jersey cows in competition with other breeds by the Columbian Dairy Association.

Officers elected: President, George W. Farlee, Cresskill, N. J.; Treasurer, John

I. Holly, Plainfield, N. J.; Directors—H. N. McKinney, Meredith, N. Y.; S. H. Goodman, Muncie, Ind.; John Boyd, Chicago; W. J. G. Dean, Hanover, Mich.

Milk Tests at the World's Fair.

At a meeting of the officials of many of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, lately held in Chicago, Mr. John Boyd, representing the Columbian Dairy Association, proposed co-operation between the Associated Experiment Stations and Columbian Association he represented, in making extensive tests of the milk of the several breeds of cows that will be on exhibition at the World's Fair in 1893.

In accordance with Mr. Boyd's suggestion—it meeting with hearty approbation—a special sub-committee of experiment station officials was appointed, consisting of Prof. H. P. Armsby, of Pennsylvania, Prof. W. A. Henry, Wisconsin, Prof. W. W. Cooke, Vermont.

Fortunately the sub-committee is composed of gentlemen of high character—men in whose report of facts found, great reliance will be placed.

Oleomargarine Sales.

Special agent F. R. Williams, of the Census office, Washington, says that since the tax was imposed on this product, November 1, 1886, the following figures, as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, show the production and represent about the annual sales:

Nov. 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.....	21,796,202 lbs.
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888.....	32,667,775 "
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.....	33,865,120 "
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	30,060,286 "
July 1-Dec. 31, 1890 (½ year).....	18,527,865 "

Total 137,817,228 lbs.
Returns from January 1, 1891, to June 30, 1891, the six months' remainder of the fiscal year, will not be made until after the same has expired. In States where bills have been passed to that effect, oleomargarine sells mostly on its merits. In others it is still palmed off as "fine creamery," etc.

Wisconsin Tip.

J. M. Cuykendall, Ripon, Wis., writes, "I have received more benefit from one trial box Quinn's Ointment than from six bottles of other preparations all used for the same purpose." Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs, Bunches, use it. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

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.

ROPE!

748 COILS SISAL ROPE, all sizes, from 3-8 to 1 inch; for number of feet to pound see Grocery List. While the stock lasts 6 1-2 cents per pound, in full coils of about 55 pounds, or 8 cents per pound in less quantities.

If you want any, order quick.

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A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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on Social Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crouch, 222 Grand St., New York

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MOTHERS (BEDWETTING.)

Dr. Snyder's Kidney Balm cures Enuresis. Mrs. Frank Stevens, Groton, S. Dak. says: "My two little boys were troubled with Enuresis. I took them up for times every night. Your Kidney Balm cured them in less than a week. I would shout your praises from the house-top for all to hear. I thank you for making my poor little folks happy." Price \$1 per package, by mail. Address, with stamp for circular, Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

Ask your Druggist to order it for you.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. Drs. GRANTON & DIX, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Closures. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by F. H. HOOK, 853 B'way, N. Y. Write for book of proofs.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

SORE EYE.—My four-year-old Norman stallion injured his eye about a month ago, and a white scum has come over it. Can you tell me what will take it off?
Clements, Kas. W. D.

Answer.—Bathe the eye with very warm water half an hour at a time, twice a day, for three days, to remove all inflammation, then use the following: Nitrate of silver, 4 grains; distilled water, 1 ounce. Apply to the eye-ball, with a camel's hair pencil, twice a day for a week.

STOMATITIS.—My young pigs get sores on their lips and cheeks, and die of starvation, at the end of about two weeks. The sores seem to present a fungus growth.
Overbrook, Kas. W. L. D.

Answer.—We refer you to reply to S. S. H., in last issue, for treatment in your case. Also, do not feed sows on corn, but give only light, cooling diet, for several weeks before farrowing, and if the sores on the pigs do not seem inclined to heal, they may be sprinkled over with burnt alum.

PROBABLE ANTHRAX.—I lost two yearling heifers with some unknown disease, the symptoms of which were as follows: They were both affected about the same time. They became stiff and droopy, lay down and rolled, got up and walked a short distance and then dropped dead. One of them died in an hour after she was first taken sick, and the other one in seventeen hours. Their intestines were blood-shot. It was not black-leg, for I am acquainted with that disease. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.
Wilmore, Kas. J. K.

