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Agricultural Matters.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From what I stated in a former letter it will be seen that a large proportion of the benefits to be derived from salt as a manure will depend largely on the presence of certain other constituents of the soil, and the form in which they are present. Its action upon phosphates of lime and magnesia has already been shown, and the thinking reader will naturally conclude that the advantages arising from its application will be most observable in crops in which these and other salts, in conjunction with which it acts beneficially, are most abundantly present. This may be admitted as a general truth, although its conduct is not in all cases intelligible. Its effect would seem to be, not so much that it acts as food itself as that it assists the soil in rendering more available its dormant qualities, and the plant in the digestion of other foods, particularly the phosphates of magnesia and lime, and the salts of ammonia, potash, and soda. A quantity of food is taken into the stomach, but it is only that portion of it which, by the process of digestion, can be assimilated by the blood, that is of any service in building up the animal tissues. In like manner, although the soil may contain a superabundance of everything necessary to plant growth, if these are not in a condition in which they can be absorbed and assimilated by the growing plant their presence is of no benefit, and the plant may die of starvation in the midst of plenty. In so far then as salt contributes to this desirable end, apart from the small amount necessary to the building up of the physical structure of the plant, so far is its presence in the soil advantageous. The farmer knows that in turning over the soil with the plow and exposing it to atmospheric influences, he is thereby rendering it more productive. The solvent action of carbonic acid, in air and water, and the disintegrating influence of frost produce this result by liberating its hitherto dormant elements, and thus rendering them available as food matter for plants; and scientific research, combined with practical experience, would seem to indicate that the use of salt produces a similar effect. In the year 1846 a German chemist, named Kuhlman, conducted some experiments with sulphate of ammonia and common salt, with the view of determining the effect of the salt upon the sulphate of ammonia in the production of common hay. The field was divided into three parts; one was left unmanured, the second was manured with 440 pounds sulphate of ammonia, and the third with 440 pounds sulphate of ammonia and 292 pounds common salt. That to which the sulphate of ammonia had been applied gave an increase of 5,572 pounds over the unmanured, and that to which both the sulphate of ammonia and salt had been applied gave an increase of 1,408 pounds over that on which only the sulphate of ammonia had been used. This, it was thought, might be owing to an absence of chlorine in the soil, but subsequent experiments, conducted with a view to determining this point, proved that the result was attributable to the action of the salt upon, or in conjunction with the sulphate of ammonia, and not to the quantity of the chlorine which had been added in the saline application. Applied with nitrate of soda its effect would seem to be almost the same. A writer in the "Cyclopædia Britannica," page 353, tells of an application of forty-two pounds nitrate of soda, and eighty-four pounds salt per acre, applied by him to ten acres of barley that had been injured by frost, which produced seven bushels more grain per acre and of better quality than the part that was left undressed

for comparison. The result would have been more satisfactory to the inquirer after the manurial value of salt had he treated a portion of the field with the nitrate of soda alone, and noted the result.

Whilst the benefits of salt thus applied are quite apparent, scientific men do not seem to be agreed as to the reason for such results, because in many cases under circumstances apparently similar the outcome has been disappointing. Leibeg, referring to this, says: "In a number of cases in which common salt has been shown to be a useful addition to other manures, its action has not been sufficiently distinct and decided, and it is a rule in natural inquiries that a fact must first of all be firmly established, before we proceed to seek its explanation." But the preponderance of evidence would favor the idea that a moderate use of salt will be generally of sufficient benefit to justify its application.

It has already been hinted that it matters not in what abundance the soil may contain the necessary ingredients for plant growth, except they are distributed through it in a very dilute solution, or in the form of gas, their presence, beyond the stability they give to the plant, is of no importance. The very existence of the plant depends upon its finding its food at the spot where it is wanted, in an assimilated

form. Chloride of sodium, as well as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and other salts that might be mentioned, possess the property of distributing the elements of food more evenly through the soil, carrying the excess that may exist in certain places to others where there is a deficiency, in this way contributing to a more luxuriant and healthy vegetable growth; but of all the alkaline substance that operate in this way, the effect of the chloride of sodium is the least marked; and some writers do not seem to attach any value whatever to it in this respect.

Perhaps not the least important of its effects—certainly not the least to the Kansas farmer—is its affinity for atmospheric moisture. Twenty-four hours after its application to a dry surface the ground will present the appearance as if a heavy shower of rain had fallen, and remain so for a considerable time. This is not so much owing to the salt having melted, although that of course contributes somewhat as to the power to attract atmospheric moisture, and prevent evaporation.

However uninteresting to the Western farmer, it would not be treating the subject fairly were I to abstain from referring to its extensive use in the growth of root crops, such as turnips, beets, mangel wurtzel, etc., into the composition of which it largely enters, in countries where these are extensively grown as food for stock. The time may

come when the knowledge of this might be utilized advantageously among ourselves. Prof. Wrightson, of the Cirencester Royal Agricultural college, referring to its use in this respect, says: "It is supposed to increase the strength of the straw in cereals, and it has a marked effect on mangel wurzel growing on light soil. The effect of common salt, however, is exceedingly various, and sometimes injurious."—Wrightson, on "Farming Economy," page 231.

There is really no way so likely to prove satisfactory to the Kansas farmer in determining the manurial value of this commodity, now brought so near us, as by actual experiment. This each farmer can easily do for himself, if he will; but few I fear will take the necessary pains. Experiments, to be of any value, must be accurately carried out. The plots on which the experiment is made should be measured off, and treated exactly alike in every respect, except that the salt be applied to one, and not to the other. Then a record should be made as to the return, both in quantity and quality. A chemical analysis of the soil would assist greatly in arriving at an intelligent understanding of the result, but it is to be feared few farmers will go to the necessary trouble and expense. Might this not be a question of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of the State Board of Agriculture? A series

of dust they raise is so thick that neither team, wagon nor loader can be seen a short distance off. Farmers that keep good stock don't care to feed dusty hay. The "Keystone" doesn't work that way. It does not scrape the ground and therefore raises no dust, but takes up the clean hay and without the manure and trash and without injuring the grass or clover roots. It is light draft, too, requiring no extra horses, and that it is durable is proved by the fact that many machines are yet doing good service every year, after more than ten years work. The machine will save time and help and will usually pay for itself in one season. Many users testify that with them it was almost impossible to get sufficient help to do the haying before they got a "Keystone" loader, but afterwards help was plenty. In fact, haying can usually be done without any extra help whatever. The machine is quickly attached to the wagons and will keep going any number desired.

The "Keystone" side-delivery hay-rake for 1891 is an entirely new machine, and will rake anything, from the finest hay to the heaviest, and rake it clean.

Send for full description of these machines to the KEYSTONE MANUFACTURING Co., Sterling, Ill., and mention this paper.

Irrigation.

By Eugene Tilleux, read before the Irrigation convention of the Thirty-third Judicial district, at Leoti, Kas., February 25, 1891.

Since the question of irrigation has been agitated all over the West, it has seemed to be the unanimous sentiment of the people that whatever has to be done must be done by the general government. Petitions upon petitions are being sent to Congress asking for appropriations of money with which to carry on experiments. The slowness which characterizes federal legislation, and the apparent unwillingness of Congress to heed the demands of the West, have aroused the indignation of the people of the arid regions, and loud denunciations of the government are being heard from all quarters. It is claimed that Uncle Sam is under the moral obligation to make good his contract with the people of this section, who paid dear money for arid lands, which were represented to them as agricultural lands and entered as such.

These complaints are well founded, and it would be but justice to us that something be promptly done. But, even should Congress make appropriations for the purpose of irrigation, if we take into consideration the magnitude of the country within the arid belt, we will easily perceive, that it must be by a stroke of good luck that experiments would be made in this particular part of the country, and although they might prove of some benefit to the country at large, in the way of knowledge, I fail to see how they would improve immediately the conditions surrounding the individuals, as the government is surely not going to irrigate every man's farm.

It is well to ask Congress to help us, but as the help is rather uncertain, and will surely be slow coming, in the meantime we should do our utmost to help ourselves. If we are not able to dig canals and ditches and build large reservoirs, and cannot interest capital in their construction, we certainly can do something ourselves in the right direction within the limits of our means and ability. Almost every farmer now residing in this country owns a wind-mill and pump. With a little work he can in a short time build a reservoir of sufficient capacity to irrigate a few acres, enough to raise a supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the family and even supply the market. To do this no time should be lost, for a good supply of water should be on hand when needed. The farmers will be disappointed if they expect to irrigate with the amount of water furnished by their well in a few days. Keep the pump running whenever there is wind, so as to soak thoroughly the reservoir in the spring, and have it in shape to hold its waters during the summer. I humbly believe that this plan is surer



KEYSTONE HAYING MACHINERY.

of experiments, conducted in different parts of the State, under the superintendence of competent men, would undoubtedly bring to light some facts, and lead to a clearer understanding of its action than could be obtained in any other way, and worth ten times the expense.

I commend the subject to the thoughtful consideration of all who are interested in agricultural improvement.

RICHARD COYLE.

Geneseo, Kas.

Keystone Haying Machinery.

Hay-loaders may come and they may go but the "Keystone" hay-loader goes on forever. It is no experiment, but is standard by performance during the past ten years and more. Over twelve thousand have been sold, and there is not a single State or Territory, from Maine to California, where they are not used. They are used on all kinds of grass, on loose grain, and in the South on pea vine hay, and in the West on alfalfa. Siloists find them a great help in loading green clover for ensilage right after the mower. One example out of many will suffice: T. G. Yeomans & Son, the Holstein breeders, of Walworth, New York, say: "We use it for loading fresh-cut, heavy, green clover for filling one of our large silos, putting on about one and a half tons in eight minutes, taking it from the swath as left by the six-foot mower. We also use it in dry hay at a saving of about \$6 per day in help, besides saving in time."

Did you ever see some other kinds of loaders work in dry weather? The cloud

than uncertain help from the government.

But the farmers can do much more. Among the various plans suggested for the modification of the climate, is one recommending the making of ponds and the damming of draws along the highways and on private farms, to retain the surplus water from this spring and summer rains. This water, under the action of the sun, evaporates, and in certain proportion, according to the quantity of water thus exposed, moistens the atmosphere and thus retards the formation of hot winds, our most dreaded enemy. With this in view, let every Township Trustee in the West take the matter in hand immediately. To the residents, it will cost but a few days of work towards a noble cause, while the non-residents will pay a just tax that will help the farmers who have grit enough to stay with the country amidst adversity.

It has been the experience of many farmers that crops suffer more from the disastrous effects of hot winds than from lack of moisture at their roots. Corn-fields that are to-day in the most luxuriant green may be to-morrow entirely ruined by the burning winds. There is the root of all evil. It is said that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is cheaper to keep well than to pay the doctor's bill. There is no doubt, therefore, as to where our duty lies. The buffalo grass is our deadly foe. On its parched surface generates the oppressive heat that destroys in a few days, sometimes in a few hours, our labor of many months. War to it. The plow is our weapon. Plow! plow!! plow!!! Every furrow of sod turned under is a step towards the annihilation of hot winds; every tree planted is another. The ground thus plowed, if not kept in cultivation, will soon be covered with a tall grass which will protect the ground from the drying winds and the burning sun, thus retarding a too rapid evaporation, while it allows the rainfall to penetrate deeply, instead of running off into streams to be carried away.

While waiting for an extensive system of irrigation through this country, it appears to me that is the best solution of the problem. We are all interested in the transformation of this country, and we can do much in that direction. Don't wait on your neighbors, who may be waiting on you, but go to work with zeal and earnest, and I sincerely believe that your efforts will not be without reward.

Dyspepsia's victims are numbered by thousands. So are the people who have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Bran, ground oats and corn meal made into a slop with sweet skim-milk makes a good ration to keep pigs growing during the summer.

Bloat can be avoided by feeding clover gradually, letting them have a small quantity at first and then gradually increasing as they become accustomed to it.

A sow and her litter should be kept alone till the pigs are at least one month old. Then the danger of the stronger from other litters robbing the weaker is past.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smelling and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75 cents per bottle.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MAY 27—C. B. Crumpacker, Short-horns, Washington, Iowa.
MAY 28—W. A. and A. J. Powell, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.

THE COMING HORSE.

By Isaac Wood, Oxford, Kas., prepared for the Sumner County Farmers' Institute.

The idea that I would be called upon for a paper on "the coming horse" was as foreign to me as a mission to India, and with but a day's notice these remarks will of necessity be somewhat desultory.

The coming horse has been centuries coming, step by step, in improvement and adaption to the wants and pleasures of mankind. Without discussing the primitive horse or his origin, which seems to be enveloped in the mists of mythology, we have as factors to choose from in the evolution of the horse sought after a great variety of distinct breeds and so-called distinct and pure breeds of horses. Ranging from the ponderous, slow-going, lymphatic Percheron-Norman, by degrees we view such as the Clyde, Belgian, Cleveland Bay, English and other coaches, etc., with more or less size, stamina, beauty, intelligence and speed, until we reach the thoroughbred English racer and the standard American roadster and trotter, the greater number of which have been bred for many years with a view to some special purpose, by men of intelligence and painstaking of both hemispheres; whilst men of equal ability have bent their energies to produce the "general-purpose horse." Has the latter class succeeded? 'Tis a question. I may venture to answer yes; measurably and nearly so. How about the special-purpose horse? Who will say unqualifiedly (leaving out the sporting horse) that we have him in that degree of perfection that renders him "far and away" better for the purpose for which he is bred than any other horse?

Man's watchful care and ingenuity as a means of furthering the interests and promoting and noting improvements in the different breeds of horses have established records and herd books in great numbers, and by diligent research we are enabled to-day to show with much pride horses whose tabulated pedigrees number hundreds of recorded animals, yet it is a notable fact from the best light obtainable that our different breeds, although so much and in so many cases unlike each other, did originally all or nearly all in some way or another spring from the same remote ancestry. Probably as did all mankind spring from the same parentage. Thus we are enabled to behold to-day in the animal that the world could least afford to part with, the beautiful, intelligent, serviceable horse, the improvement and skill of the breeder's art, like wax, as it were, in the moulder's hands.

Then who will say that we have reached the zenith in horse-breeding and must stop here? No one, unless he be blind to the text, "the coming horse; what will he be?" Say you, that he will be so great as to fill all wants and serve all purposes. A towering, overshadowing breed for practical utility and usefulness to man, equally suited for the plow, family carriage, quick roadster, with size and nerve enough for city draft, the army and all needful purposes to which horses are put, combining beauty, stamina and endurance. Answer echoes, hardly so. Yet it does look as though it were in the range of possibilities. May I refer to a S. T. B. span of Morgan mares that I have known for fifteen years or more, that to my mind for all purposes were beyond criticism. Weight about twelve hundred pounds each, handsome, nervy, and biddable, capable of performing with equal or greater ease as much farm work as teams of greater heft, could trot on the road, single or double, better than a mile in four minutes without training, were noted for pulling over hills and out of bad places that other and heavier teams had failed to pull; and one of these mares produced a colt from a standard horse that sold for \$500. All who pay attention to the horse interest must know that our country is fast winning fame for her valuable horses.

