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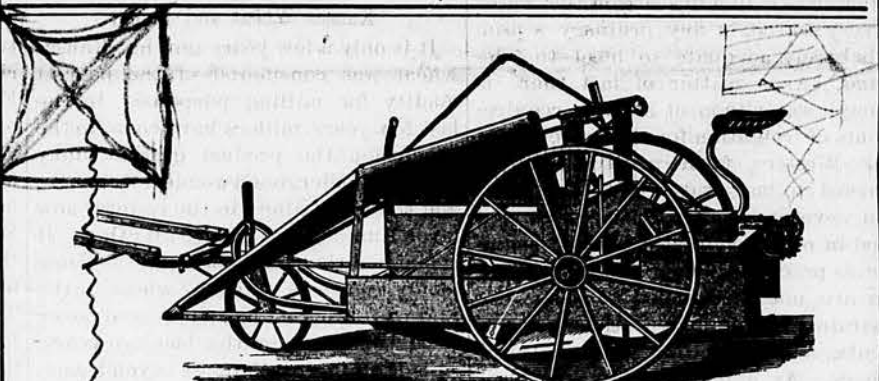
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H. E. GOODELL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire swine. Stock for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices. Write for what you want.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS.—I breed only from the finest show hogs. All my breeding animals have taken first prizes. They are good size, magnificent in form and superb in style and action. Pedigree with every sale. M. J. Burdick, Erie, Kas.

ROME PARK HERDS.—T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. One hundred pigs for sale, among which are about a dozen boars nearly ready for service, mostly Poland-Chinas. My herd is composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit, the Poland-Chinas representing such families as Corwin, U. S. Black Bass, I. X. L., the Berkshires, Sallies, Ducks, Duchesses, Belladonnas, Hoods, Champions, etc. Show pigs a specialty.

MARMATON HERD—Is composed of the leading strains of POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Sows sired by Victor (7313), Stemwinder and other leading boars. Have twenty-two sows bred for this season's trade to three first-class boars. I guarantee stock as represented. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE—From No. 1 breeding stock. All stock recorded or eligible to record. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Henry H. Miller, Rossville, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA SOWS FOR SALE—Bred to Osgood Jr. 18655, a grand animal of large size and heavy bone, bought of J. L. Vandoren, Ohio at a long price. Also fall pigs. Marion Brown, Nortonville, Kas.

Z. D. SMITH, Greenleaf, Kas., breeder and shipper of Poland-China swine, M. B. Turkeys, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock fowls. Write for prices.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs: \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 24.

COL. S. N. DELAP, Iola, Allen Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Small White Yorkshire swine. All stock recorded, and for sale both sexes at reasonable prices. Boars old enough for service, sows safe with pig and pigs from two to six months old, with pedigrees and recorded and transferred. I ship by express at single rates. Write for what you want.



## Agricultural Matters.

### RYE FOR PASTURE.

Rye is one of our most generous plants, adapting itself to all climates, soils and conditions. It grows at a comparatively low temperature, so the growth continues late in the season and commences unusually early in the spring. Its greatest value lies in the large amount of pasture it affords at a season when other kinds of pasture are of no value. Rye pasture for fall, winter and spring use is much cheaper and easier to be had than almost any other kind of green food. When sown early and on good land I have known it to afford sufficient feed all winter to keep sheep in good condition. The rye crop perhaps is short, and seed will be high; but it is likely that feed of all kinds will be up in accordance, which makes it that much more needful to sow a field of rye to help out. Now that the future prospect for feed is unpromising the farmer will have to either sell his stock, perhaps at a considerable sacrifice, or hold over the winter on higher-priced feed, and in this case a good field of rye will be found quite an auxiliary.

The time of sowing rye depends somewhat upon the quality of the soil. Thin soils require earlier seeding than rich ones. The crop may be sown on good land in September and on rich land any time during the month of October. I have known farmers to sow rye in their corn fields at the last plowing, claiming that to sow at this time has several advantages, as it gives the grain an early start and a moist, sheltered position at a time when drouth and a hot sun would check and prevent vegetation. When sown in this way the corn should be, as soon as sufficiently matured, cut and placed in compact shocks, and as soon as cured removed from the field, and the rye pastured as early as possible to prevent its becoming jointed, so that the crop will not fall down and become sour at the joints. However, it is too late to sow in this way now. Although rye is not as exacting as other crops, and will do fairly well on poor land and under sorry conditions, yet it is not a point of good management to sow it in such a way. Sow on good and well-prepared land and it will respond as liberally as wheat or any other grain.

The practice of sowing rye for pasture has not received the attention from the mass of farmers it deserves, and now that crops are being cut short and fall pastures are drying up in many sections, it seems that it deserves more attention than ever. Wherever farmers have tried rye for pasture they are highly pleased with it and cannot speak too much in its praise. Now the complaint is from many farmers that their cows are failing in milk. Rye makes a good pasture for milch cows, and when pastured upon it late in the season, both the quantity and the quality of the milk will be improved. It is also said that rye pasture is particularly valuable where stock is being fattened on corn. After pasturing rye until May 1, it should be allowed to head out and hogs admitted into the field until they have eaten all the grain. This followed by feeding a short time upon green corn on the stalk and then upon that which is matured puts them in prime condition for market.

I know that there are objections made to rye as a pasture—that it is injurious to stock, etc. I have pastured it and have seen no bad effects from it. One of my neighbors who sows more rye than any other in the vicinity says it is such a valuable pasture that he could not get along without it, and he has seen no bad effects on his stock from pasturing it. The difficulty is due more to improper management than to any injurious substance contained in the

crop. When stock have been deprived of roots or any green food and confined to a dry diet they are liable to eat too much of the green rye when turned upon it. By allowing the stock but short periods upon the rye field in the beginning and gradually extending the time daily but little injury will be done; but if the stock receives no care and the rye field is given up to it the result will be diarrhea and debility.

Rye not only makes a good pasture but it is the clover of poor, sandy soils. It thrives and flourishes where other grain crops would perish, but does best on good land or such as has been fertilized. If sown in the fall and plowed under in the spring and a slight application of lime given the soil it will furnish material for the formation of humus and will largely increase the yield of corn which may follow it; but if the soil is poor, it is best to follow it with buckwheat, which may in turn be plowed under. Rye may then be sown again, and if it be plowed under in the spring the land will gradually increase in fertility. —Thos. D. Baird, in *National Stockman and Farmer*.

### The Irrigation Problem.

With the complaints which are coming up from many parts of the State in regard to a scarcity of water, the suits in progress in the courts, the organization of farmers, and the appeals to the Governor for action, it is a very proper time to consider the irrigation problem. The simple truth is that in many of the water districts of the State, especially in the older settled portions, the amount of land under cultivation has reached the extreme limit of the present water supply. This is certainly the case in the valleys of the Platte and its tributaries. In a dry season the water is very scarce, in any ordinary season it is barely adequate to meet the demand. As a matter of fact there is enough water to meet all the requirements of irrigation for the present, but our Western farmers have not yet learned to use water with the exact and severe economy with which it is used in other countries where irrigation is practiced. Our American people are not accustomed to bear the restraints which, under other governments, are borne by the agricultural classes. As a matter of theory, also, the laws are all right, and ought to work well; but as practically administered, they are far from perfect. It is much easier to theorize than to execute, and it is in the execution of our irrigation laws that much injustice is done, and not a little loss entailed on the Colorado farmers.

Without entering into any theorizing, or offering any suggestions as to how a given water supply can be made to irrigate a given number of acres, or siding with either of the parties or districts now contending in the courts, the *News* prefers to meet the whole issue by the broad assertion that, as now utilized, the water supply is not equal to the demand, and that the only way in which it can be increased is by the construction of storage reservoirs. The proposition is too plain a one to need any demonstration. For eight months of the year the water of our streams flows undisturbed to the gulf. For the remaining four months it does not meet the demand made upon it for irrigation purposes. This water, which for two-thirds of the year runs to waste, can be stored in reservoirs and utilized during the irrigation season. The result would be not only an abundance for all land now under cultivation, but a very great increase in the amount of land which it will be possible to irrigate. Not to save and utilize what thus goes to waste can only be characterized as the grossest of extravagance and the most wanton lack of enterprise. The water is at our command, the facilities for the creation of reservoirs numerous, the

beneficial results certain, and the whole scheme practicable. It is the only real solution of the water problem.

A discussion of how these reservoirs should be constructed, and by whom, is a broader question. If the national government takes hold of the matter, well and good; but the probability is that hundreds of thousands of farmers would be bankrupted before any practical results would be realized from Congressional action. It is also proper for the State to act in the matter, to say nothing of private corporations. But by whomsoever reservoirs are built, extreme caution should be taken that great water monopolies are not built up, which result would be worse in its effects than the absence of water. This is the danger of permitting private corporations to engage in reservoir construction, and while the aid of the national government is certain to be a long time coming, even if it should be munificent when it did come, there is no reason why the work should not be assisted by the State, and under rules and regulations which will prevent anything but the most free and effective use of water by those whose lands can be irrigated by it. Now that the question is a pertinent one, the importance of which is brought home to our farmers, the *News* urges its careful consideration by those most interested in its solution. The problem is an exceedingly simple one—the land needs the water; there is an abundance of water and to spare for two-thirds of the year; should not the supply thus wasted be utilized and made to irrigate our farms? Can any industrial question be more important, or more necessary to be considered by the next general assembly? —*Rocky Mountain News*.

### Kansas Wheat and Flour.

It is only a few years ago that Kansas wheat was considered of the poorest quality for milling purposes. In the last few years, millers have come to the conclusion the product of that sunny State has undergone a wonderful change, and the best millers in the country now favor Kansas wheat above all other. It is claimed that hard, or what is commonly known as "turkey" wheat in the State of Kansas, has increased over 5,000 per cent. in the last two years. This is an increase almost beyond comprehension, and places Kansas in the front rank, if not at the very head, of wheat-growing States.

Experienced millers inform us that a barrel of Kansas hard wheat flour will make thirty more loaves of bread than will ordinary winter wheat flour, and the result is very often sold for spring wheat flour to bakers of practical experience, without detection. This flour produces as large, as good and as white bread as any Northern flour, while the price is less, probably in part owing to the prejudice existing against Kansas wheat because of what it once was.