Answer.—It is impossible, from the meagre description given, to arrive at any definite opinion in regard to the case. The few symptoms given, together with the post mortem appearance of the intestines, would point toward some form of anthrax as the cause of death, and knowing the difficulty which we, ourselves, have sometimes experienced in making a satisfactory diagnosis, we think it possible that you might be mistaken in regard to its not being black-leg—one form of anthrax.

MAMMITIS—FISTULA.—My mare raised a colt last year, and, after it was weaned and the milk dried up, the bag gathered on one side and I rubbed it with lard and camphor and it seemed to be well, but about two weeks ago it swelled and broke and the swelling went down, but now it has commenced to swell again. One of my neighbors has a mare that has the fistula on both sides of her withers. One side is open in two places. He has tried several remedies but they do no good. He has another mare that is the same but it is small and has not broken yet. Give a remedy through the KANSAS FARMER for the three cases and you will oblige us.
Dighton, Kas. W. P. M.

Answer.—Give your mare a pint of raw linseed oil and then give, in bran mash, a teaspoonful of saltpetre, three times a day, for a few days. Bathe the swelling with very warm water, half an hour at a time, three times a day, and each time wipe it dry and then apply a little of the following: Gum camphor, 1 ounce; olive oil, 8 ounces. Syringe out the open sores with water containing one teaspoonful of carbolic acid to the pint of water. (2) Tell your neighbor to blister the small fistula with an ointment made of powdered cantharides, 2 drachms, and lard, 1½ ounces, mixed hot. The other one he had better have treated by some qualified man, as it is a bad one and will require an operation.

Also ask him to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER and then he can write and ask questions for himself.

SORE TONGUE.—I have a steer calf, about six weeks old, that has its tongue about half rotted off. We are raising it by hand.
F. M. Wilmore, Kas.

Answer.—Your description of the case is rather vague, but it is quite likely a case of sore mouth from indigestion. Give the calf the following dose: Castor oil, 2 ounces; powdered bicarbonate of potassium, 2 drachms. After this has cleansed the bowels, then give night and morning, in a little milk, two ounces of lime water, which you can get from your druggist. Swab the sores three times a day with the following wash: Powdered borax, 1 ounce; strained honey, one ounce; water, 1 pint. Feed on pure sweet milk.

UTERINE HERNIA.—The mare I wrote to you about and received reply in the issue of February 11, and that you said had oedematous swellings, common during the period of gestation, foaled about three weeks ago and the colt died. She is not swelled so large in front, but the udder seems to have moved forward about twelve inches and become a part of the swelling. The swelling looks like a large iron pot, and seems to draw the flank down.
D. McC. Hays City, Kas.

Answer.—From your description of the mare we think you have a case of uterine hernia—laceration of the muscles forming the abdominal walls, allowing a part of the contents of the abdominal cavity to escape into a sack formed underneath. It may have been due to a gradual softening of the abdominal muscles and consequent rupture from the great strain placed upon them during the period of gestation. It is not likely there can be anything done for it. She may be able to perform slow work upon the farm, but cannot do rapid traveling upon the road. Have her examined by a qualified veterinarian if you can do so.

Worth One Thousand Dollars.

That's what W. B. Buffington, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, says to G. G. Steketee about his Neuralgia Drops. "Send me one bottle of Steketee's Neuralgia Drops and one package Dry Bitters. Your Neuralgia Drops have done me one thousand dollars worth of good."

I will send to any address on receipt of 60 cents, one bottle of this remedy—50 cents at the drug store. Ask your druggist to keep it on sale, or send to