We are now producing draft horses of different breeds from imported stock, the equal of the best we can import. We have produced the runner that has crossed the Atlantic and won laurels on English soil

The coacher we have, our cavalry horses are in demand in foreign countries, and last, but not least, our country's interest is greatly increasing in that strictly American production, the horse that all the balance of the world seems just now to want, the standard-bred trotter or roadster. In this class we have the fleetest trotters, the horse that has sold for the greatest value and the most beautiful horse that the world has ever produced; and, by the way, this same horse, Mambrino King, crossed on high-grade heavy-draft mares has produced the horse that seems to fill the bill of all requirements—the coming horse.

In conclusion, whatever kind or class of horse we may seek to produce, until the open question is settled as to whether acquired traits are hereditary, we have for a safe guide to go by blood lines and the use of sound and well-formed animals in both sire and dam.

A Remedy for Hog Cholera.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The legion of specifics for hog cholera, and their usual worthlessness, creates a general distrust of each new remedy placed before the public. Farmers have come to consider all these various nostrums, new or old, as flagrant humbugs invented for the purpose of swindling the innocent husbandman. Doubtless they are not far wrong, but the increasing prevalence and fatality of the disease, rendering swine husbandry a game of chance, with the odds against the farmer, will continue to incite investigation and experiment until something has been discovered which, if not a cure, will at least prove a preventive of the disease.

Having heard much of the effectiveness of the crude petroleum of certain wells in the Paola oil field, and being in that neighborhood, I visited several farmers who had been using it upon their affected herds. I wanted to see some hogs that had been cured of cholera, and to talk with the owners and learn how they regarded the use of this remedy.

I believe the first to try the crude petroleum was E. Tawney, (postoffice Paola). He had six head; two died of cholera, the other four were sick, and two could hardly stand; he gave some oil, which they drank readily from a trough, commenced to improve at once, and all four recovered. This was about January 10, 1891.

The next man I visited was W. J. Billings, who had forty-five head, lost twenty-five, commenced to feed the oil then, and lost no more. Said he thought he used in all about four gallons of oil on twenty head, and was thoroughly satisfied that it cured his hogs. Said they drank the first dose greedily, and he believed they would have eaten the trough if he had not taken it away from them!

The next man I saw was Clay Stewart, address Paola. He had lost nine head, commenced treating with oil February 15, and lost none after; was very enthusiastic over the use of oil, had used many remedies and never found anything of any use before. He fed the oil with milk or slop. I saw his hogs and they seemed to be entirely healthy. Said he would be willing to pay \$5 per gallon for the oil if his hogs were sick rather than do without it.

J. B. Boyd, Paola, used the oil as a preventive on twenty head, and his hogs remained free from disease, although there was plenty of cholera within 300 yards of his pens.

The last man I visited was J. L. Crawford, one of the County Commissioners of Miami county. He had 300 head of hogs, which were unaffected until after several of his neighbors had lost nearly all they had. Had lost several head before using any oil, then procured a barrel of it. One lot of sixty-five head was badly affected; he picked out the worst and put in a pen by themselves and gave them special attention. Two that were worst off he drowned; said the first one died when he let go of it and he thought he strangled it. The other he was more careful with, and it got well, as did all the others; did not lose any after treating with the oil. Said he had the greatest faith in the efficacy of the remedy. He used about three-fourths of the barrel as a preventive. I saw his hogs; they were in a large pasture and were certainly a fine, healthy herd now.

Mr. Crawford, as well as the others mentioned, appeared to be conservative, careful men, and so far as I know none of them had any personal interest in the sale

of oil. I would advise any one desiring further particulars upon the use of this oil to write to one or more of these parties and enclose stamp for reply.

It was the testimony of two of these men that the affected hogs would greedily drink the pure oil at first, for a few times, after which it would have to be put in milk.

Its first effect is a prompt and copious evacuation of the bowels. It was very evident to me that the crude oil is not unpleasant to animals, as the oil wells are in a large pasture and some of the cattle had acquired the habit of drinking the oil from the tanks. The company was preparing to fence the tanks with wire.

The crude oil is about the consistency of cream, and is intensely black. I was assured it was not unpleasant to the taste, and my informant dipped his finger into the inky tank and passed it into his mouth. I followed his example, and while I cannot say that I think it was as good as the cream I used to get in a similar way (when I was a boy), still it was not at all disagreeable to the taste. It is said to be a peculiar quality of petroleum, differing materially from the Eastern article—a wonderful lubricant and remarkably free from deleterious foreign substances.

I do not want to be understood as saying that a positive remedy for or preventive of hog cholera has been discovered. I simply give the evidence as it was given me by men whom I know are sincere in their statements, and whom I am assured are not personally interested in the production of the oil.

If my hogs again become affected with this dread disease I shall certainly try this product of nature's laboratory and with a large faith in a successful result. And I would confidently advise any farmer whose hogs are affected or threatened with disease to try this oil. EDWIN SNYDER, Representative Kansas Alliance Exchange Co.

Care of Brood Sows.

W. H. Dockhorn, of Elmwood, Kas., in giving his method, through the medium of the *American Swineherd*, of caring for brood sows before and after farrowing, says:

"When the sows are safe in pig, put them by themselves, feeding them for the morning meal, shorts and oats, equal parts, mixed into a thick slop; for evening, corn in the ear. Twice a week I feed sugar beets and potatoes, raw, cut up fine, mix with them a little shorts so they will eat them readily. I throw the potatoes and beets in a barrel, put in the shorts and take a sharp spade and cut them up. Give the sows all the clover hay they want. With this kind of feed they keep in good condition and health. It is a little more work than merely chucking them corn, but it pays well, in giving the sows good health and strong pigs. One week before farrowing shut the sow up in a small yard and a nice warm little house. Each sow has her separate place. Their feed now consists of a bran feed, a small bucketful twice a day, until two days before farrowing, then give half bucketful at a feed, mixed with tea made of slippery elm bark. It will cause young sows to farrow quick and easy.

"I am always with my sows when they are farrowing. They know that I am there to take care of the babies and see that each one gets a teat. I wipe them dry with an old sack and give them a teat, they will soon fill up and lay down to sleep and grow strong. After sow is through I remove the after-birth, never allowing the sow to eat it. When everything is all right I go away and let the family alone about six hours, when I return and give the sow all the clean fresh water she wants; also few ears of charred corn, which takes all fever from sow and cools her milk. My pigs are never troubled with thumps or scours. I think charred corn has no equal as a regulator after farrowing. I give a small feed of bran and continue this feed two days, then feed bran and shorts in light feeds until they are on full feed again. I feed my sows three times a day. This will give them all the milk the pigs can get away with and make them grow fast. When the pigs are three weeks old I commence to feed them; when they eat good I turn the sow and litter on good clover pasture and stop feeding the sow. My sows are always healthy and bring two good litters every year."

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

Alliance Department.

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Vice President.....B. H. Glover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
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President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.

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Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.

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F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.

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Secretary.....Geo. Black, Olathe, Kas.
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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. H. Quonnet; 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.

A Sure Plan.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your issue of May 5, an article over the signature of P. C. Branch, from which I clip the following extracts:

Taxing notes and mortgages, the writer believes, is unwise, as it falls in its design, because the tax levied upon them falls back upon the debtor. Supposing 7 per cent. net to be a fair rate of interest for the use of money; then every intelligent creditor will add the estimated rate per cent. of taxes upon the amount of note or mortgage to the rate of interest; or an equivalent amount will be added to the principal of the debt. The debtor cannot escape the payment of that tax.

The popular demand for the taxing of evidences of indebtedness is based upon ignorance of the natural and inevitable operation of financial principles that cannot be set aside. Every effort to set those principles aside recoils with destructive force upon the debtor class. The wise man has said, "The borrower is servant to the lender." No human enactment has ever been able to overrule that decision, because it is condensed statement of a natural law of finance.

In the light of the present existing laws governing the matters of interest rates and taxation, Mr. Branch is undoubtedly correct in his premises and conclusions. The only true remedy for the ills he portrays is a system of finance under which the people, as a community or government, will stand ready at all times to issue and loan to the people, as individuals, money at a rate of interest, not to exceed 3 per cent., thus establishing a national legal rate of interest. It is right, in principle, for an individual to pay taxes upon the land he owns and also interest upon money he has borrowed, always provided the rate of interest is no higher than the average annual net increase in wealth, but nothing but the competition of the whole people, as lenders, can satisfactorily protect the borrower from the usurious exactions of the individual money-lender. It will therefore be seen that until the people by assuming their prerogative of issuing and regulating the value of money, destroy "the power of money to oppress," the individual citizen is vitally interested in the matter of interest rates. Now I believe I have conceived of a line of legislative action which would not only regulate interest and render laws against usury unnecessary, but would also settle the vexed question of unequal taxation, by forcing capital either to accept a fair and reasonable rate of interest or else pay taxes upon money loaned out upon real

estate security. There being the additional safeguard provided of a stringent law forfeiting the whole debt, where it is shown that the note was given for a greater amount than the sum of money actually received. My plan is plain, simple and easily understood and enforced. (1) Decide what would be a fair and reasonable net rate of interest and establish such as the legal rate. For argument's sake we will say 3 per cent. (2) Assess all lands at their actual cash or market value for purposes of taxation. (3) In the case of mortgaged lands issue two tax receipts after this fashion—one in the name of the party to whom the mortgage is given for such an amount of annual interest on said mortgage as is in excess of 3 per cent., and make such tax receipt a legal tender in payment of interest upon such mortgage. Issue the other tax receipt to the owner of the equity in the land for such amount as the receipt given to the holder of the mortgage lacks of being equal to the total amount of taxes levied upon the tract of land in question. Thus would the rate of interest paid by the mortgagor, in excess of 3 per cent., be saved to him in taxes, and the money-lenders be forced to accept the legal net rate of interest for money.

To illustrate: A man owns 160 acres of land; value \$4,000. Mortgaged for \$3,000, upon which he is paying 5 per cent., or 2 per cent. more than the legal rate. Tax levy is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and total tax upon his land is \$100. Now issue one receipt in the name of the mortgagee for the excess in interest over the legal rate, to-wit—\$40—such receipt being a legal tender in payment of interest. Then issue the owner of the land another receipt for \$60, being the balance of the taxes. Result: the holder of the mortgage receives the net legal rate of interest and the owner of the land pays the legal rate of taxation thereon—no more, no less. It is neither just, politic or necessary to levy taxes upon money, the people's medium of exchange; but it is eminently proper and vitally necessary that the rate of interest charged for the use of money should be confined within proper and equitable limitation. This plan of mine will perform this service surely and unerringly.

I wish I could get the attention of the people directed towards and riveted upon the extreme simplicity and certain efficacy of this suggested line of legislation.

Respectfully referred to voters: everywhere for consideration and discussion.

GEORGE C. WARD.

Kansas City, Mo.

Sumner County.

A special meeting of the County Alliance met Friday, May 9, with delegates present from about two-thirds of the sub-Alliances in the county.

The principal business of the meeting was the election of delegates to the Cincinnati conference. It was decided to send only three—one for each Representative district, as follows: Eighty-fifth district, A. G. Forney; Eighty-sixth district, F. J. Hoge; Eighty-seventh district, J. M. Doubleday. On motion, these delegates were instructed to stand firm for the principles enunciated at St. Louis and Ocala.

A letter from the "Merchants' United Protective Association" of Chicago, which had fallen into a brother's hands, was read, discussed, and seventy copies ordered printed, and the Secretary instructed to send one to each sub-Alliance. The letter was as follows:

MERCHANTS' UNITED PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, 189.—Dear Sirs: Taking advantage of the present known condition and situation of the retail merchants, our hope is to benefit each other successfully against the various "Alliances," "Lodges" and other schemes now existing, and being brought to bear against the business interests of all legitimate and long-established merchants and dealers throughout the entire country. This bears strictly on the critical condition of trade which all fair and thinking dealers trace to the efforts of the herein-mentioned "Alliances," "Lodges" and similar organizations.

Our method of protection is a simple one. "In union there is strength." Without union how can you compete? By all retail merchants and dealers joining on this issue and subscribing to this association they will be afforded complete protection and within a short period of time will witness the total collapse of their enemies. Our aim is to keep "Alliance," "Lodges" and various other 10 per cent. stores—working only to destroy the true profits of trade—from purchasing staple merchandise from jobbers and manufacturers. The wholesaler and manufacturer must consider and decide whether he wants the trade of the one "Alliance" store or "Lodge" in town, or of the many honorable merchants. What would be the answer? To sell ten farms, or to sell one; this speaks for itself.

For instance, take a large flour merchant, jobber, implement dealer, lumber merchant, grain or coal dealer of your district that is at present selling these "Alliance stores" and "Lodges" and we presented to these same wholesalers nine-tenths of the names of the

merchants and dealers of your town and county, stating that you would not purchase any more goods of them if they continued to sell the above-named organizations. Is it not probable they would cease to sell the Alliance concerns and prefer to receive your trade, and protect your interests? Do not throw this letter in waste basket or destroy it, as it is of importance to you; you are the one who will be directly benefited.

Manufacturers and jobbers, as well as retailers, are universally with us. There are many jobbers who will not sell these Alliance concerns and others who will. Why? Because of competition, and the only way that we can induce them not to be by all joining together and setting our rights.

We mail you this letter and application, and want you to consider it just as important as if we sent one of our traveling representatives to solicit your membership. We do this to save expense.

Upon receipt of your application and subscription, this office will immediately mail you a full certificate of membership in the association. You will then be at liberty, upon receipt of said certificate, if you have grievances against any firm or firms who are known to you as selling to "Alliance" stores and "Lodges" of your town or county, to set forth those grievances plainly and explicitly on your own letter head, direct and mail at once to the Secretary of the association, and the association will proceed in regular order to right those wrongs. You will then see at once the efficiency of the organization.

Fill out the accompanying blank carefully, talk to your fellow tradesmen, have all do the same, and when sending in your subscription, mail these blanks to us. The information they ask for gives us full power to act in your interests and for your protection and the result all should be satisfied to abide by. Are you with us?

MERCHANTS' UNITED PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

P. S.—If you wish to become a member of the association and thereby perfect the organization within your town and county, it is absolutely necessary that we should receive your application and subscription at once.

The following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, May 30 is a national holiday for the purpose of honoring the defenders of our national liberty and freedom, and as our order desires to promote union and harmony of all the citizens of our common country,

Resolved, That we, as Alliances, operate with other civic and kindred organizations in the proper observance of the day.

A letter received by G. H. Fish from an official of the Mutual Protective Association, stating that Jerry Simpson would speak in Wellington in the interest of that organization, was read, and Brother Fish was appointed a committee to make necessary preparations for the meeting, which will be about the last of July or 1st of August.

Ex-Senator Farwell Becomes a "Crank."

For months the industrial classes of this country have been demanding the free coinage of silver, claiming that the contraction of the currency had depressed the prices of commodities, and that farmers had suffered mostly therefrom, and that this will not diminish until silver is restored to its proper money function. For all this they have been abused and ridiculed by the partisan press under the dictates of the plutocratic master. And yet ex-Senator Farwell, of Illinois, one of the stalwart Republican representatives, in discussing the currency question in the Chicago Tribune, sums up with the following propositions: (1) Demonetization of silver has contracted the currency. (2) Contraction of the currency has depressed prices of commodities. (3) Industrial classes and especially farmers suffer most as the result. (4) Until silver is restored to money functions this suffering must increase.

S. M. Scott's Appointments.

Linn county.—Blue Mound, Wednesday, May 20, 8 p. m.; Parker, Thursday, May 21, 8 p. m.; LaCygne, Friday, May 22, 8 p. m.; Pleasanton, Saturday, May 23, 1 p. m.; Farlinville, Saturday, May 23, 8 p. m.