It is not generally known that the large mills in the North buy hundreds of cars of Kansas wheat, pay freight thereon and ship it north, where it is ground into flour. Then some sweet-toothed Northern brand is put upon sack or barrel, and the product is sent abroad as "Northern hard wheat flour," commanding the advanced price. And not only is this ruse used by Northern millers, but by any number of them throughout the Northwest.

The famous Pillsbury, who recently sold his mammoth mills in Minneapolis to a syndicate of English capitalists, has, it is said, declared himself in favor of Kansas wheat, and so well is he impressed with that section of country as a future milling district that he has quietly determined to erect mills in Kansas City with a capacity greater than anything new in operation. He foresees the future of milling in the Kansas belt and the railway facilities of Kansas City.

Sunny Kansas has had a hard struggle to get to the front, but she gets there, just the same! —*Home Circle*.

### Less Hay and More Pasture.

We started out some time ago to advocate the plan of growing less hay, having consequently more pasture and making fodders from straw and corn-stalks. It terrified a good many, of course, but we have not found a strong objection to our proposition. We believe there is a way here to save greatly—to enlarge pasture bounds first and foremost, which is one of the imperatives in farming. Very few Iowa farmers have too much pasture lands, very few have enough. No farmer can afford to feed anything of the fodder kind to young stock of any kind when they can just as well pick for themselves. Labor is dear and young stock can travel over a pasture. Turn the cattle into the hay lots and let them have double space to graze. Try it once. You never saw such benefit as you will get from surplus pasture. Few of our most observing farmers realize the good that comes from too much grass in July and August. It is as seldom seen as Tennyson's Holy Grail. Suppose, then, that the stock get the hay lots in addition to last year's pasture. We must provide for winter forage. Yes, but the shortest winter you ever provided for. You see, the stock grazes until snow comes—all of them. The colts paw up after that and find plenty. When the snow goes in March, there is the grass again. So you only need to provide for snow time for young stock. Of course the milch cows should be housed when cold winds come in November. No winter grazing for them. They must be warm to milk. What is to take the place of the timothy stacks? Cut the oats straw green, half green, so green that the self-binders may not work well. No matter, use the mower. It is surely no harder to care for tangled oats than tall timothy. Then go to the cornstalks. You have two weeks to cut corn fodder from ripened corn. Put 144 hills in a shock. Feed it as it is, or cut into half inches, or thresh it, but feed it. It will carry you through bravely. Now, you will find it awkward to make this change, but you must either come to it or worse. We must encourage. We cannot continue to waste our straw and stalk fodders, and make a fetch of timothy. Timothy is the worst enemy most of us have. It occupies the space on most farms that is needed for pasture. It is a gentleman crop that starves the young stock that need more grass, from August to May. It is not more valuable than oat or other straws, or corn fodders that should take the place of it in farm economy. Put the timothy field in permanent blue grass pasture and note the benefit. —*James Wilson, in Iowa State Register*.

What wrought the change? This woman's face  
Is ruddy with a rose's grace.  
Her eye is bright,  
Her heart is light.  
Ah, truly 'tis a goodly sight.  
A few brief months ago her cheek  
Was pallid and her step was weak.  
"The end is near,"  
For her, I fear,  
Sighed many a friend who held her dear.

I can tell you what wrought the change in her. She was told by a friend, who, like her, had suffered untold misery from a complication of female troubles, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would certainly cure her. This friend "knew whereof she spoke," for she had been cured by the remedy she advised her friend to use. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and tells her friends that Dr. Pierce deserves the universal gratitude of woman-kind for having given it this infallible remedy for its peculiar ailments. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

### Special Offer.

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



## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 1—John Lewis, Short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine, Cotswold sheep, and Hambletonian and saddle-bred horses, Miami, Mo.

### KANSAS SWINE BREEDERS' MEETING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Pursuant to call, the Kansas swine breeders met at Abilene, July 29 and 30, 1890. Called to order at 1:30 p. m., by President Stewart, who delivered a neat address which was well received.

Secretary called roll of names, and read minutes of previous meeting, which were approved as read.

An address of welcome on behalf of Abilene was delivered by Mr. Blagg.

Moved and seconded, that Mr. Griffith make a five minutes' speech on the score-card, but Mr. Griffith could not be induced to make a talk. A short address on score-card by M. B. Keagy. Short address by J. M. McKee; short address by O. B. Stauffer; short addresses by F. V. Close and John Blagg.

J. M. McKee thinks that no animal should be used as a breeder that will not score 70 or more points. D. Trott thinks that hogs that will score 50 to 60 points now, would twelve and fifteen years ago, had they been scored, have scored as high as 75 or 80.

Moved that we adjourn to scoring pens. Carried.

The scoring at this meeting was very good, the scores running very close. We will give the scores of the committee only, but will say that the scoring of all those who intend to apply for certificates at some future time was very creditable and is deserving of much praise, and Kansas will in the near future have a line of experts that will be second to none. But three of the Expert committee were present the first day, they being M. B. Keagy, R. B. Griffith and O. B. Stauffer. First animal scored was a boar, owned by Blagg Bros., bred by Levi Arnold, of Plainwell, Mich., name Glad Tidings, age eight months, Poland-China. Score—Griffith 73 1-10; Keagy 74 4-10; Stauffer 74 7-10; committee average 74 1-10. Second animal, sow, age nine months, name Lady Queen, Jersey Red, bred and owned by D. Trott. This was the first Jersey that Keagy and Stauffer ever attempted to score. Score—Griffith 77 2-10; Keagy 76 4-10; Stauffer 76 4-10. This closed the scoring for the first day.

Our President, Col. Stewart, being somewhat of a politician as well as a hog man, and an elected delegate to the Seventh Congressional district convention, to be held at Dodge City, July 30, had to leave for that place on the 5:20 train, and M. B. Keagy was unanimously elected to act as our presiding officer during the next day's meeting. Adjourned to meet at 9:30 a. m., July 30.

Meeting called to order by Acting President M. B. Keagy. Adjourned to scoring pens. Mr. Watkins, one of the Expert committee, arrived during the night and was on hand ready to do his part of the day's work. To-day the committee scored as a whole and not separately as on yesterday. First animal scored was a Poland-China sow, age ten months, owned and bred by M. F. Tatman, name Lillie T. This was a nice low, broad sow, well proportioned, nice head and ear, but was entirely too fat, and had not had exercise enough to score as she otherwise would have done. Score, 76. Second animal, sow, age seventeen months, owned by Blagg Bros., bred by F. V. Close, name Mascott, Poland-China. This, too, was a low, broad, level-backed sow. Score, 77 2-10. Third, a young sow, age six months, owned by D. Trott, name Beauty's Best. This was a very nice

79. Fourth subject, a young sow, age five months, name May Queen. This was a beautiful pig and will undoubtedly make a beauty if properly cared for. Score, 79 8-10. This closed the scoring for this meeting. Many questions were asked and answered as to why certain cuts were made, etc. Adjourned to meet at court house at 2 o'clock. Called to order by Presiding Officer Keagy. Secretary read all the scores made by the committee. Three members had made application for certificates—F. M. Fleming, William Seybold and John T. Easy. The score-card work of these applicants was good, but the oral part of the examination was not satisfactory, and the committee did not feel warranted in issuing certificates at this time to any one.

Notice was given by R. B. Griffith that an amendment would be introduced at the annual meeting to amend article 3 of constitution. O. B. Stauffer also gives notice to amend or alter article 7 of constitution. (This notice was not given at the meeting, but is given now.)

Motion by R. B. Griffith, that we meet at the Copeland hotel, in Topeka, Thursday, September 18, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. Motion lost. Motion by F. V. Close, that we meet at the Copeland hotel, in Topeka, Thursday, September 18, 1890, at 9 o'clock sharp. Carried. A vote of thanks was then extended to the proprietors of the Pacific House and citizens of Abilene for courtesies extended. On motion of Mr. Blagg, a vote of thanks was extended to the officers of the association for their untiring efforts in behalf of the swine industry in the State of Kansas.

There were about seventy breeders and others interested in the swine industry present. Will give a few of the more prominent that were there: E. G. Moon, Secretary State Fair; W. W. Phillips, director in charge swine department State Fair; H. A. Heath, of KANSAS FARMER; H. E. Heath, of Nebraska Farmer; M. C. Hemingway, Hope Dispatch.

Eight new names were added to the association, and are as follows: D. Trott, A. F. Hart, Thomas Perry, M. F. Tatman, E. M. Crummer, J. A. Mosher, G. Channon, M. C. Hemingway.

Our meeting was pleasant and harmonious with the exception of the hot weather. All seemed to be well pleased with the score-card work, and our meeting was a grand success, so far as interest was concerned. Had the weather been favorable, it would also have been a big success in numbers.

O. B. STAUFFER, Secretary,  
Alden, Kas.

### Little Things in Successful Sheep-Raising.

The big thing in sheep-raising is success. Success comes from doing little things well and at the right time. The right time does not mean some time; it means the imperious now. An hour's delay is often too late to prevent a loss, a disappointment, a mistake that cannot be remedied.

Successful management of flocks necessitates careful and constant attention to small things, which, to many, are considered insignificant and trifling. It requires more wisdom, intelligence, industry and persistence to raise sheep now in the agricultural States of the United States than it used to. The time was when almost any sort of a sheep would pay for its raising and keeping, and the most ordinary management was all that was required. It will not now. It must be a good sheep, and selected for the purpose for which it is kept, that can give a profit over and above its keeping, that can be depended on with any certainty in profits.

The margins are smaller than they were—so much smaller that no guessing as to investments, methods and manage-

business calculations are necessary in sheep-raising, as in all other enterprises. The smallest mistakes are felt in the general results—the cash receipts. The time was when sentiment, prejudice, fancy and theory had much to do in sheep-raising. The lessons of the last four years have shown Western farmers that they have something to learn and do very differently from what they were taught by their predecessors. In sheep-raising, as in other things, we cannot follow in the footsteps of our fathers. In a new, progressive country like ours, changes affecting society, education, industries and economies are continually occurring, and compel us to "keep up with the procession," or be left behind. There is nothing unreasonable or hard in this. It is a small matter when our eyes are opened and prejudices broken up. The changes are taking place all around us.