G. G. STEKETEE,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The Union Iron Works has recently completed the buildings and placed therein their excellent machinery for a grain elevator, at Eudora, Kas. The plant is owned by parties in Eudora and is doing excellent work. Any one contemplating the erection of a grain elevator or any one needing machinery required in mills or on the farm, will do well to write The Union Iron Works, Kansas City, Mo., for prices, plans and information generally in these lines.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE.—More life in the market than for several days. Shipping steers, \$4 55a5 65; cows, \$2 00a3 60; heifers, \$2 15; Texas steers, \$2 50a3 85; Texas cows, \$1 90a2 35; stockers and feeders, \$3 37a3 75.
HOGS.—Receipts the lightest for a long time. Range of packers' hogs, \$4 10a4 45; bulk of sales, \$4 30a4 40.
SHEEP.—Market dull. Muttons, \$4 55.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 12,000. Market higher, active. Prime to extra native steers, \$5 90a 6 50; others, \$5 00a5 75; Texans, \$2 70a4 60; stockers, \$3 00a4 80; cows, \$1 50a3 65.
HOGS.—Receipts 19,000. Market stronger,

steady. Rough and common, \$4 25a4 40; prime mixed and packers, \$4 55a4 65; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4 65a4 75; light, \$4 25a4 40.
SHEEP.—Receipts 8,000. Market dull. Natives, \$4 65a5 25; Texans, \$3 15a4 10; Westerns, \$3 90a5 15.

St. Louis.

CATTLE.—Receipts 3,300. Market higher. Good to fancy native steers, \$5 10a6 15; fair to good natives, \$4 00a5 20; Texas and Indian steers, \$2 90a4 10.
HOGS.—Receipts 4,700. Market higher. Fair to choice heavy, \$4 50a4 65; mixed grades, \$4 10a4 55; light, fair to best, \$4 35a4 50.
SHEEP.—Receipts 8,400. Market weak. Good to choice clipped, \$4 00a5 00; good to choice Texans, \$3 50a4 30.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT.—Receipts for past 48 hours 68,000 bushels. No. 2 hard, 93c; No. 3 hard, 90c; No. 2 red, 94c, and No. 3 red, 91c.

CORN.—Receipts for past 48 hours 36,500 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 49½c; No. 3 mixed, 48½c; No. 2 white mixed, 51½c; No. 3 white mixed, 49½c.

OATS.—Receipts for past 48 hours 13,000 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 41½c; No. 3 mixed, 41c; No. 2 red, 41½c; No. 2 white mixed, 43c.

FLAXSEED.—We quote crushing at 90a95c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS.—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 35a1 40 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

HAY.—Receipts for past 48 hours 40 tons. Quiet but steady. We quote: Prairie fancy, \$8 50; good to choice, \$7 00a7 50; prime, \$4 50a 5 50; common, \$2 50a3 50. Timothy, good to choice, \$10 00.

St. Louis.

WHEAT.—Receipts 46,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, \$1 01a1 01½.

CORN.—Receipts 148,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 51½c.

OATS.—Receipts 107,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 42½c bid.

RYE.—Receipts 4,000 bushels. No. 2, 84c.

HAY.—Fair demand for timothy, but prairie dull. Choice to fancy prairie, \$11 25; choice to fancy timothy, \$11 50a15 00.

FLAXSEED.—Nominal. Western, \$1 07½; Northwestern, \$1 11a1 11½.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

Kansas and Nebraska.—Medium light bright, 20a22c; coarse, 17a18c; light fine, 17a19c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and early, 12a13c.
Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas.—Medium twelve months, 24c; fine medium twelve months, 22a23½c; fine twelve months, 19a21c; medium six and eight months, 21a22c; fine medium do., 19a21c; fine do., 17a19c; coarse, 19a 20c; low, short and sandy, 13a15c; mohair full-blood, 18a20c; mohair half-blood, 15c.
Colorado, Utah and Territory.—Medium, 21a 22c; fine medium, 17a20c; carpet, 14a15c; fine, 17a18c; extra heavy fine, 13a15c.

Chicago.

Unwashed Bright.—Fine, choice, 21a23c; fine, average, 17a20c; half blood, 24a25c; three-eighths blood, 25a27½c; one-fourth blood, 22a 21½c; coarse, 20a22c; fine delaine, 21a23c; half blood, combing, 26a27c; three-eighths blood, combing, 20a28c; one-fourth blood, combing, 24½a25c; common combing, 21a23c; braid, 18a 21c.

Territory.—Heavy fine, 12a14c; average fine, 15a18c; fine medium, 19a20c; medium, 21a23c; coarse, 15a18c.

Montana, Utah and Wyoming (choice).—Fine, 16a18c; fine medium, 19a22c; medium, 22a24c; coarse, 17a19c.