Coffey.—Waverly, June 11, 8 p. m.; Lebo, June 12, 8 p. m.; Burlington, June 13, 2 p. m.; Gridley, June 13, 8 p. m.

Neosho.—Galesburg, June 24, 7:30 p. m.; Rural, June 23, 7:30 p. m.; South Mound, June 22, 7:30 p. m.

Miami.—Stanton, Monday, May 25; Oswatimie, Tuesday, May 26; Louisburg, Wednesday, May 27; Hillsdale, Thursday, May 28; West Windy school house, Friday, May 29.

Franklin.—Diamond Ridge, Tuesday, June 2, 8 p. m.; Emery Green, Wednesday, June 3, 8 p. m.; Lane, Thursday, June 4, 8 p. m.; Homewood, Friday, June 5, 8 p. m.; Ottawa, Saturday, June 6, 1 p. m.

Jay Eye See, 2:10.

Mr. J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., writes: "After trying every known remedy, I removed large Bunch, of two years standing, from three-year-old filly with three applications of Quinn's Ointment. It is the best preparation I have ever used or heard of. I heartily recommend it to all horsemen." For Curls, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs, Bunches, worth many times its price. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

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DR. H. C. W. DESHLER, Specialist,

625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Excursion to Hagerstown, Md.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., the Baltimore & Southwestern Railroad Co. and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Co. will sell Excursion tickets to Hagerstown, Md., and return, at the rate of ONE FIRST-CLASS LIMITED FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, on account of the Annual Meeting of German Baptists, to be held at Hagerstown, Md., May 28 to June 5, 1891.

From points west of Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Parkersburg, these tickets will be on sale from May 20 to June 1, inclusive, and will be good for return passage until June 30, inclusive, with privilege of one stop-off west of the above named cities and one stop-off east of the above named cities, on the trip to Hagerstown, and the same privilege on the return trip. From Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Parkersburg and points east of those cities, excursion tickets will be on sale from May 25 to June 5, inclusive, and will be good for return passage until June 15, inclusive, with one stop-off on the trip to Hagerstown, and the same privilege on the return trip. This offers a rare opportunity to visit points in Western Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Oregon, Washington, and the Northwest Pacific Coast.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far West for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman Sleeper, the only difference being that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for the ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Ingersoll on California.

In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, the noted writer, says:

"The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryness is proverbial. The only complaint made is, that it is too nearly perfect. Residents bred in the Eastern States confess now and then that a rousing storm would give them a grateful sensation. But this sentiment meets with no favor from the man who has just fled from a superfluity of wetness and chilling gales. To him perpetual summer seems perpetual paradise, and to the invalid dreading the advance of disease the still and arid atmosphere is as the breath of life."

The most comfortable way to reach the Pacific coast is via the Santa Fe Route. Weekly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers at low rates. Apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., for folder.

Cheap Ride to California.

If it costs \$35 to buy a ticket to southern California via Santa Fe Route (quickest and shortest line), and in California you regain lost health or wealth, it's a cheap trip, isn't it?

The mascot in this case is the Santa Fe route.

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.

Gossip About Stock.

Many inquiries are coming from European countries concerning the regulations for the exhibit of breeding cattle at the World's Fair.

The live stock interests are receiving a fair degree of recognition in the appointment of Commissioners in the various States to prepare State displays for the Columbian Exposition.

The National Association of Expert Judges on Swine will hold its annual meeting at Lincoln, Neb., June 2 to 5, as the guest of the Nebraska State auxiliary association, which convenes at the same time and place.

The great "battle of the breeds" at the Columbian Exposition will be the grandest display ever made on earth—or anywhere else. Breeders should all make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly, and not fail to witness this most wonderful show.

H. B. Cowles, of Topeka, puts in a breeder's card among the Berkshire men this week. He reports spring litters coming on in good shape and a few older pigs on hand. He is looking for a decided increase in the price of breeding stock as soon as wheat starts to market.

The annual meeting of the American Southdown Association will be held at Springfield, Ill., May 27, 1891. A full attendance is desired. Communications from members who cannot be present, if sent to the Secretary, S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill., will be duly laid before the association during the session.

The Emporia Republican says: "We learn that W. W. Trotter, at our Driving park, gave Dr. Eldson's horse, Boniface, a speed trial of a half mile yesterday, and he surprised them by trotting the first quarter mile in 34½—a 2:18 gait, and the half in 1:10, a 2:20 gait, and that Boniface's two-year-old colt, in Mr. Trotter's hands, is also very promising."

Thomas J. Higgins, breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle, Council Grove, Kas., in remitting for his advertisement, says: "Trade has been very brisk and the demand increasing. More inquiry for heifers than for a long time. Stock in elegant condition. Never saw cattle improve more than they have this spring. I never had a finer lot of calves."

G. W. Berry reports his boar Onward 25383, purchased at a high price, as proving himself a superior sire. His pigs are very uniform and finely marked. He predicts that this boar will become the equal of any Berkshire sire in America. In fine style, wonderful size and extra finish his equal is seldom seen, and no mistake was made in placing him at the head of herd.

N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., sends us a catalogue of his Wood Dale farm herd of Berkshires, in which he says: "It is my aim and ambition to produce the best, thereby realizing good prices. That high-priced animals, with corresponding qualities, prove the best investment in the end requires no argument among enterprising and experienced breeders. Lord Liverpool 221 cost me nearly \$800 laid down at home. I sold his direct get to the amount of \$7,000 and received \$1,500 in stud services from him. At the same time, Royal Duchess 900 and Sovereign Lady 998 cost me over \$1,000. In six months I sold over \$1,000 worth of pigs from them, to say nothing of their valuable produce I retained."

Those of our readers interested in the sale and purchase of choice Short-horns should not fail to read the advertisement in our columns of C. B. Crumpacker—public sale of Short-horns. They are said to be a fine lot in individual merit as well as in breeding. Several of the cows and heifers have been in the show ring, and all old enough have proven themselves good breeders. Mr. Crumpacker says he is especially proud of the bulls, as they are a low-down, beefy lot. He believes that the eight of them sired by that grand show and breeding bull, Dick Bly 85457, are the equal of any eight bulls by one sire to be sold this year. Aldrie Thorndale, by Thorndale Duke, dam Cordelia 30th, sire and dam both bred by the Renicks, is one of the best of the Rose of Sharons. He has a good head and horns, full in crop, smooth shoulder, one of the best of backs, and is a first-class animal all over. Parties desiring something nice should not fail to send for catalogue and then attend this sale. They will be conveyed to and

from the sale by applying at John Hay's livery barn, Washington, Iowa.

W. A. Powell, of Lee's Summit, and A. J. Powell, of Independence, Mo., will sell a draft of their choice Short-horns at W. A. Powell's farm, near Lee's Summit, Mo., Thursday, May 28. Trains leave Kansas City on the Missouri Pacific at 6:52 and 9:05 a. m. and 7 and 8:25 p. m. Free conveyance at each train, and stock purchased will be put on board cars free of charge. Look up the advertisement.

Friends of the "light harness" will be sorry to learn of the death of Elector, the 2:37½ stallion, owned by C. V. Townley, of Johnson county, Kas. He was a grandson of Hambletonian Ten and son of Breeze, a granddaughter of Hambletonian Ten, hence was an inbred Hambletonian, which is the strongest blood we now have. He was an unusually handsome individual, and was a great loss to Mr. Townley, he having paid over \$3,000 for him in 1889, and having trotted last year at Waldo Park a half mile at a 2:14 gait in a sulky. At the post mortem examination the veterinarians discovered the source of his great vitality, he having an unusually large pair of lungs and a heart weighing fourteen pounds. He showed his strong trotting instinct in his last moments by lying on his side with his head thrown back, as if checked up, and with all four feet in motion, as if trotting a very fast race, and he seemed after he had finished to slow up to a jog, then stopped, and died. There is only one other case of this kind on record where a strongly-bred trotter died in this manner.

The annual meeting of the Missouri State Short-horn Breeders' Association was held at Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, May 13, with a good attendance. In calling the meeting to order, President Duncan congratulated the breeders of the association upon the encouraging prospects of the industry, and said that the time was again nearing when good Short-horns would command good prices, and that it would be worth more than personal pride to own the red, white and roans. The question of dissolving the Missouri State Short-horn Association and the formation of an inter-State or Missouri and Kansas Association, in its stead, was discussed at some length; but it was voted to maintain the old association. Officers selected for the ensuing year were: B. O. Cowan, President; Thomas H. Mastin, Vice President; John McDermid, Secretary; W. T. Clay, Treasurer. The officers of the association were made an Executive committee to prepare work for the next meeting, in Kansas City, Mo., the second Wednesday in January, 1892. On motion of J. W. Pickett the resolution of the American Short-horn Herd Book Association passed at its last annual meeting, offering to appropriate \$6,000 for premiums on Short-horns at the Columbian Exhibition if the association would give a like amount, was approved.

AN AVALANCHE OF WONDER AND FUN.

Sells' Brothers Teeming World of Entertainment.

This great show is booked for Topeka on Tuesday, June 2, and, regarded as a whole, it is doubtless without parallel. Wherein it differs from others is this: in its rare variety, its endless interest, its boundless capacity to please every taste. Good things with it are not doled out with a grudging hand; they are poured forth in a Niagara-like profusion, typical of the great country of greatest enterprises. Here we have a regal Roman Hippodrome, a Five-Continent Menagerie, Three big Circuses, a Wild Moorish Caravan, performing droves of Wild and Domestic Beasts, a huge Tropical Aquarium, Aviary, Royal Japanese Troupe, Arabian Nights Entertainment, Spectacular Pilgrimage to Mecca, and Splendid Free Street Parade, rolled into one tremendous alliance, for but one price of admission; or, more properly speaking, roaring, rushing, racing, marching, dancing, gliding, tumbling, soaring, diving and disporting under some ten acres of tents. Whew! the very thought of it fairly makes one catch his breath. And not only is it all a very great, but it is a very good, clean, admirably managed show, under the immediate eye of its proprietors, and free from any and every annoyance or objectionable association. Had Artemus Ward lived to see such an exhibition, he would not have wondered why it always took three grown-up persons to take one child to a circus, but would have increased the number of adults to at least a score.

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

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. R. 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.

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

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ROOT BEER
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Package makes 5 gallons.
Delicious, sparkling, and
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ACT LIKE MAGIC
ON A WEAK STOMACH.
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OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

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EVERYTHING YOU USE OR WEAR, NOW READY.

We will mail a copy free to all our regular customers. From others we ask 6 cents to pay the postage. Send that amount with your request for a copy. As we furnish the book free you ought to be willing to pay postage to get it. You cannot afford to be without it. Even if you don't send orders to us, it will save you money as a guide to prices you should pay at home.

THE MONEY-SAVERS FOR THE PEOPLE

H. R. EAGLE & CO.,
68 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE BIRDS OF SPRING

If they could be weary of their songs, would find, in our great stock, an almost infinite variety of new melodies. 40,000 kinds of our old music are still called for, and the new are more numerous than the old.

Cantatas.—THE JOLLY FARMERS. Sargent. (40 cts., \$3.61 doz.) New, bright, easy, and all jolly farmers and their friends will like it. **HEROES OF '76** (51, or \$9 doz.) Trowbridge, for 4th of July; and **NEW FLOWER QUEEN** (50 cts., \$5.40 doz.) Root, for flower time.

Sunday Schools like PRAISE IN SONG (40 cts., or \$4.50 doz.) Emerson; **SONG WORSHIP** (35 cts., or \$3.99 doz.) Emerson and Sherwin; **NEW SPIRITUAL SONGS** (35 cts., \$3.60 doz.) Tenny & Hoffman.

Choirs constantly send for our Octavo Music—8,000 numbers of Anthems, Sacred Selections, etc., 5 to 8 cts. each. Send for Lists.

Organists furnished with Voluntary and other music and players on Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos and all other instruments, supplied with appropriate music. Send for lists and information.

EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD FOR ALTO, BARTONE and BASS VOICES (\$1.50) is a new and superior method.

Any book mailed for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, Boston.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

SHORT-HORN, Jersey and Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Offers to sell many fine breeding animals of the above named breeds. The Short-horns either have calves by their sides or are in calf to Imported ROYAL PIRATE (56492), one of the finest Cruickshank bulls in America. Among them are five splendid two-year-old heifers, Cruickshank tops.

The Jerseys are in milk. Two Aberdeen-Angus heifers are offered. For further information, address

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Manhattan, Kas.

O. & M. OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

The Only Road Running a Passenger Train FROM
ST. LOUIS TO CINCINNATI.

4 SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS Without Extra Charge.
are run by this line from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and all passengers have use of these Vestibule Cars.

Less than 10 Hours is our time from St. Louis to Cincinnati, being much quicker than by the longer and inferior routes.

By the Ohio & Mississippi Railway THERE IS
NO CHANGE OF CARS
from St. Louis to Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other important points east.

The O. & M. Ry. is the shortest and quickest and transports more passengers from St. Louis eastward than any other line.

RATES for passage tickets by the O. & M. Ry. are much less than by other routes.

Through tickets via this route are for sale at offices of connecting lines West, Northwest and Southwest. When purchasing ask for Tickets via Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

Ticket Offices in St. Louis, 105 North Broadway and Union Depot.

A. J. LYTLE, General Western Pass'r Agent, 105 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

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FRUIT Packages and BERRY BOXES,
Improved Egg Cases and Butter Packages Sold Direct to Consumer. Our "Little Monthly Drummer" giving prices, etc., free. Creamery Package Mfg. Co., Ks. Cy., Mo.

PLAYS Dialogues, Tableaux, Sketches for School, Club & Parlor. Best out. Catalogue free. T. B. Dutton, Chicago, Ill.

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.

Old-Time Roses.

They have blossomed! the low, straggling roses,
That roam from the old garden-bed;
They are dearer to me than all others,
The old-fashioned rose of deep red.
Oh, I welcome the dear, old-time roses,
I longed for their crimson and gold,
And the exquisite buds rich and fragrant,
I wanted once more to behold.

They recall the bright days of my childhood,
And joys that will come nevermore;
For I gathered each June the sweet blossoms
That grew by the brown farm-house door.—
And my mother still stands in the doorway,
And smiles on her rude, noisy band,
As the roses, half blown and half shattered,
We snatch from the bush, for her hand.

I remember the neat, roomy kitchen,
And mother's own favorite place;
I can see, by the wide-open window,
Her chair, and her glorified face.
As I come up the path from the school house,
And pause at the threshold again,
With a cluster of rose-buds beside her,
She sits with her sewing, as then.

Now, I enter once more the dear homestead
To stand by the old rocking-chair,
And she turns with a kind word of greeting
And tenderly smooths out my hair.
Oh! the delicate touch of her fingers
Had power to soothe and restrain,
And her smile of rare sweetness could comfort
Our sorrows, and lessen our pain.

It is sad that our roses must wither,
And all our bright visions must fade,
And our hopes, like the fast-falling petals,
In shadowy silence be laid.
Oh, the roses bloom on in the garden,
They fill, with their perfume, the air,
And the buds, by the brown farm-house door-
step,
Are dainty, and faultlessly fair.

But the children have grown; they are scat-
tered;
And father and mother no more
In their easy chairs sit by the window,
Or rest on the green, near the door.
They are gone! and I muse, in the twilight,
On joys that will come nevermore,
And, in fancy, I pluck the old roses
For mother, who smiles as of yore.