The successful men are in the front ranks, and demonstrating the fact that there is money in sheep. The careless, the growlers, are in the rear, and finding fault with everything. They live side by side with equal chances. There is not much difference between them, but that little difference makes all the difference in profits. Sheep-raisers used to get rich by the business. Grain-raising used to be highly profitable; cattle-raising, horse-raising and hog-raising were valuable industries, and like sheep-raising, have periodic depressions, as well as times of prosperity. Each of these has found economies by which small profits are possible, and these economies are highly interesting; they have come into common favor as a necessity. It was either follow or quit the raising of these things. Why should these industries adjust themselves to new economies and methods, and sheep-raising remain in the old ways?

The situation is promising, and, in many respects, hopeful. Sheep husbandry in the United States is coming out of the period of low prices on a most permanent basis of diversified purposes and fitting methods of management. No separate part of the industry is going to be damaged. It will, as a whole, be greatly changed, but improved in every product. It will be done with more certainly, uniformity and satisfaction than heretofore. The smallest factor in methods and management will be taken account of. The flocks kept will be selected as best adapted to the situation, circumstances and surroundings, with a special purpose in view. The managements will be in the line of these special aims. Everything will be done with order and business sense. Nothing will be kept in the flock that is of questionable value, and the products of the flock will be of the highest excellence. A poor sheep cannot be relied upon for a good lamb, fleece or carcass. Only the best breeds, the best standards of these breeds, with the best health and most vigorous constitutions, kept with reference to special products, will be kept. The highest normal conditions will be sought for and maintained, because nothing else will be profitable.

The world moves. Industries and systems keep pace with progress. Mind and matter are in harmony. Intelligence investigates, compares and shapes the future. If for a moment this is stopped, the wheels of prosperity are hindered, and civilization reverts to the past condition of things.

Sheep-raisers are the most intelligent of all live stock raisers. Only the politicians are ignorant of this fact. Everybody else agrees that sheep-raisers know what they need and want. Politically, the wool industry is antagonized. This has been so for a long time, but it will not be so always. The best intelligence on the subject recognizes the justice of their cause and claims. The vagaries on this subject are too apparent to long remain a nightmare and a

Because all people wear woolen clothes there is an attempt to set them in array against the wool-growers and drag them down first, and then the other industries, on a pauper level with the lowest industrial nations of the world.

They are big things to overcome until our intelligence is more advanced, when the remedy will be plain and easy of application. It is believed by sheep-raisers that the friends of wool are scarce; that the incubus resting upon the business is winked at by law-makers. In this, too, we are mistaken, and by it we are doing our political and industrial friends an injustice that we would not if we knew the facts in the case. Let us study this question.—R. M. Bell, in *Farm and Fireside*.

### Bots in Horses.

Our attention has been called to the loss of life this season caused by bots, the larvae of the gadfly. One instance came under our notice where a fine young four-year-old cart gelding died from them. It had been at work, apparently in good health, until the day before its death. The circumstances of its death were that the horse-keeper found it in the yard first thing in the morning apparently suffering slightly from its water, so he at once fetched a drink, but on leading it to the stable it fell dead. Examination showed that it contained about a pint of bots, and that they had eaten through the walls of the stomach, thus allowing some gallons of water to escape, which drowned the heart. The bladder and all other organs were healthy. Another instance happened within two miles of the former case, when a valuable mare suddenly fell down and died. Again examination showed the same results. About a pint of bots were found in the paunch, a hole through which a couple of fingers could be placed had been eaten through, and about two pailfuls of water had escaped, causing death as before.

It is no new thing that bots should eat through the walls of the stomach, but as, unless death actually occurs, the horses seem to suffer very little in health they are not looked upon in a very serious light. Frequent losses do occur, however, but as examinations are not always made they are not always detected, and they are not looked upon in the serious light they perhaps should be, and small means are taken to prevent their spreading. When the animals are infested with them it is very hard to make them move, as it is difficult to get at them, as their heads are enveloped in the lining of the stomach, and the bodies are so hard that medicine has little effect on them, and though physic is occasionally given it is doubtful whether much good is done. Fresh green food, such as rye and tares, is popularly supposed to hasten their expulsion, but it is difficult to prove that it actually does it.

While the idea prevails that they are harmless very little endeavor will be made to check them, but means might certainly be taken to do so with advantage. The fly deposits the eggs on the lips, arms, knees and body of the horse, and they are licked off by the animal and find their way to the stomach, where they are hatched. The little yellow eggs are very easy to detect, and if a thin solution of paraffin or other obnoxious dressing were applied to the coat of the horse in the autumn in all probability the fly would be kept away, or the horses would not lick themselves on the parts mentioned. The fly should be killed whenever an opportunity occurs; and in June and July, when the bots are voided, any that are seen should be destroyed; therefore a sharp look-out should be kept with that view.

As they are so hard to move when once they are fixed in the stomach, and as they make perforations through the walls, the only means of avoiding the evil seems to be to feed the animals so that their stomachs are not unduly distended, for if they are they are much more likely to rupture. Food which is liable to ferment on the stomach should therefore be avoided, and nothing is more likely to do this than stale or moldy corn, especially if it is in the form of meal fresh off the stones. Moldy hay and freshly-cut tough straw chaff should also not be used.—*Mark Lane Express*.

The peculiar enervating effect of sum-



## Alliance Department.

### NATIONAL DIRECTORY

#### FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.  
Vice President.....B. H. Gower, Cambridge, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.  
Lecturer.....Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.  
FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.  
President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.  
Secretary.....John P. Smith, Mt. Vernon or Danvers, Ill.

#### NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master.....J. H. Rignam, Delta, Ohio.  
Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebury, N. J.  
Secretary.....John Grimble, Washington, D. C.

#### KANSAS DIRECTORY.

##### FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....H. H. Gower, Cambridge, Kas.  
Vice President.....W. H. Riddle, Augusta, Kas.  
Secretary.....B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.  
Treasurer.....H. H. Haysman, Barton, Kas.  
Lecturer.....A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Kas.

##### KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.

G. H. Benson, President.....H. H. Haysman, Barton Co.  
J. K. P. House, Vice Pres.....Cloversdale, Chi.  
H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
L. P. King, Treasurer.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.  
Edwin Snyder, Lecturer.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.  
Executive Committee.....L. P. King, Tannhill, Cowley Co.; A. W. Hays, Topeka, Shawnee Co.; F. L. Bailey, Callista, Kingman Co.  
Judiciary Committee.....A. W. Hays, Topeka, H. W. Sandusky, Topeka, L. P. King, Topeka.  
Business Agent.....A. Tyler, Topeka.  
Live Stock Commission Agent—Edwin Snyder, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kas.  
Grain Commission Merchants—R. E. Higgs & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

##### STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.  
State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.

##### STATE GRANGE.

Master.....William Sims, Topeka.  
Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.  
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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.

### ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

The following seven demands were adopted at the St. Louis convention, December, 1889, as the platform of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.
2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.
4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.
5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.
6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.
7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

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

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.
9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.
10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.
11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.
12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

### Fifth District Convention.

A delegate convention of the People's party of the Fifth Congressional district will be held in Clay Center, Kas., at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, August 20, 1890, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress from the said district. The representation for the Alliance shall be as follows:

Clay.....	6	Ottawa.....	4
Cloud.....	7	Republic.....	7
Dickinson.....	10	Riley.....	5
Geary.....	3	Washington.....	8
Marshall.....	9	Saline.....	6

by the Knights of Labor where they have an organization.

By order of the Central committee of the People's party, in regular session in Clay Center.  
A. A. NEWMAN, President.  
C. R. TROXEL, Secretary.

### To the County Presidents and Secretaries.

BROTHERS:—As nearly all of the sub-Alliances have elected their Trustee Stockholder, we, the Board of Directors, do now issue this our official call for the permanent organization of said Trustee Stockholders. The President and Secretary of each county are requested to take charge of the first meeting, and see that all necessary arrangements are made, and that each sub-Alliance in the county is represented. In case a sub-Alliance has not elected a Trustee, the President of the Alliance should attend or appoint a member, who will represent his Alliance until a Trustee stockholder is elected.

The meetings have been arranged in regular order, that one of the Directors can be present and explain the objects of the meetings, and the general work of the Exchange. You will see that by this arrangement one member can attend all the meetings in one district at the least expense.

The object of these meetings is to discuss the business interests of the farmers, to decide upon the best method of selling our produce and purchasing our supplies, and to take such steps as shall be necessary to accomplish the same. No doubt you will find it necessary to meet often than once each quarter, but the Board of Directors expect to attend all quarterly meetings, and in order to do so it is necessary that the time and place be designated by them, in order that both time and expense be saved to the order. Other meetings may be called at any time to suit the members.

In case you cannot meet on the day designated in the call, please notify H. W. Sandusky, Topeka, Kas. Then call your meeting for any time you deem best, and we will meet with you at the next regular meeting. It is not at all likely that a member of the board can be present except at the regular meetings designated in the call. The place of meeting can be changed, if so desired, provided the place to which it is changed is where we can reach the next place of meeting, and due notice should be given, say two weeks before the day set for meeting.

All business agents, and especially agents of County Exchanges and the directors of the same, should be present, and the board extends them a special invitation.

The office of the Business Agent, C. A. Tyler, has been moved to Room 503, Baird Building, Kansas City, Mo., and any one wishing to purchase supplies will address his letter there. The office of the corporations and the headquarters of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Co. is at Topeka, and any one wishing to purchase stock or transact any other business with the corporation, will address the Secretary, H. W. Sandusky, Topeka, Kas.

The meetings shall be called to order at 10 o'clock.

The times and places of the meetings of the Trustee Stockholders as called, are as follows:

#### DISTRICT No. 1.

Brown—Hiawatha, Sept. 1, Nov. 17.  
Nemaha—Seneca, Sept. 2, Nov. 18.  
Jackson—Holt, Sept. 3, Nov. 19.  
Atchison—Effingham, Sept. 4, Nov. 20.  
Jefferson—Oskaloosa, Sept. 5, Nov. 21.  
Leavenworth—Tonganoxie, Sept. 6, Nov. 22.  
Wyandotte—Kansas City, Sept. 8, Nov. 24.  
Johnson—Olathe, Sept. 9, Nov. 25.  
Douglas—Lawrence, Sept. 10, Nov. 26.  
Shawnee—Topeka, Sept. 11, Nov. 27.  
Osage—Osage City, Sept. 12, Nov. 28.  
Franklin—Ottawa, Sept. 13, Nov. 29.  
Linn—Mound City, Sept. 15, Dec. 1.  
Bourbon—Ft. Scott, Sept. 16, Dec. 2.  
Crawford—Girard, Sept. 17, Dec. 3.  
Neosho—Erie, Sept. 18, Dec. 4.  
Wilson—Frederick, Sept. 19, Dec. 5.  
Montgomery—Independence, Sept. 20, Dec. 6.  
Labette—Hyden, Sept. 22, Dec. 8.  
Cherokee—Columbus, Sept. 23, Dec. 9.