New Mexico.—Improved, choice, 20a22c; improved, 18a19c; partly improved, 17a18c; coarse, 15a17c; kempy, burry and poor, 12a15c.

HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM



A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce SCAR or BLEMISH. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.

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Dialogues, Tableaux, Speakers for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. B. DANFORTH, Chicago, Ill.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 20, 1891.

Stevens county—W. E. Davis, clerk.
BULL—Taken up by R. H. Chism, in Dermot tp., March 30, 1891, one 5-year-old Hereford bull, white face, branded—on left hip.
BULL—By same, one red and white roan bull, 5 years old, branded—on left hip, crop off right ear, under and upper-bit in left ear.
BULL—By same, one red muley bull, 2 years old, branded A. L. on left side, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old, branded A. L. on left side, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left ear.
HEIFER—By same, one black and white roan heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
STEER—By same, one black steer, 2 years old, branded A. L. on left side, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
HEIFER—By same, one red and white roan heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, crop off right ear, under and upper-bit in left.
STEER—By same, one red and white spotted steer, branded A. L. on left side, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
HEIFER—By same, one pale red heifer, 1 year old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left.
HEIFER—By same, one deep red heifer, 1 year old, crop off right ear, under and upper-bit in left ear.
COW—By same, one dark red or brown cow, 5 years old, branded N on right hip, crop and under-bit in right ear and under and upper-bit in left; above animals valued at \$75.

Comanche county—J. B. Curry, clerk.

HORSES—Taken up by Jasper McCool, P. O. Coldwater, April 25, 1891, one mare and seven geldings, 15, 14½, 15, 15, 14, 14 hands high, one is roan, one black, one bay, one brown, one iron-gray, two sorrel, one bay; the roan, brown, two sorrels and bay are branded 77 on right hip; valued at \$205.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. D. Loper, in Gore tp., April 21, 1891, one bay horse pony, 14 years old, white feet, strip in forehead, harness marks; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. D. Bradshaw, in Spring Valley tp., April 18, 1891, one roan pony mare, weight about 650 pounds, white spot in forehead and white right hind foot, 10 years old; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING, MAY 27, 1891.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Olson, in Fairview tp., April 19, 1891, one bay mare, weight about 900 pounds, white star in forehead, white stripe on nose, right hind foot white, black mane and tail; valued at \$35.

Phillips county—J. E. Barnes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Putnam, P. O. Phillipsburg, April 29, 1891, one light bay or sorrel mare, weight 650 or 700 pounds, blaze face, glass eyes, wire mark on left knee; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1891.

Phillips county—J. E. Barnes, clerk.

2 MARES—Taken up by Samuel Cox, in Greenwood tp., April 30, 1891, two mares, one roan and one gray, about 14 hands high, indistinguishable brand on left stifle of each animal; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Lemuel Miller, in Center tp., P. O. Rantoul, one sorrel mare pony, white face, white left hind foot, branded on left shoulder with herd brand, left hip knocked down, collar marks, 5 years old, taken up May 5, 1891; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. G. Millington, in Cutler tp., P. O. Rantoul, May 1, 1891, one bay mare, small white spot on forehead, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