—Good Housekeeping.

ONE OF THE FAIR'S FINEST.

Mr. W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, of the World's Columbian Exposition, in speaking of the arrangements being made in the way of buildings by the local directory for the live stock and agricultural interests, says that the most ample facilities possible are being planned to accommodate all the various live stock and agricultural interests in a manner that cannot fail to be pleasing and satisfactory alike to visitors and exhibitors in these departments.

Mr. Buchanan says: "One of the most desirable and interesting features of the Exposition will be the proposed Live Stock and Agricultural Assembly hall, the erection of which is now assured. This building will probably connect Machinery hall with the Agricultural building, fronting on the main court of the Exposition grounds, and will be conveniently near one of the stations of the elevated railroad. It will be a very handsome building and will undoubtedly be the common meeting point for all persons interested in live stock and agricultural pursuits.

"On the first floor, near the main entrance of the building, will be located a bureau of information, in charge of attendants, who will furnish visitors with all necessary information in regard to the Assembly hall and the main Agricultural building, as well as other features of the Exposition. The first floor will also contain suitable committee and other rooms for the different live stock associations of every character, where such associations can meet and have their secretaries in constant attendance, thus affording this important industry ample headquarters near the live stock exhibit and the Agricultural buildings.

"On this floor there will also be large and handsomely equipped waiting-rooms, with fire-places, for ladies, lounging-rooms for gentlemen, and ample toilet facilities. Broad stairways will lead from the first floor into the assembly room, which will have a seating capacity of about 1,500. This assembly room will furnish facilities for lectures, which will be delivered by gentlemen eminent in their special fields of work, embracing every interest connected with live stock, agriculture and its allied industries. When one considers that in this room almost daily there will be lectures delivered, papers read, and discussions had, conducted by eminent specialists from all parts of the world, the importance of such a building for educational pur-

poses is apparent. Taken in connection with the exhibits, this feature will make that part of the Exposition devoted to live stock, agriculture and horticulture a complete gathering together of all that an advanced civilization is capable of producing. In the assembly room the most approved theories will be advanced and explained. On the grounds and in the Agricultural and Horticultural buildings will be the best illustrations of what can be accomplished when these theories are put into practice. Men who have made the dairy business, for instance, a life study, will read papers and deliver lectures on matters connected with the dairy; and close at hand, in full operation, it is hoped to have a working dairy, affording a practical object lesson of the improved methods which have been applied to this industry. And so through all the branches of agriculture and horticulture, the Exposition as an educational means will be both theoretical and practical.

"The entire second floor of the Assembly building is given up to committee rooms and rooms for headquarters for each and all of the different farmers' organizations in existence in this country. It will furnish a definite and pleasant home for all such organizations during the entire time of the Exposition, where each may have its secretary, or other official, constantly in attendance to furnish information and transact other business, and where the members can hold such consultations as they may desire.

"Such a building was never erected at any exposition, and its construction here will show that the Board of Directors purpose affording every desirable facility that they can furnish to aid the great live stock and agricultural interests of the country. It is confidently believed that this building will present a very busy scene every day the Exposition is open, and that it will prove an immense benefit to the interests it is designed to serve."

An Algerian Wedding Feast.

A marriage celebration in Algeria is an interesting relic of ancient customs. The bridegroom goes to bring the bride, and the guests assembled outside the house will wait for his coming. Soon the sound of pipes is heard coming from the summit of some neighboring hill, and the marriage procession approaches the bridegroom's house. The pipers always come first in the procession, then the bride muffled up in a veil, riding a mule led by her lover. Then comes a bevy of gorgeously-dressed damsels, sparkling with silver ornaments, after which the friends of the bride follow. The procession stops in front of the bridegroom's house, and the girl's friends line both sides of the pathway. The pipers march off on one side, while the bridegroom lifts the girl from the mule, and holds her in his arms. The girl's friends thereupon throw earth at the bridegroom, when he hurries forward and carries her over the threshold of his house. Those about the door beat him with olive branches, amid much laughter. In the evenings, on such occasions, the pipers and drummers are called in, and the women dance, two at a time, facing each other; nor does a couple desist until, panting and exhausted, they step aside to make room for another. The dance has great energy of movement, though the steps are small and changes of position slight, the dancers only circling round occasionally. But they swing their bodies about with an astonishing energy and suppleness. As leaves flutter before the gale, so do they vibrate to the music; they shake; they shiver and tremble; they extend quivering arms, wave veils, and their minds seem lost in the abandon and frenzy of the dance, while the other women, looking on, encourage by their high, piercing, trilling cries, which add to the noise of the pipes and drums.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Secretary Windom on Saloons.

The sudden death of Secretary Windom brings to mind his strong speech at Woodstock, Conn., July 4, 1887, in which he uttered these words: "How to curtail and finally destroy this evil is the great problem of the hour. Its solution is next on the world's calendar of progress. It has been called for trial and cannot be dismissed or postponed. * * * The time has therefore come when this issue must be met. Political parties can no longer dodge it if they would. Private citizens must take sides openly for or against the saloon with its methods and results.

'Neutrality is henceforth impossible; indifference is a betrayal of the sacred trust reposed in citizenship.' The saloon system is itself a league of law-breakers, whose example affords a most powerful stimulus to disorder of all kinds. It openly proclaims its purpose to disobey all laws which interfere with its supreme purpose to make money in its own way and at whatever sacrifice. By what right does the saloon exist? I know of none."—*Pioneer.*

John Wesley in Georgia.

When Wesley was 32 he joined the colony in Georgia, of which General Oglethorpe was Governor, his desire to preach to the Indians being a controlling motive in the matter. His brother Charles, who had just been ordained, went out as secretary to the Governor. This colony, it will be remembered, was designed to be a home alike for Englishmen and for Continental Protestants who had suffered persecution. The church authorities did much to encourage the enterprise, and Wesley was sent as a missionary by them. It is in keeping with the poetic readiness of the Wesley family to find that Samuel Wesley, Jr., published a poem in furtherance of this venture of faith and philanthropy. With the Wesleys went, as special companions, Benjamin Ingham, one of the Oxford Methodists, and Charles Delamotte, the son of a Middlesex magistrate. On February 5, 1736, the vessel which bore the Wesleys sailed into the Savannah river. John Wesley's mission centered in Savannah, then a place of 500 inhabitants. His preaching at once made a great impression. For example, he "expounded those Scriptures which relate to dress" with the result that while he remained in Savannah he saw in the church "neither gold nor costly apparel." On the other hand, he roused opposition by his High-Church doctrine and practice. Though Wesley did not have the opportunity he desired to work among the Indians, he seems to have had hard enough material to deal with. His chief trial in Georgia grew out of his acquaintance with Sophia Hopkey, niece of Mr. Canston, the chief magistrate of Savannah. The marriage of Wesley to this bright and handsome young woman seemed probable, but Wesley took counsel of religious friends, and accepted their advice to "proceed no further in this business." Miss Hopkey soon became engaged to another, and was married four days later. In Wesley's journal it is written: "On Saturday, March 12, God being very merciful to me, my friend performed what I could not." A half-century afterward Wesley referred with much feeling to this painful experience. Wesley had occasion to rebuke Mrs. Williamson (Miss Hopkey) and finally he repelled her from the holy communion. Her uncle, Mr. Canston, took up the matter, and the grand jury found several indictments against Wesley. The latter repeatedly went to court, but was given no opportunity to clear himself from the charges, which chiefly concerned his ecclesiastical administration. It was decided that he had best return to England. The malice of his enemies followed him to the last. Not long after Wesley's departure from Georgia, Canston's accounts were deemed unsatisfactory, and he was removed from his offices in the colony. Whitefield, who was in Georgia later on, bears witness that Wesley's mission was by no means a failure, though he had so much to distract him: "The good Mr. John Wesley has done in America is inexpressible." The lasting effect of that brief ministry in Georgia is typified by the live-oak tree under which Wesley preached, which still stands near Savannah.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Girls and Their Photographs.

Learn to say no when asked for your photograph by some one not especially dear to you. There is in that little word much that will protect you from evil tongues. Learn to think that your face is too sacred to decorate the apartment of Tom, Dick or Harry, no matter if each one of the three is one of the pleasantest fellows in the world. When the sun imprinted in black and white, just how sweet and how dainty you look, it did not mean that the picture should have incense in the shape of tobacco smoke, or dubious praise in the form of a discussion of your points rendered to it. Give away your picture with discretion. Remember that some day will come along Prince Charming, who will have a right—the right

What is Scrofula

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

owned by the master of the heart—to ask for the counterfeit presentment of yourself after he knows that he is going to have the real girl for his own. Think how mortified you would be if he should discover that the giving away of your photograph has been almost as general as the invitations to your New Year's party. Think how he will feel if he sees your face looking over the mantel-shelf in Dick's room—Dick whom he knows to be a braggart, and a man for whom he has the utmost contempt! Then just learn to say no. Don't display your photographs to your men friends, and you will not have this unpleasant task; but if you should do it, and have not the courage to say the little monosyllable, be wise and refer them to papa.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Nothing is comparable to egg for clearing soup stock. To a kettle of cold stock add the crushed shell and white of one egg. Heat this gradually, and stir it constantly until it comes to the boiling point; then put it back on the range and let it simmer until the scum has risen and settled; then strain through a cloth.

"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure." © G. & GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

Dyspepsia is the bane of the present generation. It is for its cure and its attendants, Sick Headache, Constipation and Piles, that

Tutt's Pills

have become so famous. They act speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. No griping or nausea.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

The Young Folks.

The Smile That Awaits Me at Home.

Something I own that wealth cannot buy,
And not offered for sale on the mart;
Something for which the great often sigh
With an unhidden void in the heart;
Something possessed by one little spot
In a corner I know on earth's loam,
Waiting for me in a neat, cozy cot,
'Tis a sweet, loving smile in my home.

When all the world is dreary and cold,
And the clouds darkly hang o'er the way;
Friendship and honor purchased with gold,
And a world seems to win to betray;
Still one fond thought thro' shadows will shine,
As I look to that humble cot room,
Feeling as rich as wealth-laden mine,
With a sweet, loving smile in my home.

When that bright scene shall vanish and fade
Into visions of heaven beyond—
The earth grow dim in death's misty shade,
With the forms so loving and fond—
Yet will remain forever in mind,
Though afar in the heavens' broad dome,
The sweet, happy face, loving and kind,
With the smile that awaits me at home.

—Inter-Ocean.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

His was a dreamer's spirit; inward turned
His visionary glance with prophet gaze
And read the secrets of the future days,
As stars unknown by scholars are discerned
Through science's introspective; deeply yearned
His heart to all things noble, good and true,
And ever in oppression's face he threw
The gaze of song, for aye within him burned
The soul-fire of a singer, siren-sweet
The passion of his music and its pain
As when the winds in tangled branches meet,
Or sweep, Aeolian, o'er bending grain,
Till death's dark wave broke sudden at his feet
And bore him dreaming to the outer main.

—Ernest McGaffey.

A FISHERMAN'S PARADISE.

Up along the shores of Lake Nepigon, which is thirty miles by an air line north of Lake Superior, many of the Indians lay up whitefish for winter. They catch them in nets and cure them by frost. They do not clean them. They simply make a hole in the tail end of each fish, and string them, as if they were beads, upon sticks, which they set up into racks. They usually hang the fish in rows of ten, and frequently store up thousands while they are at it. The Rev. Mr. Renison, who has had much to do with bettering the condition of these Indians, told me that he had caught 1,020 pounds of white fish in two nights with two gill nets in Lake Nepigon. It is unnecessary to add that he cleaned his.

Lake Nepigon is about seventy miles in length, and two-thirds as long, at the points of its greatest measurements, and is a picturesque body of water, surrounded by forests and dotted with islands. It is a famous haunt for trout, and those fishermen who are lucky may at times see scores of great beauties lying upon the bottom; or, with a good guide and at the right season, may be taken to places where the water is fairly astir with them. Fishermen who are not lucky may get their customary experience without traveling so far, for the route is by canal on top of nearly a thousand miles of railroad; and one mode of locomotion consumes nearly as much time as the other, despite the difference between the respective distances traveled. The speckled trout in the lake are locally reported to weigh from three to nine pounds, but the average stranger will lift in more of three pounds' weight than he will of nine. Yet whatever they average, the catching of them is prime sport as you float upon the water in your picturesque birch-bark canoe, with your guide paddling you noiselessly along, and your spoon or artificial minnow rippling through the water or glinting in the sunlight. You need a stout bait-rod, for the gluttonous fish are game, and make a good fight every time. The local fishermen catch the speckled beauties with an unpoetic lump of pork.

A lively French Canadian whom I met on the cars on my way to Nepigon described that region as "de mos' tareable place for de fish in all over de worl'." And he added another remark which had at least the same amount of truth at the bottom of it. Said he: "You weel find dere dose Mees Nancy feeshermen from der Unite State, which got dose hundred-dollar poles and dose leetle humbug flies, which dey t'row around and pull 'em back again, like dey was afraid dose feesh would bite it. Dat is all one grand stupidity. Dose man which belong dere put on de hook some pork, and catch one tareable pile of fish. Dey don't give a about style, only to catch dose feesh."

To be sure, every fisherman who prides himself on the distance he can cast, and who owns a splendid outfit, will despise the spirit of that French Canadian's speech; yet up in that country many a scientific angler has endured a failure of "bites" for a long and weary time, while his guide was hauling in fish a-plenty, and has come to question "science" for the nonce, and follow the Indian custom. For gray trout (the namaycush, or lake trout) they bait with apparently anything edible that is handiest, preferring pork, rabbit, partridge, the meat of the trout itself, or of the sucker; and the last they take first, if possible. The suckers, by-the-way, are all too plenty, and as full of bones as any old-time frigate ever was with timbers. You may see the Indians eating them and discarding the bones at

the same time; and they make the process resemble the action of a hay-cutter when the grass is going in long at one side, and coming out short, but in equal quantities, at the other.

The namaycush of Nepigon weigh from nine to twenty-five pounds. The natives take a big hook and bait it, and then run the point into a piece of shiny, newly scraped lead. They never "play" their bates, but give them a tight line and steady pull. These fish make a game struggle, leaping and diving and thrashing the water until the gaff ends the struggle. In winter there is as good sport with the namaycush, and it is managed peculiarly. The Indians cut into the ice over deep water, making holes at least eighteen inches in diameter. Across the hole they lay a stick, so that when they pull up a trout the line will run along the stick, and the fish will hit that obstruction instead of the resistant ice. If a fish struck the ice the chances are nine to one that it would tear off the hook. Having baited a hook with pork, and stuck the customary bit of lead upon it, they sound for bottom, and then measure the line so that it will reach to about a foot and a half above soundings, that is to say, off bottom. Then they begin fishing, and their plan is (it is the same all over the Canadian wilderness) to keep jerking the line up with a single, quick, sudden bob at frequent intervals.

The spring is the time to catch the big Nepigon jack-fish, or pike. They hunt the grassy places in little bogs and coves, and are caught by trolling. A jack-fish is what we call a pike, and John Watt, the famous guide in that country, tells of those fish of such size that when a man of ordinary height held the tail of one up to his shoulder, the head of the fish dragged on the ground. He must be responsible for the further assertion, that he saw an Indian squaw drag a net, with meshes seven inches square, and catch two jack-fish, each of which weighed more than fifty pounds when cleaned. The story another local historian told of a surveyor who caught a big jack-fish that felt like a sunken log, and could only be dragged until its head came to the surface, when he shot it and it broke away—that narrative I will leave for the next New Yorker who goes to Nepigon. And yet it seems to me that such stories distinguish a fishing resort quite as much as the fish actually caught there. Men would not dare to romance like that at many places I have fished in, where the trout are scheduled and numbered, and where you have got to go to a certain rock on a fixed day of the month to catch one.—Julian Ralph, in Harper's Weekly.