#### DISTRICT No. 2.

Chautauque—Sedan, Sept. 1, Nov. 17.  
Cowley—Winfield, Sept. 2, Nov. 18.  
Sumner—Wellington, Sept. 3, Nov. 19.  
Sedgwick—Wichita, Sept. 4, Nov. 20.  
Butler—El Dorado, Sept. 5, Nov. 21.  
Greenwood—Eureka, Sept. 6, Nov. 22.  
Elk—Howard, Sept. 8, Nov. 24.  
Lyon—Emporia, Sept. 9, Nov. 25.  
Morris—Council Grove, Sept. 10, Nov. 26.  
Geary—Junction City, Sept. 11, Nov. 27.  
Dickinson—Abilene, Sept. 12, Nov. 28.  
Saline—Salina, Sept. 13, Nov. 29.  
McPherson—McPherson, Sept. 15, Dec. 1.  
Harvey—Newton, Sept. 16, Dec. 2.  
Chase—Cottonwood Falls, Sept. 17, Dec. 3.  
Marion—Marion, Sept. 18, Dec. 4.  
Wabaunsee—Alma, Sept. 19, Dec. 5.  
Riley—Riley, Sept. 20, Dec. 6.  
Clay—Clay Center, Sept. 22, Dec. 8.  
Republic—Bellefonte, Sept. 23, Dec. 9.  
Washington—Washington, Sept. 24, Dec. 10.  
Marshall—Marysville, Sept. 25, Dec. 11.  
Pottawatomie—Westmoreland, Sept. 26, Dec. 12.

#### DISTRICT No. 3.

Jewell—Mankato, Sept. 1, Nov. 17.  
Smith—Smith Center, Sept. 2, Nov. 18.  
Phillips—Phillipsburg, Sept. 3, Nov. 19.  
Norton—Norton, Sept. 4, Nov. 20.  
Decatur—Oberlin, Sept. 5, Nov. 21.  
Rawlins—Atwood, Sept. 6, Nov. 22.  
Cheyenne—Wheeler, Sept. 8, Nov. 24.  
Sherman—Goodland, Sept. 10, Nov. 26.  
Thomas—Colby, Sept. 11, Nov. 27.  
Sheridan—Hoxie, Sept. 12, Nov. 28.  
Graham—Hill City, Sept. 13, Nov. 29.  
Rooks—Stockton, Sept. 15, Dec. 1.  
Osborne—Osborne, Sept. 16, Dec. 2.  
Mitchell—Beloit, Sept. 17, Dec. 3.  
Lincoln—Lincoln, Sept. 18, Dec. 4.  
Ellsworth—Ellsworth, Sept. 19, Dec. 5.  
Russell—Russell, Sept. 20, Dec. 6.  
Ellis—Hays City, Sept. 22, Dec. 8.  
Trego—Wakeney, Sept. 23, Dec. 9.  
Gove—Gove, Sept. 24, Dec. 10.  
Wallace—Sharon Springs, Sept. 26, Dec. 12.

#### DISTRICT No. 4.

Ness—Ness City, Sept. 1, Nov. 17.  
Rush—Rush Center, Sept. 2, Nov. 18.  
Barton—Great Bend, Sept. 3, Nov. 19.  
Rice—Lyons, Sept. 4, Nov. 20.  
Reno—Hutchinson, Sept. 5, Nov. 21.  
Stafford—Stafford, Sept. 6, Nov. 22.  
Pawnee—Larned, Sept. 8, Nov. 24.  
Edwards—Kinsley, Sept. 9, Nov. 25.  
Ford—Dodge City, Sept. 10, Nov. 26.  
Meade—Meade Center, Sept. 12, Nov. 28.  
Kiowa—Greensburg, Sept. 13, Nov. 29.  
Pratt—Pratt, Sept. 15, Dec. 1.  
Kingman—Kingman, Sept. 16, Dec. 2.  
Harper—Anthony, Sept. 17, Dec. 3.  
Barber—Medicine Lodge, Sept. 18, Dec. 4.  
Comanche—Coldwater, Sept. 19, Dec. 5.  
Clark—Ashland, Sept. 20, Dec. 6.

BROTHERS: The Exchange has been a success in every particular, and we earnestly hope

sent at these meetings, as work of especial importance will come before you, and upon your actions depend the future prosperity and success of the Kansas Alliance Exchange company.  
G. H. BENSON, President.  
H. W. SANDUSKY, Secretary.

### Mortgage Laws and Constitutional Amendments.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Many are the complaints coming up from the oppressed farmer, that have been well treated and explained by the FARMER and other friendly papers. That the whole machinery of the law, so far as interest, mortgage laws, taxation and public expenditures, ought to be radically changed, there can be no doubt. It is now the practice in all our courts to hold adjourned terms for the sole purpose of confirming sales of real estate made at regular terms. Thus they can turn down the screw a few months earlier on the unfortunate mortgagor, and the lawyers and officers of the court can get their fees quicker by having confirmation of mortgage sale long before the next regular term. Time always gives opportunities to the financially oppressed. Could this confirmation of sale of mortgaged homes go over to even the regular term, a number of months would thus be gained. But lawyers and courts are well agreed on these adjourned terms, and thus mercilessly sell out the homes. The law should fix absolutely the time of confirmation of these sales far enough in the future as to give opportunity to sell or dispose of their equities and save something for their families; this would be equivalent to a stay of execution and be without any constitutional objection. To prevent the absolute sacrifice of the rights and equities of the mortgagor under the present infamous "waive of appraisal" mortgage law, the law should provide that within two or three years he or his heirs or legal representatives should be allowed to pay the amount the lands and tenements sell for with a low rate of interest and costs of foreclosure. This would compel the mortgagee to bid on the premises the amount of the debt, and save executions for large balances against the debtor, as is now often the case. When analyzed, no State has a more infamous mortgage law than has Kansas since 1872. To repeal this "waive of appraisal" law of 1872, and place all foreclosures under the law of 1868, would save much to the debtor in many cases and do no wrong to the creditor. Other measures of a kindred nature in the interest of the debtor would supersede the necessity of a law to repeal all laws for the collection of debts, so odious to the public judgment.

The pending constitutional amendments should be well considered before being adopted by the people of this State. The joint resolution submitting amendments in relation to the Supreme court, making seven Judges instead of three, is all well enough so far. A few years ago a similar amendment was submitted and overwhelmingly voted down, because it increased these Judges' salaries from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Now this amendment contains all that the other did, except it leaves out the salaries; but it leaves the salary to be fixed by the Legislature. Under the present form of the constitution, no salary of these Judges could "be increased during the term for which they are elected." As these elections only occur one Judge at a time, there was no way to increase their salaries by law. This provision is left out of the proposed amendment and leaves the matter of salary to the Legislature; here is where the catch and fraud comes in, and the people should not be deceived by such tricks. The people will never submit to raise a single salary in this State, nor will they give up a constitutional inhibition of this kind and run the chances of such legislation as our last to raise these Judges' salaries under the pressure of their influence of the lobby. The policy of the present constitutional provision is to save the Supreme Justices from the disgrace and the people from the mortification of the corrupting influences too often brought to bear in a lobby.

The other constitutional amendment seeks to extend the legislative session from fifty to ninety days. If the members whose pockets are full of railroad passes would show more anxiety for the public good and less for travel to see the country, two days only be necessary to organize the Legislature instead of a whole week. These passes will always adjourn a Legislature from Friday noon to Monday noon, so they can use these passes to visit friends and relatives they could never see

without passes. Again, the whole body of thinking people breathe easier when they see the end of a Kansas Legislature approaching; they then feel that no further evil can be done. Fifty days is ample time for all legitimate legislation, even with the biennial session. As the State grows older less special legislation or local bills will be needed, and very little general legislation is required beyond the necessary appropriations. Very few bills of a general nature having merit ever fail to become laws during a fifty-day session. I am clearly of the opinion that with a ninety-day session the number of long and useless adjournments and windy speeches would be doubled up and the people receive no benefit from it commensurate with the increased expense. To change to ninety days would add \$50,000 to the expense of our legislative session.

P. P. ELDER.

Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

### Let Us Have More Judges in the Supreme Court.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just read your comments on the proposed amendments to the constitution of our State. I most heartily agree with you that fifty days is long enough for all legitimate business of our Legislature at any session. As to the proposed increase of the number of judges for our Supreme court, I have had an experience which has caused me to take a different view of the matter than that expressed in your article. I was unfortunate enough a few years ago to be obliged to bring suit for the recovery of \$150, justly due me. At the trial in the District court, by reason of wrong ruling of the judge, I was beaten and adjudged to pay the costs, amounting to \$75. It was a severe blow to me, as I felt too poor to appeal the case to the Supreme court, although I knew my cause was just. At this point my lawyer generously requested to appeal my case for me at his own risk for costs, and in case of success he would charge nothing for his services in the Supreme court. The case was appealed, and after waiting nearly two years I was made happy by a decision handed down in my behalf, and I received my \$150 and my adversary had to pay the costs. Now, if a law had been in effect such as you propose, then only rich folks who could afford big lawsuits could have indulged in Supreme court delicacies and I, poor man, would have had to force myself to be happy in paying costs.

District courts do err—for proof of this assertion see the forty volumes of Kansas Supreme court reports. I desire to protest that we want laws for the poor man as well as the rich man—the one has the same rights as the other. This is good Alliance doctrine. Let us have our rights by a court large enough to give them to us.

JAMES CLINTON.

Tecumseh, July 30, 1890.