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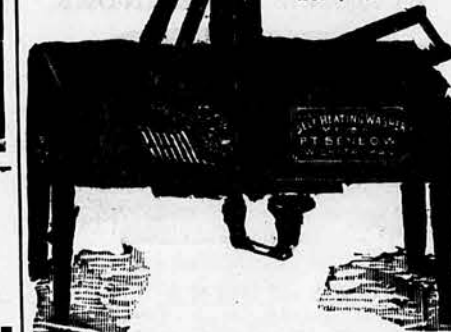
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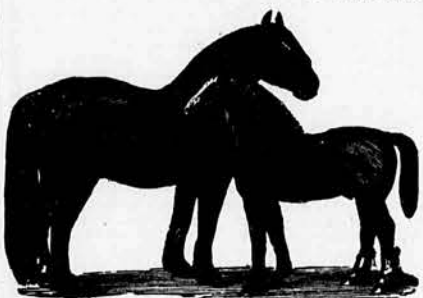
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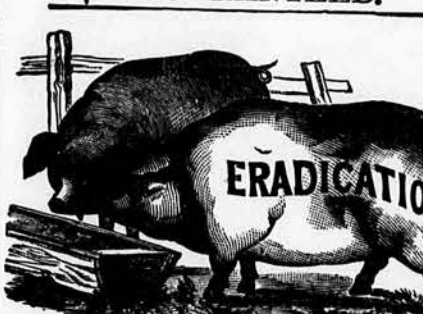
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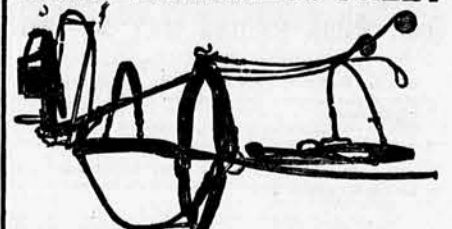
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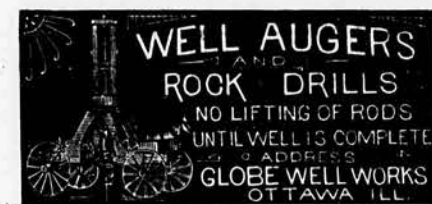
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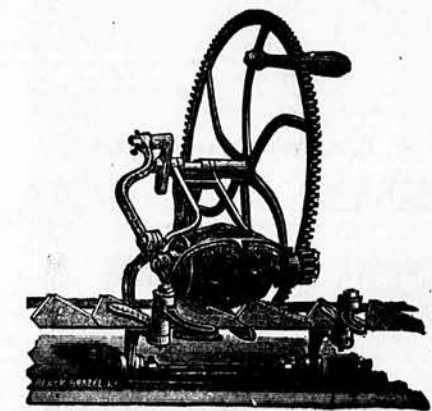
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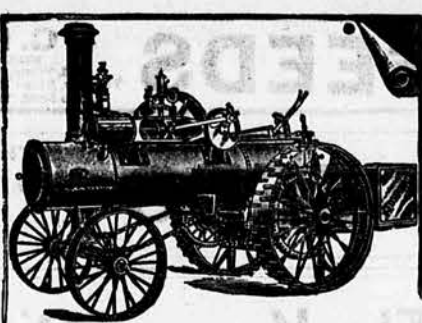
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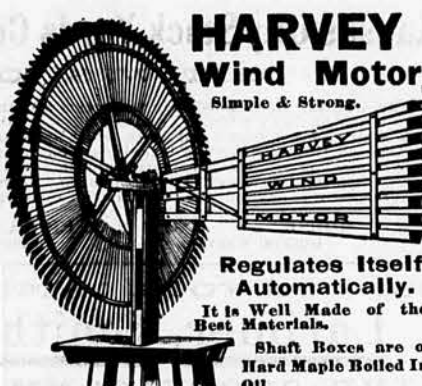


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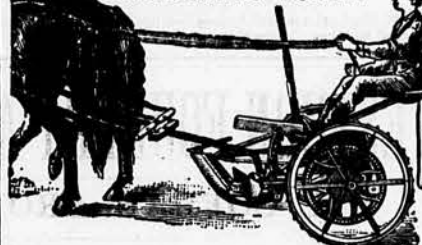


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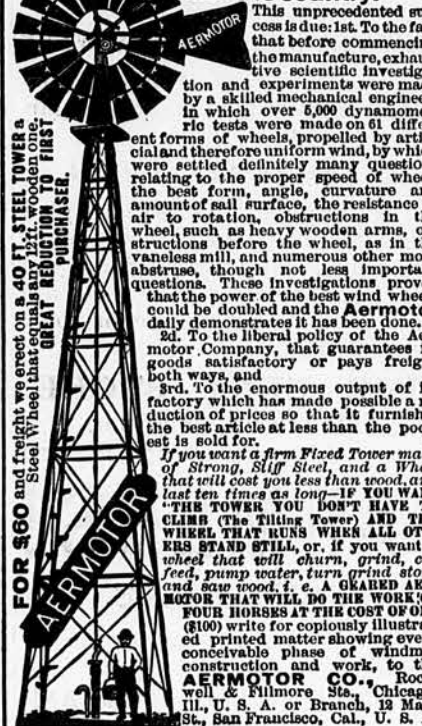


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