President Garfield at School.

James A. Garfield was sent to school when 6 years of age. He soon showed that he had a good memory, and great powers of observation, learning a great deal from overhearing the recitations of the older scholars in his class. The master of the school he attended once boarded at his mother's house, and took a great fancy to James, quickly discovering that he was a bright boy. He told the little fellow that if he studied hard he might some day be a General. James soon after went to his mother, and asked her to tell him what a General was. His mother then told him an interesting story of how his ancestors had fought in the Revolutionary war, saying that though several of them deserved to be Generals, they never reached that dignity. James understood what it was to be a General, though he expressed grave doubts whether he would ever be one.

This same teacher laid down in the school a new rule to the effect that scholars should not look about the school-room, as it interfered with studying their lessons. Now little James Garfield was of a very active turn of mind, he had always been used to looking around the room, and, as I have said, "picked up" considerable information by listening to the scholars of the higher grades recite their lessons. He tried to obey the rule, for by nature he was an obedient child, but every now and then his eyes would be raised from his book, and go wandering off to the group of scholars reciting in another part of the room. That evening, in the presence of James, the teacher complained to his mother of his want of attention. The mother remarked that perhaps he could not sit still; that he had been an intensely active child all his life. James cried, and said that he meant to be a good boy, and that he would try again to sit still. But the next day he would, as the saying is, "prick up his ears" when the other scholars were reciting, and his eyes would roam away from the printed page before him. The teacher, however, had changed his opinion of the restless scholar; he noticed that he acquired his lessons faster than any other boy in the class; so he came to the conclusion that James Garfield really could not master his restlessness, which was not the result of an idle nature, but of an active, inquiring mind, and he ceased to reprimand him for the habit.

Garfield was a quick-witted lad. One day he and another boy had been mischievous in school. The teacher told them to go home. They were surprised, and hesitated to obey the command.

"Don't delay," said the teacher; "go at once."

Young Garfield darted out of the door, and ran home as fast as he could, reaching the house in about five minutes; then he turned, and, without stopping a moment,

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ran back to school and took his seat in the class.

The teacher soon noticed him, and said, "I thought I told you to go home!" James said he had been home, "but you did not tell me to stay," he added.

The teacher smiled at this original explanation, and James was informed that he could stay where he was.—George J. Manson, in Harper's Young People.

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One of our Salina exchanges says that a large number of farmers in that vicinity will give beet culture a trial this season. About forty already have their ground prepared for the seed.

It may not be generally known that Kansas was the first State in the Union to act upon the Congressional agricultural act of 1862, by taking steps to build and operate our State Agricultural college.

One of our crop reporters, writing us on business, adds: "I have examined the wheat in northwest Dickinson county and find Hessian fly larvae in abundance. While some fields look bad, as a rule wheat is in fine condition."

The financial policy of a government has very much to do in influencing the prices of agricultural products, from the fact that when money is plenty it stimulates business by increasing the ability to consume, as there is scarcely a family that would not consume more by living better if they had the money to expend for the necessary comforts of life.

A number of our readers have addressed us regarding the use of windmills for irrigation, some appearing to labor under the impression that the "wilderness may be made to blossom like the rose." While the writer has seen it successfully used for fruit farming and gardening in Utah, Montana and California, in localities where water was plentiful and near the surface, we are fully convinced that for general irrigation windmills are not and can never be made a success.

Chancellor Snow has been inspecting the wheat fields with special reference to the field results of the chinch bug experiment, and reports that in spite of the unfavorable weather that prevailed for a few weeks in several portions of the State, the bugs are rapidly dying from the infection, and that it is evident, in the fields visited, that they are not doing near so much damage as reports would have us believe. He also says that the Hessian fly is not at all general, and that comparatively very little injury has resulted from it.

Mr. C. E. Rumford, of Leesburgh, Stafford county, Kas., in writing the *KANSAS FARMER*, suggests that it would be well for its correspondents to always give their county as well as postoffice. The suggestion is a good one, as our readers will then be able to locate the author as they peruse his productions, which, in most cases, greatly adds to the value of the communication. Mr. Rumford says he has tried alfalfa without success; thinks probably that the land is too new. He adds that while crops as a rule look well, it is getting pretty dry, and there is some anxiety about the wheat, which is spotted in places. The *KANSAS FARMER* will venture the opinion that in cases where the grain is spotted that it is either volunteer or else the ground was poorly broken or not taken at all.

HOW MUCH MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

The reports of Treasury officers and of bankers and money-changers concerning the amount of money in circulation are very deceptive. The Secretary of the Treasury two years ago published a statement in his annual report, purporting to show the amount of money in circulation in the country. He began at 1878 and came on down to the time of writing, giving what the Treasury figures showed to be the amount of money in the country and the amount in the Treasury, calling the difference between those two amounts money in "circulation," and he put the amount in "circulation" on March 1, 1878, at \$805,793,837, and the amount in "circulation" October 1, 1889, he put at \$1,405,018,000, adding that the net increase in the circulation between the years 1878 and 1889 amounted to \$599,224,193. People generally took the statement as meaning exactly what it says, when in truth it is misleading, and does not show what the people want to know. The Secretary did not intend to deceive the people or to misrepresent the facts. He simply gave the amount of money which is not in the Treasury and called that in "circulation." There is not in point of fact one-half as much money in circulation as the Secretary's figures indicate, nor was there half as much at that time. This is explained in this way: Every national bank is required to keep within its vaults 25 per cent. of its circulation and deposits as a "reserve fund," from which to meet drafts upon it. State banks intend to keep about the same amount of reserve. This reserve fund in all of the banks amounts to about \$700,000,000; taking that alone from the \$1,405,018,000 that the Secretary gave a little over a year ago, and we have but \$700,000,000 left as in circulation. Then we know very well that there is still a considerable portion of that which is not in circulation. It is in the safes of business firms and private individuals who are not using all of their money and do not wish to. Just what amount this is, of course, it is impossible to ascertain.

Senator Plumb, in an able and exhaustive speech delivered nearly a year ago, reviewed the situation very carefully. He says that at this time there is outstanding about \$1,560,000,000, and it is made up of gold coin \$680,000,000, silver, including subsidiary coin, \$420,000,000, Treasury notes \$346,000,000, national bank notes \$128,000,000, making a total of \$1,574,000,000, from which he deducts \$14,000,000 in notes lost and destroyed, leaving the total remaining as stated, \$1,560,000,000. And in this estimate he takes the Secretary's statement as to the amount of gold in the country, namely, \$680,000,000. Mr. Plumb, however, does not believe that there is so much gold as that in the country. He believes that the actual amount is short of the Secretary's estimate at least \$150,000,000, and he gives his reason for it. Then he sums up the situation in this way: From the total of \$1,560,000,000, deduct \$260,000,000 which the Treasury always keeps on hand, and that leaves \$1,300,000,000, then he insists that \$150,000,000—error in the estimate of gold in the country—ought to be deducted; that would leave the amount \$1,150,000,000; from this he subtracts the reserve \$700,000,000, leaving a balance of but \$450,000,000, which is available for delivery or other use in the transaction of the business of the people, or a little less than \$7 per capita. He concludes his estimate in the words: "If I were deciding this case upon what I considered the best evidence I would be bound to say that I believed the money in actual circulation did not much, if at all, exceed \$500,000,000."

This is the statement of one of the best informed men in the country. He does not dispute the figures presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, nor does anybody, except as to those points wherein the Secretary is no better informed than any other person; as, for example, in the matter of gold coin. A very large part of the gold money of the people is taken out of the country every year by travelers to other lands, and it never returns except in the payment of balances among traders.

It is time that the people should face this difficulty honestly and fairly. No party or man can gain any substantial and permanent advantage by misleading the people in any respect, nor can he obtain any permanent benefit for himself or for his party or for his country by concealing or distorting facts which bear upon the

common interests of the people. We all know very well that there is not anywhere near the amount of money in circulation among the people that ought to be. We know that all over the country west of the Alleghany mountains, and to a considerable extent eastward, there is a general demand for more money. We know that the Secretary of the Treasury during last summer made six different efforts in the course of about three months to relieve the money market in New York city by using the public moneys to purchase bonds or to advance interest. In one case, occurring in September, he advanced interest to July 1, 1891, to the amount of \$12,000,000 and upward, and in his report to Congress he calls attention to what he believes to be an important fact—that without the prompt assistance of the Treasury grave financial troubles would have followed. We have evidence upon every hand. There is no disguising it. Nobody in his sane moments pretends to deny that we are short of money anywhere, and yet probably every person well informed in financial matters will agree with the statement that if the money which is now in the country were loosed and put into active circulation it would at once start the wheels of industry, relieve the country from this incubus of gloom which hangs over the people, and revive trade generally; but we know as well as we know anything that a very large part of the money, certainly as much as three-fourths of it, is not in circulation, and it is on account of this wealth hoarded and piled up in different places that the people are complaining. As a matter of fact there is not at this hour in circulation among the people, nor is there available for circulation, more than about the amount given by Senator Plumb, about \$500,000,000 or a little less than \$8 to the head of population.

THE CONTRACT WAS CHANGED.

The *Capital* says:

It is plain to see why the *FARMER* wants a vast increase of poor money, however. It states that by decreasing the volume of money creditors have made debtors pay on a higher money standard than that on which the debt was contracted. This it denounces. If it were true that the volume of money or even the volume per capita had diminished there would be force and reason in its denunciation. It would have been infamous and disreputable in this government to have perpetrated such an outrage on the debtor as to change the value of the debt to his disadvantage. The government did not do it. But the *FARMER* wants the government to perpetrate precisely this injustice—on the creditor. It insists upon an enormous increase of the volume of money on the most worthless basis possible in order to make the debt far less valuable than when contracted. This is what Daniel Webster, whom the *National Economist* loves to quote, characterized as "precisely so much property taken from one man and given to another by legislative enactment." The *FARMER* is guilty of the very crime of which it falsely accuses the government.

But the contract was changed. And it was done deliberately, with full knowledge of the dreadful consequences to follow. The Treasury officers, from the beginning, opposed the permanent use of government paper money, and as soon as the war ended, the "currency" was called in as fast as possible—to the extent of \$800,000,000, in round numbers, by the end of 1869. The subject was discussed in Congress; committees reported upon it, and many able speeches were delivered during the pendency of bills proposing to substitute gold for paper in the payment of debts contracted when paper was the only money in use among the people and the only money in contemplation of parties to the contract. Senator Sherman, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, reporting a bill in relation to the currency and the public debt, December 17, 1867, among other things, said:

The action of Congress on these subjects (currency of different values) affects the value of all property in the United States; the reward of labor; the income of the rich; the wages of the poor; the pension of the widow; the enterprise and industry of all classes of our people, and thus touches the home and the heart of every person in the United States.

Speaking on the same subject [see Congressional Globe, January 27, 1869, page 626,] Senator Sherman said:

Practically any law requiring a resumption of specie payments is a law adding to the amount of a currency debt the full depreciation of the currency, unless you either scale the debt or allow the parties to adjust the matter between themselves. * * * All contracts to pay money are contracts for the delivery of gold, and a contract to pay an indefinite amount of gold depending upon the uncertain depreciation of the currency at the time of payment. But the distress caused by an appreciation of the currency falls mainly on the debtor class; others suffer only by reason of his inability to pay. What does specie payments mean to a debtor? It means the payment of \$135 where he has agreed to pay \$100, or, which is the same thing, the payment of \$100 where he agreed to pay \$74. Where he has purchased property and paid one-fourth of it, it means the loss of the property; it means the addition of one-fourth to all currency debts in the

United States. A measure to require a debtor now to pay his debt in gold or currency equivalent to gold, requires him to pay 135 bushels of wheat when he agreed to pay 100, and if this appreciation is extended through a period of three years it requires him to pay an interest of 12 per cent. in addition to the rate he has agreed to pay.

That was in January, 1869. Two months later the act to strengthen the public credit was passed, making all currency contracts gold contracts, and the next year the funding bill was passed putting all our currency obligations into coin bonds. If the *Capital* editor would enjoy reading more matter like that above quoted from Senator Sherman, he can find a great deal of it by referring to the debates of Congress about that time. And Senator Ingalls' speech, February 17, 1878, is good reading in the same line; also that of Senator Plumb delivered only two years ago, and still another last June.

THAT FORGED RESOLUTION.

In commenting upon the numerous affidavits concerning that maliciously forged resolution, the *Lawrence Record* says:

Among these affidavits is one from Mr. J. L. Brady, the reporter of the *Hutchinson News*, a staunch Republican paper. In addition, ten old soldiers certify that they were present and characterize the statement that any such resolution was passed as false. To this should be added the decided negative of the State encampment, the official custodian of the soldier's interests and honor. It now appears to have been a stupid, wicked lie, and having been branded as such, it should be heard of no more.

Now, will the balance of the Republican papers be as manly and honorable as the *Record*, and tell their readers what they know to be true, that the Meredith resolution was a cool, premeditated forgery, for a most contemptible, base and deceptive purpose? Come, let us hear from you, gentlemen. Undo, as far as possible, the great injustice so maliciously perpetrated on the reform editors and the intelligence of the old soldiers.

MORE ENCOURAGING.

A few days ago great anxiety was felt about the condition of the wheat crop. Dry weather was prevailing in various parts of the State, and numerous were the reports of damage done by the Hessian fly and chinch bugs, and the plowing up of wheat fields. Things began to look very discouraging, when the glorious life-giving rains descended throughout all parts of the State, thoroughly soaking "mother earth," dealing death to the fly and bugs, dispelling gloom and reviving hope within us all. It yet remains to be seen how extensive the destruction of the fly and bugs were. We are not yet safe; an abundant harvest is not yet an assured fact; the danger line has not yet been passed. If the wheat pests are not sufficiently destroyed, a couple more timely rains may yet be necessary to secure an average yield. However, we will all hope for the best.

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF HORTICULTURE.

Horticulturists have just cause to feel indignant at the appointment of Walter S. Maxwell, of California, as Chief of the Bureau of Horticulture at the World's Fair, and there naturally has been a universal "kick" against his confirmation. It is certainly not very complimentary to the intelligence or integrity of the appointive power to thrust a man without any horticultural antecedents as the chief of so important a department. Horticulturists have good reason to feel proud of their profession, realizing, as they do, that it stands second to none in the world's history, and they are entitled to more decent treatment from the World's Columbian Exposition management. They ask, and are at least entitled to a man of sufficient horticultural information, love and enthusiasm for the noble calling as to enable him to talk intelligently with horticulturists of other nations.

There is a very strong suspicion, supported by circumstantial evidence, that the appointment of this lawyer and railroad magnate is entirely in the interests of California and its huge land speculators boom. If the whole Mississippi valley is not entitled to as much recognition as California, then we should understand the reason why at the earliest possible moment and govern ourselves accordingly.