### A Land Mortgage.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Familiarity with it never begets contempt. The power to expand and absorb, and the tenacity and steadiness of purpose with which it holds on command attention. It is a silent partner in your business and property interests, demanding a dividend with periodical regularity, whether the business is profitable or otherwise, having no compassion for your misfortunes. Refuse to meet its demands and you are mercilessly slaughtered.

You may have made it, or innocently assumed and agreed to pay it. In either event it is fraught with danger. It has lured many victims to financial ruin, over-riding and crushing them as relentlessly as the car of judgment.

A land mortgage as framed and operated in some of the Western States must have had for its author no less a personage than the devil, and must have been sent forth by him amongst men to blight, rob and destroy, driving families from once happy homes, hopeless and penniless, and pursuing them relentlessly for years after, ever ready to grab what they may acquire. A love forequity and justice had no place in the mind that formulated the loan company land mortgage, with its coupon interest notes and its "cut-throat" clauses. The laws which have legalized it and which provide for its collection and foreclosure are a disgrace to a civilized people.

Laws which permit the taking of several dollars' worth of property to pay one dollar's debt and that without remedy



only legalized robbery, and the robbery is none the less worthy of condemnation because legalized by statutory enactments. No man should be elected to the next Legislature in this State who does not appreciate these facts, and who will not labor to remedy this evil.

G. S. M.

Wichita, Kan., July 28, 1890.

#### Shawnee County.

The Shawnee County Alliance met at Topeka August 1, with a large and enthusiastic attendance.

Among the many good things that were transacted was the passing of the following resolution regarding the unwarranted attacks by ex-Governor Crawford upon the president of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union—the grandest organization on earth:

*Resolved*, That the malicious and unwarranted attacks made by ex-Governor Crawford through the willing channel of the Topeka Capital, be denounced as wholly malignant, and that we, the Shawnee County Farmers' Alliance, understand it from beginning to end to be dishonorable, and to be justifiable only because of the extremity of party position.

The North Topeka News having taken such a bold stand in defense of the Alliance and its officers against the attacks of designing politicians, the following resolution in its behalf was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we are indebted to the editor of the North Topeka News for his action in defense of the Alliance and its interests, especially when assailed by that defamer of good men, ex-Governor Crawford, and that we hereby extend a vote of thanks to said editor.

It being considered that the efforts of the clerks and salesmen are just and right to secure an earlier closing of the business hours of their respective employers, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we hereby endorse the efforts of the Clerks' and Salesmen's Association to secure an earlier closing of the business hours of Topeka.

Considering that the Alliance is being charged with socialism, anarchy and everything dishonorable, Shawnee County Alliance proposes to show her loyalty by purchasing a flag of the stars and stripes to cost not less than \$15. It will be proudly waving on Labor Day and will continue so to do until the fight is ended. We intend to carry it to victory.

G. G. McCONNELL, Sec'y.

#### Johnson County.

Hon. H. Stevens, of Paola, addressed a large gathering at the public square, Olathe, Saturday, August 2, upon the political issues of the day, from an independent standpoint, which was highly appreciated by the eager listeners. Although a Republican, Mr. Stevens is an independent thinker, possessed with the courage of his convictions, and is doing gallant service in the cause of the great reform movement.

The County Alliance met in regular session in Grange hall, Olathe, Tuesday, August 5, installed its newly-elected officers, and elected delegates to attend the State convention at Topeka, Wednesday, August 13.

The People's county convention is called to meet at Olathe, Saturday, August 23, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, Representatives, and to elect a county Central committee for the ensuing year.

#### Osage County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As I desire to have the KANSAS FARMER taken by many more of my neighbors, and as I want to place it before every brother in my Alliance, I will represent your paper in my community if you desire.

Our little Alliance at Northtown is in a flourishing condition, with nearly fifty members, all alive to the situation.

I attended the Alliance picnic, July 26, held in Kibbe's grove, near Osage City, which was the largest gathering I have seen anywhere since I have lived in the State. Good order and good feeling prevailed—no "original packages" were sold on the grounds, and everything went smoothly. Such gatherings certainly show that the farmers have awakened from their long sleep at last.

WM. PLUMMER.

Pres't Northtown Alliance.

#### Greenwood County.

The People's county convention met at Eureka Tuesday, August 5, and nominated a county ticket and a member of the Legislature. Each sub-organization forming the Alliance and Industrial Union were entitled to one delegate for each thirty members and major fraction

thereof. At a former meeting they resolved that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office, and the convention governed itself accordingly.

There will be a two-days encampment and picnic of the Alliance brethren at Fall River, Greenwood county, August 29 and 30, at which several prominent speakers are expected. Judge Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, is announced to speak in the forenoon of the first day, to be followed by others in the afternoon and evening. J. S. Bonten, Greenwood county's lecturer, and others will occupy the speaker's stand Saturday—the second day. It is expected that this will be the largest gathering of the industrial classes ever assembled in that vicinity, and all are earnestly invited to attend and hear the great issues of the day discussed from a non-partisan standpoint.

#### Russell County.

The County Alliance met in annual session July 30, and elected officers for the ensuing year. Mr. J. G. McKeen writes us that he never attended a gathering of any kind that brought out more pointed speeches, full of vigorous Anglo-Saxon, than at this meeting when the question of political action was brought up. Our friends(?) who yet cling to the belief that farmers cannot express themselves in public speech are victims of ignorance, inasmuch as they do not keep abreast of the times in regard to the wonderful educational advantages of the various industrial organizations that have succeeded in throwing off partisan prejudice sufficient to investate along the line of facts. The time is near at hand when these politicians will awake to a realization that these organizations contain the true statesmen of the country. At present let them sleep in blissful ignorance of the just fate that awaits them.

#### Pottawatomie County.

The People's county convention was held at Westmoreland Tuesday, July 29, and nominated a winning county ticket and candidates in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth districts for the Legislature; elected delegates to the State convention at Topeka, August 13, and Congressional convention at Holton, August 30. It is reported as a day of enthusiasm of the strong, determined kind that insures success.

#### Linn County.

The People's party of Linn county met at Farlinville Saturday, August 2, with an attendance of 114 delegates, and nominated a full county ticket and member of the Legislature; declared against the action of the old party papers in maligning and vilifying the farmer organizations, and agreed to support only such papers as are friendly to our cause.

#### Organization Notes.

An Alliance picnic will be held at Hull's grove, seven miles southeast of Wellington, Sumner county, Thursday, August 1, to which all neighboring Alliances are invited.

The People's party county convention met at Junction Saturday, July 26, nominated a full county ticket, and elected delegates to both State and Congressional conventions.

The Alliances in the western portion of McPherson county will picnic in Hays township Wednesday, August 20. Prominent speakers are engaged, and all are invited to come and have a good time.

The Marshall county People's convention will meet at Marysville, Monday, August 18, to place in nomination a county ticket and select delegates to attend the Congressional convention at Clay Center, Wednesday, August 20.

The crowd at the Yates Center picnic, Woodson county, exceeded all expectations. The crowd on Friday, August 1, is estimated in the neighborhood of 5,500. The meeting lasted three days, and great good was accomplished.

A call has been issued for a People's convention of Coffey county, to meet at Burlington, Saturday, August 16, to place in nomination a county ticket and transact such other business as may come before the convention. All interested organizations in sympathy with the movement are requested to send delegates.

The People's convention of Crawford county met Saturday, August 2, and

elected delegates to the State and Congressional conventions. It was ordered that the primaries for the election of delegates to the county convention be held Saturday, August 16. The county convention will be held at Girard, Saturday, August 23, for the purpose of nominating a complete county ticket.

Tuesday, September 9, is announced as "red letter day" for Dover, Shawnee county. Dover Alliance, 448, will hold a basket picnic on that day at Snyder's grove, to which all Alliances in Shawnee and adjoining counties are invited to come with their banners and flags. Mrs. Lease, of Wichita, will address the meeting, followed by other able speakers. Secretaries of Alliances are requested to notify the secretary of Dover Alliance as to how many members will attend, in order that accommodations may be prepared for all.

The Capital says the farmers are catching on to the political character of the Southern Farmers' Alliance, and have begun to object to its democratic propensities. It is the politicians who are objecting, and they do it from "pure cussedness," for they neither know nor care anything about the principles of the Alliance.

Last week we had a card from E. M. Black, of Rice county, calling attention to some charges against S. M. Scott, lecturer Seventh Congressional district, to the effect that Mr. Scott had been a candidate before the Great Bend convention. Mr. Black says he knows that Scott was not an aspirant for nomination. But what if he had been? Had he not as good a right to so aspire as any other man?

#### People's Party.

Headquarters People's party, State Central committee: third floor Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 11, 1890.

To the members of the different organizations composing the People's party of Kansas, greeting:

We, your State committee, have made arrangements with the publishers of the Advocate and the KANSAS FARMER for a trial subscription price of 25 cents for four months to each paper, in clubs of ten or more. This will enable us to keep before you the complete campaign work in an official form; all the attacks made on our party by the partisan press will be answered, and you will be kept thoroughly posted on every movement. We feel that this is by far the best means to fight our battle and to win our glorious cause. Now, brethren, do not miss this chance to furnish your members with a means that will enable them to vote intelligently. Send in your subscriptions at once. We would suggest that the amount necessary be taken from your general fund.

By order of the State Central committee.  
J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.

S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

#### The Champion Organizer.

This is the title of a little book of 100 pages, prepared by S. M. Scott, at present lecturer for the Seventh Congressional district. In the book Mr. Scott gives a sketch of his experience and observations while acting as State organizer in the Northwest. Besides this matter there is a good deal of useful information on various topics and some good Alliance songs suitable for public meetings, indoors or outdoors. Scott is an enthusiastic worker, always busy. He organized many more Alliances than any other person in an equal length of time. He sells his book at 30 cents. Orders will reach him if directed to McPherson, Kan.

#### Official Notice.

Owing to press of business and inadequate means of transacting it, I am compelled to move my office to Hutchinson, Kas. All having business with me are hereby notified that on and after the 10th day of July, 1890, my address will be Hutchinson, Kas. I will be found at the same office as State Secretary French.

B. H. CLOVER,

Pres. F. A. &amp; I. U. of Kansas.

June 20, 1890.

#### Congressional Conventions.

First district, Holton, August 20.  
Third district, Cherryvale, August 6.  
Fourth district, Emporia, August 13.  
Fifth district, Clay Center, August 20.  
The Second, Sixth and Seventh districts have held their conventions.