In the meantime, let every horticultural society wishing to see a magnificent display of our products at the Exposition pass resolutions protesting against the confirmation of Mr. Maxwell, and do it at the earliest possible moment.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The transfer of the Signal Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture is causing a great deal of hard work, close calculation, and executive ability in the farmers' branch of the government. When all arrangements are completed for the addition of the Weather Bureau to the new department the supervision of the work will be mainly committed to the Assistant Secretary.

Great interest is taken in the subject of our foreign and inter-State meat trade, and the instructions of the Secretary are being rigidly adhered to. Dr. D. E. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in speaking of packing houses which have applied for license to operate under the meat inspection act, says it is fondly hoped the system of meat inspection will be so effectual as to soften the hard hearts of German and French government officials, and open a way for the unrestricted sale of American meat products in those countries. Except in so far as the tariff is concerned in it, it is not anticipated that there will be any lowering of duty on those American products by the European governments. It does, however, seem reasonable to suppose that the carrying out by this government of the thorough system of inspection of American meat products for export should induce any government not affected by unfriendly motives to relieve those products of any restrictions imposed by them solely with a view to seek wholesomeness, that wholesomeness being guaranteed by this government and its system of inspection found to be amply adequate to afford a guarantee to that effect. It will surely be impossible for one foreign government to find justification for restrictive measures designed solely to secure what we guarantee. This conviction at least seems to be fully shared by a number of the leading papers in this country, and may be judged from the applications made to Secretary Rusk for inspection under the act of March 3, 1891. By the way, few people realize how much work has been imposed upon the Department in the Bureau of Animal Industry, especially by recent legislation; for instance, the law requiring inspection of every animal imported into this country, even from those countries against which no quarantine existed, and under the same law, which is known as the act of August 30, 1890, in which provision was made for the inspection at the ports of shipment of all cattle, hogs and sheep exported. The provisions of this law impose on the officers of the Bureau the inspection in round numbers, including both incoming and outgoing animals, 1,000,000 head per annum, a number which is likely to be greatly increased in the near future, if we can judge by the increase of the past two or three years, even should we be successful in inducing the British government to modify its present restrictions on American live cattle. To this arduous inspection another duty must be added, that of inspecting the vessels upon which the cattle are transported, a very salutary provision imposed upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the last Congress for the purpose of preventing abuse and ill-treatment of cattle in transit; but the most arduous work of all and that which seems likely to grow to mammoth proportions, is the meat inspection which Dr. Salmon is now engaged in getting on the way. This involves an inspection of all animals killed at the packing houses intended for inter-State or foreign trade, an inspection of the carcasses after slaughter, and in some cases a microscopic inspection of a part of the internal organs of each animal.

In connection with the regulations drawn up by the Secretary of Agriculture under the meat inspection act, a criticism was made in a certain agricultural paper which indicates in the strongest manner possible how easy it is to find fault and how little some people who undertake to instruct the public know about the laws of their own country. The criticism in question was aimed at the Secretary for his regulations providing for the rejection of any animal not passing the required inspection and simply providing that the animal or the carcass be removed from the premises, to be disposed of according to the law of the State. There was, so argued our critical journalist, a marked discrimination by the Secretary of Agriculture in favor of the foreigners or the citizens of other States as against the citizens of the State in which the packing house was

situated, it being well known that in some States no law exists for the proper disposition of animals or carcasses so condemned. Here is a gentleman occupying a position in which he is supposed to instruct and inform others, who has not yet learned that the regulations of any federal officer, drawn up for the enforcement of a law, cannot go beyond the provisions of the law itself; and actually uninformed of the fact that the only ground for the exercising of any authority whatever by a federal officer, in regard to the product of a packing house in any State of the Union, is the fact that it is designed for inter-State or foreign trade and that if the citizens of any particular State propose to kill diseased animals and consume their carcasses for food purposes themselves, no federal officer has any right to interfere with their freedom of action in the premises.

In discussing this matter with some of the officials in the Department of Agriculture this afternoon, I found a warmth of feeling and deep indignation which is unusual in that genial atmosphere. One of them said: "The Secretary is too mild-mannered a man at times, and permits criticisms of the Department to go unanswered because he abhors newspaper controversy. But, while he is absent, we can get as mad as we please, provided we don't talk too much. The 'old man,' as we call him among ourselves, will not permit us to talk or write concerning Department business for publication."

And the Secretary is right. He knows that all criticism, properly considered, will evoke thought, reflection, and advancement. He also knows that very little criticism is intended to personally reflect upon himself, while some of his subordinates are like a pan of milk, which, being spilled on one side, always slops over on the other; and our Uncle Jerry never slops over. SMITH D. FRY.
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1891.

CROP CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

From the weekly weather bulletin, issued from the Signal office, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, we learn that the weather was generally unfavorable for growing crops in the States of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, owing to the dryness of the ground. Reports from the wheat and corn States indicate that the continuation of the conditions during another week will cause a drouth likely to prove of serious injury to crops.

Small grain and grass were in danger owing to the absence of rain, from Tennessee northward over the upper lake region and Minnesota. Although more rain was needed in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, the weather during the week was more favorable, but the wheat was probably somewhat injured by frosts Friday night.

Favorable reports were also received from Missouri and Colorado, where recent rains have greatly improved crop conditions. Wheat continues in fine condition in Missouri, although rain is needed in the southern half.

Reports from Kansas stated that the flies and chinch bugs were damaging wheat in places. In Kentucky and Tennessee, wheat and corn were turning yellow. Texas reports that cool weather has retarded the growth of cotton and corn, but the outlook continues very favorable. Small grain promises well.

In Arkansas cool weather injured the cotton, and late planting is not coming up. This is also the condition of the cotton crop in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, but if rain and warm weather occur during the present week the crop may be saved from serious injury. The drouth in the middle Atlantic States did considerable injury to grass and small grain, although recent rains have caused crops to improve and the outlook is more encouraging.

In Oregon the wheat prospects were never better.

The prospects for fruit in New York and Pennsylvania are excellent. In California, the cool weather is greatly benefiting the growing crops by retarding the rapid ripening of fruits.

The balance-wheel of virtue and patriotism in America has ever been in the high moral position of the agricultural communities, and indications are that it ever will be.

Opportunity.

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel, and mart, and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate.
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore;
I answer not, and I return no more!
—Ex-Senator Ingalls, in New York Truth.

Awake, thou sleeper! 'tis I who call, 'tis Fate;
Stand forth, and speak the words
Which shall thy purpose truly state.
A people burdened now thy help implore;
Attend my words, or—I call on you no more.

Ah!—yes,—I hear a voice. Who speaks?
Fate? Fate? Ah! no. Those tones bucolic
Would fain disturb my thoughts sublime.
The hayseed, husky, sound deceives me not;
Thou art not Fate. Ta-ta, adieu, I'll speak some
other time.

Is not yon form of him whom long I've sought,
Whose step I eager list, both morn and late?
I'll call to him, for now I'm sure 'tis Fate.
Ah! friend, attend to me, I pray!
I would thy help request.
Behold th' oppressed of God's green earth,
Whose shoulders bend with burdens sore,
I would these loads remove and bid them come
no more.

Speakest thou to me, my friend? Thy voice to
me is strange.
And 'spite thy friendly words, thy purpose
much I now mistrust.
My form deceives thine eyes. I am not Fate,
Nor yet a simple fish to seize a flattering bait.
The hayseed in my hair, my boots begrimed
with dust,
The sand-burs on my pants, my coat besmeared
with rust,
Have now awaked thy gaze, thy politician lust.
I cannot be deceived—in thee to put my trust.
N.

Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for week ending May 15, 1891:

The rainfall has been much better distributed this week, though still deficient in amount. In Marshall and northern part of Pottawatomie it is about normal. In Comanche a considerable local excess occurs; while from Greeley to Norton an excess of rain, more generally distributed through the counties, has prevailed, yet the belt of territory extending from Stevens and Seward northeastward to Russell has received less than one-tenth of an inch of rain. Frost on the 11th.

The temperature has persistently remained below the average for the second week in May, though an average amount of sunshine has ruled.

The seasonable rains in the west and northwest have improved the favorable conditions of last week. In the east and northeast there has been sufficient rain for general purposes, and the ground is in fine working condition. In the southeastern and southern counties rain is needed, though the crop conditions are not strained. In the central and southwestern counties rain is needed, and conditions are not so favorable. The observers report, more in detail, as below:

Greeley.—No complaint of any injurious conditions; all crops doing well; peach and cherry trees are past the bloom; no frost.
Norton.—Early-planted corn up nicely; everything doing well; present prospects for a large crop are good.

Mitchell.—Condition of wheat seems unaccountable, yet many opinions are that the heavy rain and hail on April 24 packed the ground so hard that, after its rapid growth during the previous wet weather, the wheat was scorched by the dry hot weather succeeding; fruit good.

Ottawa.—It is generally conceded that there will be little wheat harvested in this county; the fly is doing it up in short order, and the young chinch bugs are hatching. Many farmers are already plowing up their wheat for corn.

Riley.—Wheat beginning to head; oats and tame grasses growing rapidly; prairie grass not thrifty as usual. Reported that farmers are plowing up wheat in some parts of the county, but near Manhattan prospects could hardly be improved.

Dickinson.—Wheat not looking so well, too dry; fly and other insects reported doing much damage in a few fields. Corn mostly up and doing well.

Rush.—Wheat insect disappearing, why not understood. Heavy frost on 11th.

Stafford.—Considerable wheat in this section past redemption; the frost on the 11th was beneficial to wheat.

Reno.—Monday's frost injured vines and

nipped the corn. Wheat suffering from a fungus growth on roots.

Ford.—Frost killed beans and potatoes, and cut corn to the ground; fruit too far advanced to be hurt by it. Rain needed.

Clark.—All crops suffering greatly from drouth. Good rain on the 9th, in parts of county.

Comanche.—The rain of the 9th local and very heavy; hail reported in Kiowa valley; cold rain Sunday.

Pratt.—Our little rain has done much good, yet we need more. Corn and garden plants injured by the frost.

Cowley.—Wheat will be injured 25 per cent. by the fly; new crop of chinch bugs hatched. Strawberries ripe, and being shipped.

Wilson.—Too cool for corn; wheat, oats, potatoes and gardens checked. Fly in the wheat; found chinch bugs in one field.

Nemaha.—Corn planted; ground in splendid working condition; too cool.

Montgomery.—Wheat in bottom land improving in color.

T. B. JENNINGS
Signal Corps, Asst Director.

TOPEKA WEATHER REPORT

For week ending Saturday, May 16, 1891. Furnished by the United States Signal Service. T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
May 10.....	74.6	41.0	.64
" 11.....	68.2	34.0	..
" 12.....	71.8	39.1	..
" 13.....	74.8	45.5	..
" 14.....	77.9	47.8	..
" 15.....	80.5	49.0	..
" 16.....	73.4	55.8	.46

Secure the Finest Samples.

As no one has yet been authorized to arrange for the collection of samples for the display of Kansas products at the Columbian Exposition, and as many of our finest fields of grain may mature before an organization is perfected, Henry Worrall, one of the greatest of art decorators, and of whom Kansas has reason to be proud, is heartily indorsed by Major Sims, Secretary of the Bureau of Promotion, in wisely suggesting to those having field crops from which good samples may be selected, to secure the same before harvest, cutting the straw as near the ground as possible and safely storing it until such time as they may be called for by the proper committee.

It is expected that liberal premiums will be offered by the board of managers, when selected, for samples in the straw, of the cereals, and as the outlook is now promising for fine crops the samples desired should be secured as the crops mature. They should be selected just before harvest begins, and in quantity sufficient (two good-sized bundles of each variety) to meet the requirements of the board when premiums may be offered.

World's Fair Investment Company.

It is reported that a "World's Fair Excursion and Investment Company," with a capital stock of \$100,000, has been organized at Kearny, Neb., which invites persons to pay to it \$52 in installments of 50 cents a week and agrees for that sum to take them to and from the World's Fair in special trains, pay for their meals en route and their living expenses for a week in Chicago at the best \$2 per day hotel, and furnish them with tickets of admission, guides and printed information. Word also comes from South Carolina and other States of the formation of clubs to save money to attend the great Columbian Exposition, each member depositing 30 cents per week, which cannot be drawn out until some time in 1893, and fines are assessed for non-payment of dues.

Prominent Kansans have completed an organization and filed a charter with the Secretary of State, called "The World's Fair Transportation and Trust Company." The Directors are Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, Hon. J. R. Burton, State Treasurer S. G. Stover, T. B. Sweet and J. R. Mulvane, of Topeka. The plan is similar, if not exactly like that of the Kearny (Neb.) organization.

Never had a preparation a more appropriate name than Ayer's Hair Vigor. When the capillary glands become enfeebled by disease, age, or neglect, this dressing imparts renewed life to the scalp, so that the hair assumes much of its youthful fullness and beauty.

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

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

Horticulture.

LESSON IN ENTOMOLOGY.

Synopsis of an address by E. A. Popenoe, A. M., Professor of Horticulture and Entomology at the Kansas Agricultural college, delivered before the Marshall County Farmers' Institute, January 23, 1891.

I shall urge upon your attention first the importance of the study of economic entomology. Because the bug is little is no reason that he is not a great enemy. Economic entomology is the study of insects, their habits, and everything concerning them, directly with the object of preventing their work and applying remedies, where they can be applied. At the bottom of the knowledge lies a correct idea of the insect's life. When people see us looking for this, that and the other little point in the life of the insect, they laugh at us and think we are taking too much pains. But after all it is a knowledge of these little habits that enables us to apply the remedy and so destroy the insects. Of prime importance, then, is the knowledge of the life history of the insect.

There are some people who still think that some insects are spontaneously generated; otherwise, how can they come in such numbers as they do, and in such a short time? Our misunderstanding comes from our lack of knowledge. An insect arises from an egg that was laid by a parent insect. This egg hatches and becomes a larva or bug in the first stage. Larvae are known by different names. We call the larvae of bees and beetles grubs; of flies, maggots; of moths and butterflies, caterpillars. Some larvae closely resemble their parents and some do not. You know when you see the larva of the grasshopper that it is a grasshopper, but you do not all know that the larva of a fly is a fly. We must know the insect in all its stages in order to be able to conquer it. We must know that the butterfly, that flits around among the flowers, as a beautiful thing, is the parent of an obnoxious caterpillar that ruins our cabbage. The different stages of insect life are the egg, the larva, which may be a maggot, or a grub, or a caterpillar; and a third stage, a resting state in most insects, and called the pupa. At this stage the insect lies in a case with the body and the limbs wrapped up together, apparently motionless, and capable only of a slight wriggling. It cannot feed, it cannot move in most cases. This is the case with the beetle, the bee, the butterfly, the fly, and all their allies. The fourth and last stage is the perfect insect. There is another group of insects in which the larva stage is not complete—the chinch bug, for instance. It is active from the larva to the perfect stage. This is one reason why he is such a terror, because he is always active, always at work. The butterfly goes through the resting stage and when it comes out it is no longer harmful to us. These are examples of the two kinds of insects.

CODLIN MOTH.

I have here [exhibiting large colored sketches] an illustration of the several stages of the codlin moth. The egg is deposited at the calyx of the apple. From this egg hatches the little worm which pierces the flesh of the apple and works up to the core. It feeds there three or four weeks, and comes out when full-grown. It is no longer capable of doing us any injury. It now passes into the pupa stage. You will find its silken cocoons in the fork of the apple tree, or under the scales of bark on the trunk, or under rubbish of all sorts on the ground, or among the clusters of dry grass, and sometimes even in the calyx of the apple. The pupa is a spindle-shaped object, all inclosed under one shell. The one motion that it is capable of is a wriggling motion. The pupa stage lasts variously from seven to fourteen days, averaging about ten days. With the last brood it lasts practically over winter. If you examine the apple bins now you may find these little silken cocoons. Open them and you will find the moth already formed and all drawn up in its case. The moth when nature expands is not much over half an inch long, when at rest. The wings are of a blue or slate gray, with narrow bands of brown transversely placed. At the lower angle of the upper wing is a curved spot mostly of a rich brown. You may always recognize the codlin moth by the coppery brown spot at the top of the wings. It has more than one brood in a year, but the attack most to be dreaded is the first attack. It comes out from the cocoons in the spring; it flies at night, and

when the apples are first set it deposits an egg. I think over fifty eggs may be deposited by a single moth, one in a place. However, it is worth while to see how the egg is deposited, because this is the most vulnerable point of attack. If we know that the insect has no means of pushing the egg under the apple we may learn how to destroy it. Another point is that there are two and sometimes three broods in a season. This knowledge is of great value. If there were but a single brood we might expect to kill off all the codlin moths very soon.

NATURAL ENEMIES OF INSECTS.

We must not overlook the natural preventive measure—the natural enemies of insects. These are very numerous. I may cite, first, the parasitic insects. There are hosts of insects whose whole business is to prey upon others. The order which contains the bee and wasp furnishes a great number of parasites. These little parasitic insects when led to deposit eggs do so by instinct on particular hosts. Finding the proper insect they deposit an egg, usually puncturing the body of the insect and thrusting an egg into the cavity. This little egg hatches soon, and from it comes a little grub which feeds usually upon the fleshy matters and the fat of the insect attacked, not injuring the vitals. When it has grown sufficiently it may eat out and form a cocoon on the back of the caterpillar, or it may spin it within the body of the insect which finally dies. Other parasites are flies, which will not be distinguished by most people from the common house fly. These flies deposit their eggs on the outside of the caterpillar's body, commonly depositing them near the head. If deposited farther back, the caterpillar finds the egg, bites them in two and destroys them. They remain on the outside until hatched, then they pierce the skin and feed on the caterpillar within, sometimes a dozen on a single caterpillar, soon destroying it, but not before they have attained maturity. There is another group of insects which are beneficial. These are predaceous insects. They go about seeking what they may devour. They are not very choice in their taste. Many of them are beetles. The common black pinch bug that you find under stones is one of these. Others are among the bugs. Some insects of this group look like the common squash bug, and are among the greatest friends that we have. The parasite of the potato beetle, for instance. We have another help from nature, and this is one entirely beyond our control. Insects depend for their existence upon suitable climatic conditions.

INSECTICIDES.

We are nowadays placing high in the remedies certain artificial aids. First among these are the various substances which we call insecticides. One of the oldest, and perhaps the best, is Paris green. London purple is another form of arsenic, and so is the common white arsenic which you find in the drug stores. These remedies are valuable only for those insects which take their food solid. They are of no value against those which suck the juice, or the various borers that lie concealed in the body of the tree. Kerosene is an insecticide. It is valuable against all insects, because it kills by contact. Another remedy which we use to a great extent, especially in cases where we can operate in a house or bin, is the Persian insect powder. We can use it outdoors in some instances. This kills insects of all classes, not exactly by contact, but more by the effect of a volatile oil. If it is not fresh it is of no value. There are many other insecticides, such as lime, coal tar, soot, ashes, salt and a host of others. The three best, however, are first, arsenic, of which Paris green is the best form; second, kerosene; and third, pyrethrum, which is another name for Persian insect powder.

Anything like Paris green, which may be applied as a powder, may be more easily applied as a spray. A spraying pump is just as useful as a plow. Paris green should be mixed with water at the rate of one ounce of the green to ten or fifteen gallons—rather less than more of the green, as it sometimes cuts the leaves like sun-scald, and reduces the foliage very materially. In using kerosene we must dilute it or it will kill the plants. We can mix it with water if we first form a sort of soap with the kerosene. The formula advises two gallons of kerosene to one gallon of water and a half pound of any common soap, although whale-oil soap is better.

A GOOD APPETITE

Is essential, not only to the enjoyment of food, but to bodily health and mental vigor. This priceless boon may be secured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Feeling truly grateful for the benefits realized by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I gladly offer my testimony in its favor. For several months I had no appetite; what food I ate distressed me. I was restless at night, and complete prostration of the nervous system seemed imminent. Three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."—Miss A. E. Vickery, Dover, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

The Poultry Yard.

Handling Chickens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The question was asked by a correspondent, how to best manage a large number of broods of young chicks; also what kind of coops were suitable for confining the hen.

It is impossible to answer the first without knowing something about the arrangements of the surroundings. A chicken coop should be high enough for the hen to stand upright without touching head or tail feathers, and large enough for her to roost in one end, which should be tight enough to exclude rain, and the other end lattice-work with spaces to let the chicks pass in and out, which should always be towards the sun. They can be covered with anything that is waterproof—tin, sheet iron, oil cloth, or painted canvas. The coop should be moved every day or two, which can be done by lifting carefully an inch or two from the ground and move the hen and chicks with it, having a piece of board placed under one end of the coop for the hen to roost on.

One or two coops can be very profitably placed in every vegetable and fruit garden. The young chicks will pick an immense amount of insects and grubs that would damage the gardens much more than the chicks will. It would be well if every fruit tree on the place had a coop under it and chicks being raised there throughout the entire insect season. If the farmer has not time to make the coops required, if he would hire some one to make them for him, the extra profit he would receive from his fruits and vegetables in one year would repay the cost; and a coop, well made and properly cared for, will last ten or twelve years, and the profit from the protected chicks will pay for the extra labor. Chickens will not be profitable on a farm if left to care for themselves, any more than a colt, calf or a pig will. There is no coop that will exclude rats and give the chicks free passage in and out. The best way is to exterminate the rats. It is the duty of every man to persistently destroy the rat until he becomes an extinct animal.

Your "old aunt" has raised chicks in the manner described for many years, to good satisfaction, and she would almost as soon try to raise a good vegetable garden here in Kansas without seeds as without the help of young chicks; for the absence of trees on the prairie banishes the small birds that feed on insect depredators; and here chicks can partly take their place.

AUNT POLLY.

Burn the Old Nest.

As the old nests are excellent places for the breeding of vermin, we would suggest that they all be burned at the earliest opportunity after the setting hens are through with them. As the weather gets warmer and the atmosphere drier, make the nests on the ground if possible. If not get a good sod and place in the nest upside down. Sprinkle this with water and put in clean straw and the nest is made. Make them shallow and not in a barrel or deep box. Keep your hens gentle so that you can take them off for feed and water daily. Provide a shallow box with light dust for them to wallow in. This is the old hen's toilet and nature's remedy for preventing lice. Do not feed the chicks for the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched.

The World's Fair in '93

Will be held in Chicago. The Pioneer Buggy in '91 will be made in Columbus, O. If you care to know how, send 10 cents, silver or stamps, for "Complete Horse Book," and that will tell. Pioneer Buggy Company, Columbus, O.

When to Spray.

In reply to the question, "At what time should we proceed to spray?" Prof. Popenoe says:

The egg is deposited in the eye of the apple when the apple is erect. As soon as the blossoms have fallen, spray the trees at once. Do not wait until the apples are as big as the end of your thumb. I do not care if you have to spray your Bellflowers this week and Janets the next. I prefer Paris green because it will not hurt the leaves so badly as London purple—about an ounce of the poison to fifteen gallons of water. The water must be green as it comes from the spout. Spray until the water begins to drip from the tips of the leaves, then stop. I prefer to put on three applications at least, a week apart. Your neighbor, possibly, has not sprayed. His orchard will breed a few moths which may come to your orchard later and deposit eggs on the apples, this time not necessarily in the eye of the apple. You cannot spray against them, because the apples are half-grown, and you do not want to mix Paris green with your own apple sauce. But even if you are careful some will escape. If you put a band of paper or old burlaps around the trunk of the tree you will probably catch a good many of the worms crawling down the trunk of the tree. Visit them and clean them every week up to the close of the season. Pick up all of the fruit as soon as it drops, or let the hogs do it, if you do not object to having them in the orchard. Be careful not to put any wormy fruit into your cellar. By adopting these precautions you will naturally lessen the numbers of the moth.

The very best tree will have borers if the season is unfavorable. If it is dry and the growth is not good, very likely the flat-headed borer will attack the tree. The best thing is to make your trees grow as well as you can. The borer is not going to hurt a healthy tree. If there is danger of sun-scald protect against it.

The Tyrant Macbeth

Was laid out cold by Macduff. Those tyrants, biliousness, constipation and dyspepsia, are defeated with no less certainty and completeness by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That conqueror of disease also speedily overcomes malarial, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, nausea and nervousness.

In the Dairy.

Butter or Cheese.

The question is often asked, which is better for dairy—to put the milk into cheese or butter? *Hoard's Dairyman* in reply to a similar question from one of its subscribers, says: "Nobody can tell what will be, but according to the Patrick Henry rule—judge the future by the past—we shall generally, if not always, find that for all the year round work, if farmers will credit skim-milk what it is worth to feed to cows to make more milk—if they have no more profitable use for it—the making of butter will net the most."

"There are usually a few weeks, say during the late spring and summer months, prior to August 1st, that the cash return from the sale of cheese will net more than the cash from the sale of butter; but add the value of skim-milk at 30 cents per 100 pounds, to the cash receipts from butter, and it will average more, even during these months than the cheese money will. Take the three months of August, September and October of 1890, and test by actual prices received on the Sheboygan Co. and Fond du Lac Boards, and we find on the basis of one pound butter from ten pounds milk, the milk was worth 85.30 cents per 100 pounds, to make full-cream cheese, saying nothing about making. For the same months and computing that butter sold 2 cents per pound below Elgin quotations, milk, (on the basis of four pounds to the hundred, and saying nothing about the cost of manufacture), was worth \$1.01-38 per 100 pounds. During the winter months the difference is still more marked in favor of butter-making."

"Though many think it pays to make skim cheese in fall or winter, and many feel constrained to practice it—and we do it ourselves—yet we can't prove the practice profitable to the farmers—provided, they will so feed their skim-milk as to make it worth 20 cents per 100 pounds. They can do this, and we wish they would. Because they do not think so, and as a rule refuse to try and prove they can get that out of it, they choose to get a little more cash for their butter and cheese than they could get for the butter alone. But they just about waste the cost of making skim cheese, that they would save if they fed their skim-milk to the cows—if they have no other stock it is more profitable to feed it to, such as calves, colts and pigs. The farmer need never be in doubt what to do with skim-milk—the cow herself will always utilize it to good advantage. It is better for the manufacturer to have the customary pay for making four and a half pounds of butter, than to have it for one and a half pounds of butter and eight pounds of cheese. The income to the maker does not greatly differ, and the little extra he may get does not pay for the hard work and perplexity and care of making two products instead of one. So as a manufacturer we say, and say it understandingly, we think, we would rather make full-cream cheese, while that is the best thing to do, and butter and no cheese all the rest of the year. But mark this, no manufacturer can afford to put in the tools to make both products, in a small factory, or in one however large, that is not run more than seven or eight months in the year. So it follows that those farmers who want butter made part of the year, should dairy the year round, and get the benefit of winter prices for butter, or make up their minds to submit to some loss of fat in the fall in making full-cream cheese, when the milk is rich in fat."

The *Breeder's Gazette* says the Columbian Dairy Association has met with much success thus far in its work with the World's Fair managers. From a classification which originally included butter with animal fats the managers have finally come, under the persuasive pressure of the Dairy Association, to the determination to erect a dairy building after the plan of the one at the Copenhagen (Denmark) Exposition. The main structure will be two stories high, and will include an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,000 people, who will have full view of the butter and cheese-making processes which it is proposed to carry on day by day. The various cattle clubs will be provided with headquarters suitably arranged and furnished. Near the main building six barns will be erected, Gothic



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BUILT DURABLE AND AT LOW COST,

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A Water-Tight, Permanent Roof insured at less than One-third the Cost of Shingles.

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Write at once for samples and descriptive circulars.

All will be sent FREE to your address.

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

In their style of architecture, which will stable fifty cows each and cost in the aggregate \$10,000. An ice house and silos will be erected at a cost of \$10,000, so runs the report, but this is doubtless an error, as it would be difficult to put that amount into such buildings. It is announced that the entire "plant" will be altogether the most complete of its kind ever seen on this continent. So much is the result of organized effort.

It should be evident to every dairyman that constitutional vigor is one of the most essential things in a dairy cow. It does not follow that dairy cows should be coarse in structure; often the most finely organized are the most vigorous; but dairymen should always avoid "delicate" cows and "delicate" calves. Calves that are difficult to rear should never be reared. The first thing that should be considered in selecting a cow, or in choosing a breed, is vigor of constitution. Whenever a breeder discovers that his calves are lacking in vigor, he should change his course of breeding, whatever may be the reputation of the strain that he has been producing. Nothing in a dairy cow can compensate for the lack of vigor.

Hessian Fly.

Early in the spring, Prof. Popenoe, of the Kansas Agricultural college, received a number of letters asking what insect is going to come from the eggs found at that time at the base of the wheat leaf or stalk, and in reply he says:

"These little bodies are not eggs, but are the pupae from which will emerge the full-grown fly. It has generally two broods in a year, possibly three. The fly, about one-eighth of an inch long, deposits the egg on the leaf, generally close down to the sheath. The egg hatches into the larva. It walks down to the crown of the plant. When in the pupa stage it is not unlike a flaxseed, and hence this is often called the flaxseed stage. These 'flaxseeds' are generally found close down to the roots, but are sometimes found several joints up the stalk. In the spring the flies come out of the 'flaxseed' and deposit eggs on the wheat when it begins to stalk. Their presence in great numbers means a very thin crop of wheat. We are largely indebted to a parasite for our immunity from the Hessian fly."

Since it is now a well established fact that catarrh is a blood disease, medical men are quite generally prescribing Ayer's Sarsaparilla for that most loathsome complaint, and the result, in nearly every instance, proves the wisdom of their advice.

USE St Jacobs Oil The Great REMEDY FOR PAIN

The **Wormen Elders' Book** on General Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crounch, 202 Grand St., New York

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

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

cut out and have it to refer to.

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IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA and 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.

WILLIS ROBISON.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Fowls. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 8 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

WEAK MEN and **WOMEN** can quickly cure themselves of Wasting Vitality, Lost Manhood from youthful errors, &c., quietly at home. 64 page Book on All Private Diseases sent FREE (sealed). CURE GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. Dr. D. M. LOWE, Winsted, Conn.

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HART PIONEER NURSERIES
Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send (sealed) FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Esq. Box 3290, N.Y. City.

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Sick PEOPLE write for illustrated family paper on operations upon tumors, fistula, piles, varicose, hydrocele, braces, appliances for deformities; also confidential book for men, explaining why thousands cannot get cured of special, private, chronic diseases, seminal weakness, loss of manhood, gleet, syphilis, unnatural losses, and results of abuse or excesses which unfit all for marriage, happiness or life's duties. Dr. Liebig's Wonderful German Investigator cures all. To prove its merits, a trial bottle sent free. Dr. Liebig & Co., 301 W. Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo., or San Francisco, Cal.

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Sweet cream of any desired consistency, and sweet skim-milk for household and feeding purposes—perfect cleanliness and purity.