#### W. P. Brush's appointments.

Keats, Riley county, Thursday, August 7;  
Agenda and Courtland, Republic county,  
Friday and Saturday, August 8 and 9;  
Lancaster, Atchison county, Friday, August 15; Wauhatch, Lyon county, Saturday, August 16.

The State Central committee of the People's party has opened headquarters on the third floor of the Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets, Topeka. All friends of the cause are invited to call and see us. J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.

S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

#### Alliance Lectures.

In order that a place and date may be fixed, brethren desiring either open or closed lectures should write me, Topeka, Kas. It were better that several sub-Alliances join, say three to five, and bring out all the unconverted possible.

W. P. BRUSH,  
Ex-National State Organizer.

#### Public Speaking—Appointments.

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

August 15, Sterling, Rice county.  
August 20, Hiawatha, Brown county.  
August 21, Fredonia, Wilson county, (in court house, 8 p. m.)  
August 22, Fredonia, Wilson county, (at fair grounds, 1:30 p. m.)  
August 22, Neodesha, Wilson county, (in hall, 8 p. m.)  
August 23, Neodesha, Wilson county, (in grove near town).  
August 28, Garnett, Anderson county. (Alliance and F. M. B. A. day at county fair).  
August 29, Fall River, Greenwood county.  
August 30, Paola, Miami county.  
September 3, Hope, Dickinson county. (Alliance day at Central Kansas fair).  
September 4, Harveyville, Wabash county.  
September 11, Hutchinson, Reno county. (County fair).  
September 13, Oxford, Sumner county.  
September 18, Clyde, Cloud county, (1:30 p. m.)  
September 18, Concordia, Cloud county, (8 p. m.)  
September 19, Miltonvale, Cloud county, (1:30 p. m.)

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

Our first page illustration this week is a fair representation of the W. F. Kenaga corn harvester. Yet this valuable machine must be seen to be understood; and its work witnessed to be appreciated. The writer has tested this harvester and has no hesitation in saying that it is far superior to any corn harvester that has yet been placed upon the market. Its capacity is from eight to ten acres per day. As one man and boy can handle the machine, and two men shock after it, the cost per acre will readily be seen. In case of an attack of the devastating dry winds this machine will enable the farmer to save his crop. See advertisement on last page.

#### Kansas Fairs.

Anderson county, Garnett, August 26-29.  
Atchison, Atchison, September 8-13.  
Barber, Kiowa, October 1-3.  
Bourbon, Fort Scott, September 23-26.  
Brown, Hiawatha, September 9-12.  
Chase, Cottonwood Falls, September 23-26.  
Cheyenne, St. Francis, September 24-27.  
Coffey, Burlington, September 8-12.  
Cowley, Winfield, September 2-4.  
Crawford, Girard, September 23-26.  
Dickinson, Hope, September 2-5.  
Ellis, Hays City, September 15-18.  
Ford, Ford, September 17-19.  
Franklin, Ottawa, September 2-5.  
Graham, Hill City, September 26-27.  
Jefferson, Oskaloosa, September 9-12.  
Johnson, Edgerton, September 9-12.  
Lincoln, Lincoln, September 18-20.  
Linn, Mound City, September 16-19.  
Linn, LaCygne, September 23-26.  
Logan, Russell Springs, September 24-26.  
Marion, Peabody, August 20-22.  
Montgomery, Independence, September 2-5.  
Morris, Council Grove, September 23-26.  
Nemaha, Seneca, September 16-19.  
Nemaha, Sabetha, September 9-12.  
Osage, Burlington, September 9-12.  
Ottawa, Minneapolis, September 30 to Oct. 3.  
Reno, Hutchinson, September 12-16.  
Rush, LaCrosse, September 24-26.  
Sedgwick, Wichita, September 20 to October 4.  
Sherman, Goodland, September 2-5.  
Sumner, Belle Plaine, September 4-6.  
Sumner, Wellington, August 26-29.

#### Hints on Dairying.

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

#### The Kansas City Star.

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



## 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.

### Quiet Ways are Best.

What's the use of worrying,  
Of hurrying,  
And scurrying.

Everybody scurrying,  
And breaking up their rest,  
When every one is teaching us,  
Preaching and beseeching us,  
To settle down and end the fuss,  
For quiet ways are best?  
The rain that trickles down in showers  
A blessing brings to thirsty flowers;  
Sweet fragrance from each brimming cup,  
The gentle zephyrs gather up,  
There's ruin in the tempest's path;  
There's ruin in the voice of wrath.  
And they alone are blest  
Who early learn to dominate  
Themselves, their violence abate  
And prove, by their serene estate  
That quiet ways are best.

Nothing's gained by worrying,  
By hurrying,  
And scurrying.

With fretting and with hurrying  
The temper's often lost;  
And in pursuit of some small prize  
We rush ahead, and are not wise,  
And find the unwonted exercise  
A fearful price has cost.  
'Tis better far to join the throng  
That do their duty right along;  
Reluctant they to raise a fuss,  
Or make themselves ridiculous.  
Calm and serene in heart and nerve,  
Their strength is always in reserve,  
And nobly stands each test;  
And every day and all about,  
By scenes within and scenes without,  
We can discern, with ne'er a doubt,  
That quiet ways are best.

—New York Evangelist.

### My Mother's Songs.

O angelus-hour to heart and soul,  
O angelus-hour of peace and calm,  
When o'er the farm the evening stole,  
Enfolding all in summer balm!  
Without, the scents of fields—the musk  
Of hedge, of corn, of winnowed hay—  
The subtle attars of the dusk;  
And glow-worms like some milky way;  
Within, as from an angel's tongue,  
Those dear old songs my mother sung:

"From every stormy wind that blows,"  
"Softly now the light of day;"  
"Thou hidden source of calm repose;"  
"I love to steal awhile away,"  
"My days are gliding swiftly by;"  
"Depths of mercy can there be;"  
"Jesus, look with pitying eye;"  
"Rock of ages, cleft for me;"  
"Savior, on me Thy grace bestow;"  
"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

—Edgar L. Wakeman.

### PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

A difficult question that presents itself to those who have as a charge upon them the care and training of the young is whether it is better to subject them to some exposure, physically and morally, or, on the other hand, to attempt to shield them from all adverse influences. There are those who believe in the hardening process, thinking it desirable to have the young ruggedly trained, so that they may be able to withstand cold and hunger when they are thrown upon their own resources. Others, moved more perhaps by love than reason, try to protect their children from every source of pain or suffering, thinking that when they have grown to manhood or womanhood they will be better able to meet such evils heroically. The extremists, as usual, carry their theories too far. The child who suffers too much is stunted in every form of growth and robbed of that vitality essential to success. The pampered child of fortune is equally unfortunate. He is so constantly cared for and protected that he misses the vitalizing influence of a struggle against adverse force. There are certain diseases dependent upon a lack of sunshine that bring the extremes of society to a common level. Glandular diseases resulting from scrofula attack the children of the very poor and the very rich, or did so until a change of fashions permitted the wealthy to take needed outdoor exercise. The very poor, shut up in tenements through the day away from the air and sunshine, without exercise and insufficiently fed, break down and their sufferings from scrofula seem to be only the natural results of their environment. But it is not many years since the children of wealthy parents were exposed to similar adverse influences, arising in a different way. They, too, were shut up in exclusive apartments and kept from the sunlight to protect their complexions. They were not insufficiently fed, but pampered on rich foods unsuited to their habits of life, and they developed under these conditions precisely the same glandular diseases that afflicted their seemingly more unfortunate

cousins. That this instructive meeting of extremes is not so common to-day as it used to be is due to the simple fact that more rational ways of training the children of wealthy people have come in vogue. Outdoor exercises are now tolerated, if not required; the children get the cheapest promoter of health, exposure to sun and air, and scrofula now finds the greater number of its victims among those who have not the means to remove the influences that promote its development. The fact, however, that it once prevailed in the extreme circles of society, chiefly because the children of each were, from wholly different causes, deprived of the genial influence of the sun, is one that may serve to illustrate the faults in the extreme systems of training to which attention has been directed. Both have faults, different in character, but not in effect. In the one the body is enfeebled by too great exposure to hardships; in the other it fails to develop strength through too great protection from the ordinary vicissitudes of life. The plant exposed on a bleak and desolate piece of ground, unshielded from the wind and scarcely able to find nourishing space for its roots, is stunted and enfeebled. Transplanted to better ground and under more favorable conditions, it never recovers its natural tone, never becomes quite as vigorous as those raised under better auspices. But its fate does not differ from that of the plant which, having been raised in a greenhouse, becomes too delicate to withstand the rigors of outside planting. The obvious lesson is that the conditions of early training should bear a distinct relation to those to which the plant is to be exposed when it has matured. So, too, with the training of young children. It should be conducted so as to protect them from injury and yet harden them to withstand the ordinary hardships they are sure to meet. What is true of the physical nature is true also of the moral nature. Men are not made virtuous and morally strong by being kept ignorant of vice and free from temptations, nor should they be too much exposed to contaminating influences. The delicate middle ground is hard to keep, but there is little doubt that it is advantageous to acquaint the young with the facts of life, including the vices to which men are addicted, accompanying information with advice founded upon reason, rather than to leave them to have their curiosity piqued and to be exposed to temptations of which they do not know the real danger. As in the physical world the parent or guardian cannot hope at all times and under all circumstances to guard his charge from afflictions and sufferings, and should therefore inspire him with strength and courage to bear them, so in moral training; as in the ordinary course of life the young must sooner or later go out from guardianship and tutelage, they should be prepared by precept and example to guard themselves, and not be sent forth so innocent in knowledge of evil as to become the ready prey of false teachers.

—Baltimore Sun.

### Overeating.

How many amongst those who call themselves well enjoy anything more than a negative condition of health? How many persons of middle age, or even the young, out of their teens, have clear skins, clear, sparkling eyes, a pure breath, and just the right amount of good, solid flesh? How many have any real, physical endurance when it is put to the test? Which one of them can say, with his hand solemnly placed over his digestive organs, that he is not afflicted with some pet ailment—a "sick headache" now and again, neuralgia, premonitory twinges of gout and rheumatism, insomnia, biliousness? Who of them all ever rises in the morning feeling that it is a good thing to be alive? And yet nine-tenths of these very people, had they always eaten as they should, would enjoy excellent health.

The outlook would not be so hopeless for the little ones, coming up under bad examples, if we overate at regular hours only, but this glorious country of ours is the land *par excellence* of between-meals, as it is of dyspepsia. A great many worthy individuals who pride themselves on being "light eaters" at table, and would stoutly deny overfeeding under any circumstances, are much given to little lunches between times. This is especially the case in the "unpaved districts," which, strange as it may seem, are the stronghold of our national complaint. It is not at all uncommon to see country people munching in the street, as they walk or drive—men, women and children—and what a list of edibles! Sweets of all kinds, from candies to cakes, apples and other fruits in season, "crackers and cheese" at the lunch-counters, popped corn, nuts—peanuts especially—and raisins; in fact, whatever is at hand, indoors or out. The irregular balt-ing of invalids is, generally, confined to the predigested foods—bovine, the peptonoids, Mellen's food, liquid bread (though this might properly come under the head of "crackers and cheese," since it is bottled), beef tea, bread and butter, milk—all those things, in fact, that are supposed, as people say, "to stay the goneness at the stomach." In any event, the American, if not actually eating, is always chewing. If it is not food it is tobacco, or gum, or cloves, or tea leaves, or starch, or cinnamon, or licorice root, or sassafras—the list could be extended indefinitely; anything, so long as it will keep the jaws active and prevent the stomach from having a moment's rest.—*Good Housekeeping*.

### Cucumber Pickle Packing.

White oak firkins are the best things to make cucumber pickles in; next to that comes stoneware. Pottery or earthenware will not do, as the vinegar is apt to dissolve the glazing, which the pickles absorb, and become poisonous. The little three-inch pickles are considered the proper sizes by people who don't know much about them, but no good housekeeper will tolerate the acrid, unwholesome things. "The best pickle for popular use or for sale is one which must be cut lengthwise for the table, an inch and a half thick at least. Such are nearer maturity and of finer flavor, keeping better than the very small ones, and do not tax the digestion so frightfully," says a contributor to *Practical Gardening*. Gather early in the morning or after sunset, as the cucumbers are better, crisper, and the vines are injured less by picking. Leave an inch of stem on the fruit, pour cold water over to clean them, but do not rub off the spines or black points, or it will decay in vinegar. Handle carefully from first to last, for a very slight bruise will help pickles to spoil. Drain in the air so as to be dry as possible before putting in brine. Use the cleanest rock salt, or if making choice pickles in small quantity, take the pure, dry, diamond salt. Lay two inches in the keg, then four inches of pickles crosswise so the brine can get at them. Cover with salt and a gallon of cold water which has been well boiled. The succeeding layers are covered with salt, but no more water is needed. Spread a cloth over them, then a board fitting the firkin close with a stone on it to keep the pickles under water. Cucumbers must be put in brine when freshly gathered, for if left a day they will not be nice, and will be hard to keep. When more are added, skim off all the scum and wash the board, stone and cloth perfectly clean, rinsing well. It is surprising what a firkin of pickles will throw off if they are sound and lively. Wipe every particle from the pickles and sides of the vessel. When it is nearly full cover with salt, tuck the cloth round the sides, put the cover and weight on, with a tight barrel cover and cloth above, and the pickles will go round the world in good condition. When wanted remove the covers carefully, lift the cloth with the scum on it, and wipe every particle from the inside, washing and wiping the covers, weight and cloths clean, put the pickles wanted in four times as much cold water, and let stand three days, changing the water daily, then scald them in weak vinegar—one quart sharp vinegar to a pint of water, with a teaspoon of powdered alum to each gallon. Put the pickles and vinegar in a porcelain kettle or stone crock, cold, with vine leaves, horseradish leaves or green cabbage leaves all around and over them to give a fresh color. Never put pickles in metal of any sort, or green them with anything but leaves. When they come to a boil for a full minute set them, closely covered with a cloth and cover to keep in the steam, on the back of the stove, or the hearth, or in the sun, to cool slowly. When cold put into jars, and pour over them strong speed-vinegar which has been boiled and skimmed. Vinegar not boiled will not keep, and the spices help to preserve the pickles. Cider vinegar is the only thing to keep pickles; the manufactured vinegars are either too weak or so strong as to eat the fruit. To the vinegar add the follow-

ing, tied loosely in a muslin bag: For one gallon of vinegar take two tablespoons black pepper, bruised, the same of whole allspice, mustard seed, first scalded fifteen minutes by pouring on salt boiling water, and drained, as much mace, washed from dust, stick cinnamon, one tablespoonful sliced ginger root, the same of garlic and celery seed if liked. Also one pound of sugar, which in timesharpens the vinegar. Let the vinegar and spice boil well, skimming closely, and pour over the pickles. Such must be drained till dry beforehand, and have sliced horseradish root among them, which helps to keep them firm and sound. Leave the bag of spice in the jar, which should be only three-fourths full, the vinegar coming two inches above the pickles. Cover with cloth and board, which, if weighted, sets closer than the stone cover. In a week look at the jar, and if any scum rises, drain the pickles, boil and skim the vinegar, and fill up with strong boiled vinegar. Tie on wet bladder and cloth. Two tablespoons of fine salad oil is an improvement. These will be found as much better than common pickles as mince pie is better than brown bread. A good common pickle is made by putting freshly-picked cucumbers in strong brine, of one heaping pint of rock salt to a gallon of water. Boil and skim the brine, and when cold put the pickles in for three weeks, using the cloth and weighted cover to keep them under water. Drain and freshen in cold water which has been boiled for three days, changing daily for fresh water; scald in weak vinegar with alum as before, with leaves if desired, though a yellowish pickle is proof that it has not been made in brass or copper. Drain from this, and cover with strong scalding vinegar. Spread with two tablespoons of unground pepper, two red peppers whole, one tablespoon stick cinnamon and a tablespoon of whole cloves to a gallon. For market, pickles are packed in barrels, half and quarter barrels, in vinegar. Never handle pickles after they leave brine. Use a perforated wooden spoon or tongs to take them out.

## Dyspepsia

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

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A stitch is always dropping in the everlasting knitting;  
And the needles that I've threaded, no, you couldn't count to-day;  
And I've hunted for the glasses till I thought my head was splitting,  
When there upon her forehead as calm as clocks they lay.

I've read to her till I was hoarse the Psalms and the Epistles,  
When the other boys were burning tar barrels down the street;  
And I've stayed and learned my verses when I heard their willow whistles,  
And I've stayed and said my chapter with fire in both my feet.

But there always is a peppermint or a penny in her pocket;  
There never was a pocket that was half so big and deep;  
And she lets the candle in my room burn to the very socket,  
While she stews and potters round about till I am sound asleep.

And when I've been in swimming after father's said I shouldn't,  
And mother has her slipper off according to the rule;  
It sounds as sweet as silver, the voice that says, "I wouldn't."  
The boy that won't go swimming such a day would be a fool!

Sometimes there's something in her voice as if she gave a blessing,  
And I look at her a moment and I keep still as a mouse,  
And who she is by this time there is no need of guessing;  
For there's nothing like a grandmother to have about the house!

—The Independent.

Thou canst not see grass grow, how sharp so'er thou be,  
Yet that the grass has grown thou very soon canst see;  
So, though thou canst not see thy work now prospering, know,  
The print of every work, time without fail shall show.

—Ruckert.

### ROBERT GRAVES WRITES OF THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Capital.)

WASHINGTON, July 28.—"The largest cemetery in the city of Washington," said a government official the other day, "is in one of the public buildings. It is the cemetery of man's hopes, and the headstones are funny contrivances and machines."

He referred to the museum of the patent office, where are displayed the results of almost a generation of inventive thought. To call it a cemetery was not far wrong, for although many of the original ideas represented there fructified and brought forth rich returns to their inventors, by far the greater part are monuments to disappointed ambitions, dead and buried long ago. Each of the thousands of models arranged row upon row around the walls of the museum has its story to tell of hours of patient labor expended upon it, moments of exultation and times of deep despair. Some, too, could tell of minds breaking under the strain, of broken health and final desperate plunge into eternity. In truth it is a cemetery in part, but not all of it. One section is as humorous as Mark Twain, and some of the things for which men have tried to get patents are as good jokes as can be found in any paragrapher's column.

Among the latter class is one which was devised for the production of rain in dry countries. The application for the patent was accompanied by drawings and specifications prepared in due form. The drawings represent a huge balloon, upon each side of which was attached an immense reflector. According to the statements of the inventor, the balloon was to be raised to a convenient height above the earth, so that the rays of the sun should be caught by the reflectors. These reflectors would then act as a small sun and would attract to the neighborhood of the balloon moisture from the earth's surface just as the sun does. So long as the balloon remained suspended there would be accumulating around it a vaporous cloud, and the only thing necessary to produce a copious shower would be to haul down the balloon. The cause of attraction being removed, the cloud would condense and fall as water upon the grateful earth.

It is not surprising that so much time and labor should be expended in the effort to discover some new thing or a new application of an old thing when it is considered what rewards are awaiting the successful inventor. There are thousands of trifling but useful articles from which handsome incomes are derived, or for which large sums have been paid. Thus the rubber tip at the end of lead pencils has yielded \$100,000 to the holders of the

patent rights. The evidence in a recent legal action showed that the inventor of metal plates used to protect soles and heels of boots from wear sold upward of 12,000,000 plates in 1879, and in 1887 the number reached 143,000,000, producing realized profits of a quarter of a million of money. A scarcely less lucrative patent was that for simply putting emery powder on cloth. The inventor of the roller-skate made over a million dollars from its use, notwithstanding the fact that his patent had nearly expired before its value had been ascertained. The gimlet-pointed screw has produced more wealth than most silver mines, and the American who first thought of putting copper tips on children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him \$2,000,000 worth of United States bonds. Upward of \$10,000 a year was made by the inventor of the common needle-threader. Many other similar instances might be recorded to show the prizes in store for the successful inventor, but one other will suffice. Every American boy and almost every girl has at one time or other been amused with the antics of the "return ball," a wooden ball with an elastic attached. The simple toy yielded the patentee an income of \$50,000 a year.