Great saving of time, labor, ice and space. Machines very simple, durable, compact easily cleaned and very easily operated.

A profitable investment for from three to thirty cows.

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 ST. LOUIS NAT'L BANK
 St. Louis, Mo.

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.

TUMOR.—I have a fine young sow that has a tumor on her jaw. Can you give me a remedy through the KANSAS FARMER?
Narka, Kas. U. D.

Answer.—You should have said whether the tumor is hard or soft. If it is soft it can be dissected out with a knife; but if it is of bone formation, you had better let it alone.

INJURED ANKLE.—My mare got cut across the ankle joint about the first of April. I put a bandage around it and used arnica for about three weeks, but it did no good. There is a lump the size of an egg that seems to be gristly. Can you tell me what to do?
Spearville, Kas. W. T. B.

Answer.—The lump should be removed with a knife, then rub the sore once a day with powdered blue vitriol until you get it down to healthy tissue, then wash twice a day and apply some of the following: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; rainwater, 1 pint.

SCROTAL HERNIA.—About four weeks ago, in castrating a three-weeks-old colt, I ruptured him. I failed to get the inside sewed up, but sewed up the outside so that it held until healed, and now it hangs down larger than a man's fist. Is it likely that the intestines have grown fast to the sack while healing? Can it be fixed yet?
Dunavant, Kas. E. P. L.

Answer.—Turn the colt upon its back and you can tell whether any of the contents of the abdominal cavity have adhered to the scrotum or not. If everything drops back to the inside, leaving the sack empty, then the pendant part can be inclosed in a pair of clamps sufficiently tight to stop the circulation, and allowed to slough off. If you have a qualified veterinarian near you, you had better employ him to do it for you.

INJURED SHOULDER.—In breaking a four-year-old horse, I used a collar that was too large for him and bruised his shoulder until it swelled up badly. I bathed it with cold salt-water and in three days it seemed to be all right. I put him to work again and it raised a hard lump as large as my fist. I stuck a knife into it, and as nothing ran out of it I inserted a piece of pokeberry-root and in a few days it was running nicely. But now it has quit running and there is still a lump there. Can the lump be removed with any kind of liniment? Would it do to work him by padding the collar?
Kensington, Kas. M. L. S.

Answer.—The probability is that there is a small abscess formed very deep in the muscles, and in using the knife you did not get deep enough to reach it. The only remedy is to lay it open with a sharp knife and dissect out the calloused part; or, if the callous is not very great, it may be sloughed out by injecting twice a day with a solution of sulphate of copper 4 drachms to soft water 1 pint. After the calloused part is all removed, then wash twice a day and dress with carbolic acid 2 drachms, sulphate of zinc 6 drachms, acetate of lead 1 ounce, and soft water 1 quart; mix. To work him as he is would be cruel.

CHRONIC COUGH.—I have a valuable horse, 8 years old, that has a cough which I cannot cure. He has had it about three months, and it seems to be in his throat, as it relieves him when he drinks water. Sometimes he coughs out hay which he has chewed and could not swallow. I gave him oil of tar for about a month, but it did him no good. Can you give treatment? Also tell me how to cure the sweeney.
Hoyt, Kas. S. B. L.

Answer.—Have your horse's teeth examined, and dressed if necessary, by a veterinary dentist. Make an ointment of biniodide of mercury 1 drachm, and vaseline 6 drachms. Clip the hair off around throat and rub the ointment well in for ten minutes, then tie him so he cannot rub it. In twenty-four hours rub in a little

lard. Repeat this in three weeks if necessary. Give twice a day, on oats or bran, two tablespoonfuls of the following: Fowler's solution of arsenic, 12 ounces; powdered iodide of potassium, 3 ounces; water, 12 ounces; mix. After giving this quantity stop one week and then repeat it. For sweeney, use a liniment composed of equal parts of olive oil, aqua ammoniac and turpentine. Rub well into the parts twice a day till sore, then stop for a few days.

Veni, Vidi, Vici! This is true of Hall's Hair Renewer, for it is the great conqueror of gray or faded hair, making it look the same even color of youth.

The Goulds & Caldwell Co. report that the demand for their Decorah Steel Wind Mill is something unprecedented, and that it is meeting with the approval of farmers and dealers. Every one who sees it pronounces it the best wind mill in the market.

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

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.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City. May 18, 1891.
CATTLE.—Quiet market; receipts fair in numbers but generally poor to medium in quality. Shipping steers, \$4 00a5 65; cows, \$3 00a4 05; bulls, \$2 30a3 25; heifers, \$4 00a5 00; cottonseed Texas, \$4 15a4 40; Texas steers, \$3 87½; Texas cows, \$3 25.
HOGS.—Receipts poor in quality and market dull and weak. Range of packers' hogs, \$4 22½a4 55; bulk of sales, \$4 35a4 45.
SHEEP.—Market quiet. Clipped, \$5 05; thin, \$3 40.

Chicago. May 18, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 18,000. Market lower. Prime to fancy steers, \$5 90a6 05; common to good steers, \$4 75a5 75; Texans, \$2 75a4 80; heifers, \$3 50a4 50; cows, \$2 00a3 75.
HOGS.—Receipts 29,000. Market lower. Rough and common, \$3 75a4 10; packers and mixed, \$4 40a4 62½; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4 55a4 75; light, \$4 00a4 45.
SHEEP.—Receipts 9,000. Market steady. Texans, \$4 12½a4 90; Westerns, \$5 00a5 55; lambs, \$6 00a7 00.

St. Louis. May 18, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 1,900. Market steady. Good to fancy native steers, \$5 10a6 00; fair to good natives, \$4 15a5 30; Texas and Indian steers, \$3 00a4 40.
HOGS.—Receipts 2,000. Market lower. Fair to choice heavy, \$4 50a4 65; mixed grades, \$4 00a4 55; light, fair to best, \$4 40a4 45.
SHEEP.—Receipts 1,300. Market strong. Good to choice, clipped, \$4 00a5 70.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City. May 18, 1891.
WHEAT.—Receipts for 24 hours 21,500 bushels. No. 2 hard, 96½¢; No. 3 hard, 95½¢; No. 2 red, 94½¢; and No. 3 red, 95¢.
CORN.—Receipts for 24 hours 31,500 bushels. No. 2 mixed, 56½¢; No. 3 mixed, 55¢; No. 2 white mixed, 57½¢; No. 3 white mixed, 56½¢.
OATS.—Receipts for 24 hours 17,000 bushels. A steady, quiet market. No. 2 mixed, 48¢; No. 3 mixed, 47½¢; No. 2 red, 48¢; No. 2 white mixed, 50¢.
FLAXSEED.—Dull and lower. Quiet but steady. We quote crushing at \$1 00 per bushel upon the basis of pure.
CASTOR BEANS.—Prices nominal. We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 30 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10¢ per bushel less.
HAY.—Receipts 270 tons. Market demoralized, glutted and lower. We quote: Prairie fancy, \$3 00; good to choice, \$2 50a2 70; prime, \$4 00a5 00; common, \$2 50a3 00. Timothy, good to choice, \$9 00.

Chicago. May 18, 1891.
WHEAT.—Receipts 17,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1 06½; No. 3 spring, 98¢a1 03; No. 2 red, \$1 06½a1 08½.
CORN.—Receipts 241,000 bushels. No. 2, 62½¢; OATS—Receipts 159,000 bushels. No. 2, 51¢; No. 2 white, 52a53½¢; No. 3 white, 50½a52¢.
RYE.—Receipts 4,000 bushels. No. 2, 91a92¢.

St. Louis. May 18, 1891.
WHEAT.—Receipts 31,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, \$1 04a1 04½.
CORN.—Receipts 73,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 50a50½¢.
OATS.—Receipts 88,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 49a49½¢.
RYE.—Receipts 1,000 bushels. No. 2, 88¢.
HAY.—Dull. Choice to fancy prairie, \$12 00; choice to fancy timothy, \$13 00a16 50.
FLAXSEED.—Firm. Western, \$1 11; North-western, \$1 16.
WOOL.—Receipts 138,077 pounds. Market easier. Unwashed—Bright medium, 19a23½¢; coarse braid, 14a22¢; low sandy, 11a17¢; fine light, 19a21½¢; fine heavy, 13a19¢. Tubwashed—Choice, 34½¢; inferior, 29a33¢.

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COMMISSION WOOL MERCHANTS.
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 Wool sacks, shipping tags and market reports sent free upon request.

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direct to the farmers cheap. Also full line of BINDER TWINE. Catalogues furnished. Write for prices.

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If you want Machine Work, Castings of any kind, PATTERNS, MODELS, GEAR CUTTING, BRASS WORK, **TOPEKA FOUNDRY**, Near Rock Island Freight Depot, **TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

100 FARMS in the best counties of Northwest Kansas. No better soil, water and climate on earth. Address **ISAAC MULHOLLAND, COLBY (or HOXTON), Kas.**

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

NEBRASKA
Hemp Binder Twine.

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

FREMONT HEMP & TWINE CO.,
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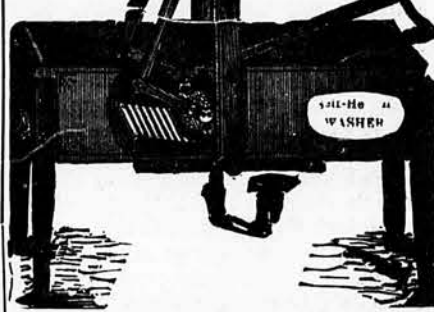
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TRY GOMBAULT'S
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A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puff, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone 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.**

The New Self-Heating WASHER

Heats its own water and keeps it hot from first to last. Saves lifting the clothes on and off a hot stove to hold them.



Knows he dirt out same as wash board. Machine folds down with lid and makes a good table. Every machine is guaranteed, and sold on thirty days trial. It is a complete success and comes as a "3-0-1 guarantee" to the worn and weary housewife. All kinds of wringers handled, from \$1.75 to \$5. Agents wanted everywhere. See for test: **F. T. BENBOW, Factory 1904-1906 Hunter Ave., Wichita, Kas.**

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING, MAY 6, 1891.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by J. W. Bowersock, in Caney tp., P. O. Havana, April 20, 1891, one bay mare mule, 2 years old, short mane and tail, stripe across withers; valued at \$40.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. D. Back, P. O. Baxter Springs, April 18, 1891, one dark bay or brown horse, about 14½ hands high, collar marks, white spot in forehead, thin tail, about 12 years old; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1891.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John L. Calvert, in Center tp., P. O. Dorrance, April 7, 1891, one light bay horse colt, 12 hands high, star in forehead, both front feet white and right hind leg white about half way to knee; valued at \$15.

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 ear.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, 3 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 ear.

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 ear.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left ear.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white roan heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left ear.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left ear.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left ear.

HEIFER—By same, one pale red heifer, 1 year old, crop off right ear and under and upper-bit in left ear.

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.

Summer 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 B. 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.

G. W. LAIDLAW

—WHOLESALE—

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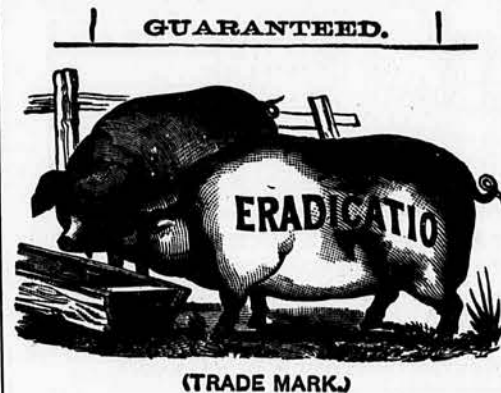
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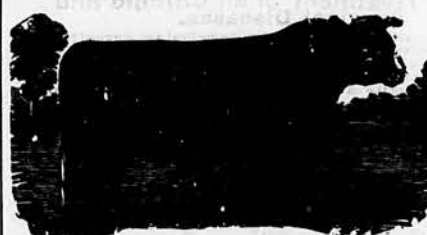
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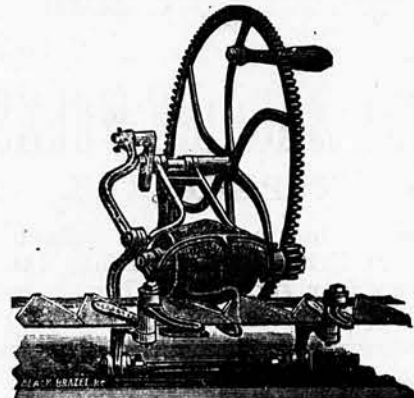
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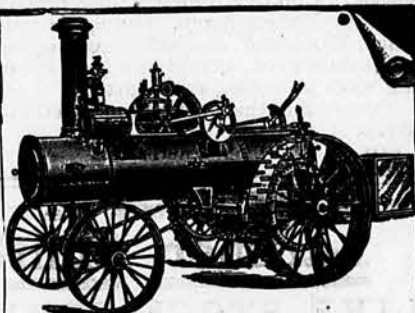
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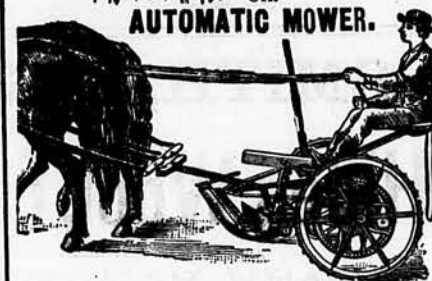
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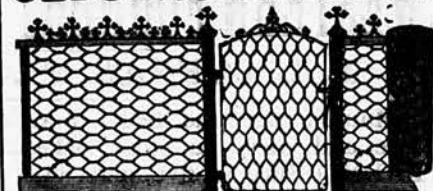
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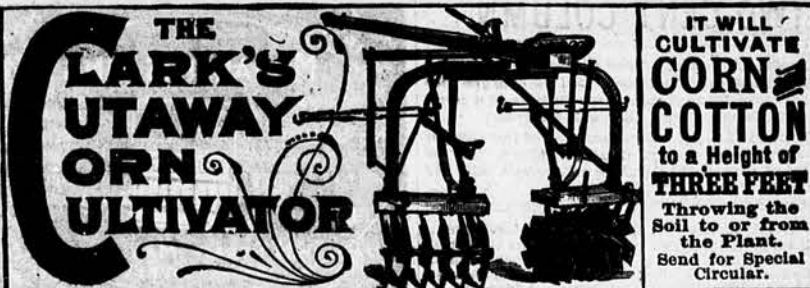


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Eleven bulls and twenty-nine females, nearly all Rose of Sharons, most of which can be made prize-winners by proper care and feeding, though now only in breeding condition. The Powell Short-horns are well known at the Missouri State Fairs, where they have won more prizes than the cattle of any other four exhibitors. "MERIT ALWAYS WINS." The balance of W. A. Powell's entire herd, not catalogued for this sale, will be sold privately.

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W. A. POWELL, Lee's Summit, Mo., or A. J. POWELL, Independence, Mo.

Public Sale of Short-horns!

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At Washington, Iowa, Wednesday, May 27, 1891.

Thirty choice cows and heifers and fifteen as fine bulls as are to be sold this season. Choice animals of fine breeding of such families as Renick Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Josephine, Rosabella 2d, Ianthe, Rosemary, Easterday, and other good ones. This sale includes some of the best of Mapledale herd, affording a good opportunity for buyers to secure choice breeding stock and good show cattle.

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Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 87,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

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CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

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