When such remunerations are paid to the inventors of such small trifles it is not easy to conjecture the enormous wealth which must be awaiting the discoverer of that "will-o'-the-wisp" perpetual motion. Is it therefore wonderful that there should be so many seekers after that which has so persistently refused to be found? One man in Georgia was so sure that he had at last discovered it that he walked all the way from his home to Washington in order to secure his patent. His contrivance was a peculiar one. It consisted of a frame-work, with four uprights, in which was to be swung backward and forward the entire trunk of a large tree. When the but end of the tree in swinging struck a spring on one side the spring was set loose and threw the tree back toward the other side, where it struck another spring, which in turn swung it back to the first spring, and so on. The only trouble with the thing, the inventor said, was that it would go so fast and was so difficult to stop when once started. Of course, the perpetual motion once obtained in this way, it was an easy matter to transform it into power for running mills or for any other purpose. The model made according to his instructions would not work, but that of course was the model-maker's fault. One spring that winds another up while it runs down itself, and vice versa, without ceasing, is another kind of perpetual motion contrivance offered in many different forms.

One of the favorite lines of investigation for inventors is that of aerial navigation. There are almost as many flying machine models in the museum as there are for the perpetual motion theory. Most of these try to imitate the machinery of a bird as nearly as possible, although some depend upon a balloon attachment to support the weight of the navigator, and use enormous feathers made of tin and silk as a tail to steer by. Others still believe that the old way of using inclined fans or revolving sails may be made to work. But they don't, somehow. One man has pinned his faith to an enormous kite with revolving sails and a basket tied to the tail. Another supports by means of two balloons a boat fitted with two paddle wheels and a steam propeller, like a ship. And still another has invented an aerial tricycle, supported by a balloon sent forward by means of paddles worked by the feet.

A very queer looking model for navigating the water is that of a ship, one-sixth of the fore part of which is made to revolve by the mere progress of the boat, and its revolution turns the propeller at the stern. A slight oversight about this is, however, that the inventor has made no provision for starting the vessel. Another peculiar looking thing shows an improvement on the ordinary method of hoisting sails by raising them as you would an umbrella. Near this model is one intended to assist vessels off shoal places, which has been made historic by the inventor's subsequent fame in another field. The inventor was Abraham Lincoln, and his device consisted of several enormous air bags which were to be built into the hull of the craft and inflated upon emergency to buoy her off.

Among the smaller models there are many other surprising ideas. There is a

rat trap, consisting of an imitation rat that has a piece of cheese stuck on the end of a little spear projecting from its nose a short distance. When a real rat comes up to nibble at the cheese the spear jumps out about six inches and impales the unfortunate. A thing that would probably have had a large sale, if it had worked in the pioneer days, is a plow, the beam of which is a gun as well—a very handy thing to have when Indians were around. Another useful thing for border use is a revolver to fire big or little bullets, just as may be requisite—a great advantage when lead is scarce and you do not desire to use a large bullet to kill a small man. Everybody who has lived in the country has experienced the annoyance of having his garden destroyed by the scratching of hens. Such will be delighted to know that a device has been invented to prevent this natural aptitude of hens, and at the same time to insure that they provide for themselves a good living. It is called the "hen persuader," and is simply a piece of fork shaped wire fastened about the hen's ankle with the prongs extending rearward. This prevents the fowl from scratching, and also from going backward, for the prongs stick in the ground when she tries to do so. Consequently she finds more bugs than she would if she were to go over the same ground over and over again.

Then there is a cradle which rocks the baby to sleep by clockwork and a rocking chair that works an automatic fan. There are also pieces of cloth woven out of glass spun remarkably fine, and a "hired help awakener" which dumps the servant out of bed by clockwork at the proper time in the morning. If the shock of the sudden awakening should be fatal there are patent coffins in which to accord them decent burial. One of these, intended to prevent burial alive, is big enough to permit the intombed person upon reviving below ground to climb out of his grave by means of a ladder left handy for that purpose and communicating by a ventilator hole with the outside world. In case he should not be strong enough to rise, a bell is provided and attached to his wrist to summon assistance. Another coffin is so arranged that if the corpse moves its head the lid springs open.

The slot device for ensnaring pennies, nickels, quarters and dimes originated in England, and was imported to this country by the ever enterprising Erastus Wiman, who it is said owns the American rights of the invention. The patent is an extremely broad one, covering every possible application of the principle involved. The automatic opera glass attachment in theaters put a royalty in Mr. Wiman's capacious pocket, just as the weighing machines, lung-testers and so forth do.

Of all the cranky inventors who have contributed to the humorous portion of the 160,000 models in the patent office museum the officials of that place have awarded the palm to that one who sent in an application for a patent for his principle of "assisting the locomotion of dogs." This astute investigator said in his application that he had noticed that a dog in turning a corner rapidly always lost time and expended a certain amount of energy uselessly by being carried by his momentum some distance out into the street before he could turn. In the interests of humanity he had endeavored to find some method of remedying this, and he now desired to patent the device he had thought out. This device, as shown in an elaborately prepared drawing, was nothing more than an iron hook which was to be attached to each dog's tail, the purpose being to have the dog, when running at full speed, to apply the hook to the corner of the building or tree he was turning, and thus swing himself round by the force of his own momentum, which was otherwise wasted. The inventor was sure that when the dog got used to it it would save him valuable time, and if cats were the object of the dog's chase his invention might prove a great boon to humanity. It is needless to say he did not get his patent.

ROBERT GRAVES.

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The writer of this passed over a good many counties of Kansas and was sorry to see so little of the dying corn cut up. A few fields only—here and there one, when every field which will not produce ears of corn ought to be cut up and shocked for fodder.

Robert H. Tyler, of Prince William, Va., writes to the *Economist* that among the staple objections currently offered and urged against the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, probably the most effective and dangerous heard in Virginia is the cry "that it will disintegrate the Democratic party."

The census will not only tell us how many sheep were killed by dogs within the past year, but will tell us how many dogs it took to do it. Leaving out the dogs harbored in cities, it will without doubt be shown that there are more dogs than sheep on the farms of the United States. Sheep pay, dogs don't. It was a rule of Ricardo that to be successful in business we must "cut off losses and let profits run on."

It will, no doubt, interest many of our readers who travel and collect books containing information about foreign countries, to learn that the association of commerce and industry has published a profusely illustrated "Guide of Geneva, Switzerland," which contains an excellent map of that city and a large amount of information relative to the same and the Swiss industries and educational institutions, historical notes, etc., etc. The book will be sent free of charge upon application to the New World Travel Co., Tourist and Excursion Agents, 321 Broadway, New York.

At the last meeting of the South Carolina State Alliance, President E. F. Stockhouse, delivering the annual address, among other things uttered these pertinent words: "Entrenched monopoly, with its influence and power, must be met and defeated. This is a task worthy of the supremest efforts of the toiling masses of the people of the United States. From it there is no escape if we would perpetuate free institutions and enlightened Christian government. The toiling masses of the people of this great nation are girding themselves for the accomplishment of this task. The agricultural States of this Union are uniting for the accomplishment of this grand task. The great Northwest and the cotton States will stand together in the coming battle with the powers of monopoly. The assaults of the first skirmish will be recorded in the election results of the national election of 1890. But the monster monopoly is too firmly established to be defeated in a skirmish. It will require the great battle of 1892 to decide whether the people or whether monopoly shall rule this great nation."

## THE AUSTRALIAN METHOD OF VOTING.

A correspondent asks for information about the Australian method of voting. Massachusetts passed a law some two years ago, based on the Australian plan, and we herewith give a synopsis of the Massachusetts law:

That provides, first, that all ballots cast in elections for national, State, district, county and municipal elections, shall be printed and distributed at public expense. Municipalities pay the expenses of such printing and distribution for their elections. The State pays expenses in all other cases. Every general ballot shall contain the names, residence, (with street and number, if any), and the party or political designation of all candidates whose nomination for any offices specified in the ballot have been duly made and not withdrawn in accordance with the law, "and shall contain no other names," except in special cases, which are provided for. The names of candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order. At the end of the list of candidates for each different office there shall be left as many blank spaces as there are persons to be elected to such office, and in those spaces the voter may insert the name of any person, not printed on the ballot, for whom he desires to vote for that office. The ballot must be so printed that the voter may designate by a cross [X] mark on the margin opposite the names the person he wishes to vote for. The ballot is to be not less than twelve nor more than thirteen and a half inches long and they must be all alike.

Before distribution the ballots are to be folded in marked creases to correspond to those used under the old law—all folded exactly alike. On the back and outside, when folded, are printed the words to designate what particular polling place they are to be sent for use, together with the date of the election, and a facsimile of the signature of the Secretary of State or City Clerk, as the election may be State or municipal. They are fastened together in blocks or books in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately. A record of the number issued and for what places is kept. There are to be two sets of ballots printed for every polling place, the number of each set to be in the proportion of two to one for every voter registered. Instructions to voters, informing them how to secure and mark and deposit ballots, are printed and sent with the ballots, and these instructions are to be printed in large, plain letters, so that they may be easily read. The ballots and instructions are sent to the registering officers six days before the election, and the registrar immediately posts at one or more public places in the precinct, printed lists of the candidates to be voted for, the lists to be substantially in the same form as the tickets, so that every voter may see what the ticket is before he sees the ticket itself, and when he receives a ticket he may compare it with the printed list.

Prior to the election a notice is to be published in at least two newspapers of the county, if there are that many, a list of all candidates nominated by the two leading parties, and four days before the election the county clerk is to post in the different precincts lists of all candidates to be voted for.

Political parties may in the usual way nominate one candidate for every office to be filled in the particular jurisdiction, state, county, town or municipal, and certify such nomination to the officer whose duty it is to prepare tickets. Nominations may be made by citizens signing papers of nomination—like a call of voters. But all candidates must be nominated in some formal way by a party convention, a party caucus, or by citizens uniting in a call, and in every case the nomination must be forwarded by the proper officer with such statements, certificates and affidavits as show the genuineness of the proceeding. All certificates of nomination, and all nomination papers must, in addition, show what office the candidate is named for, the party or political principle which he represents, his place of residence with street and number, if any. Objections may be filed with the Secretary of State, and a board, composed of three State officers, shall determine all questions raised and their decision shall be final.

For work at the polls on election day, two inspectors and two deputies are ap-

pointed for each voting place, two of whom are detailed as "ballot clerks," and they shall have charge of the ballots. Duplicate lists of voters in each precinct are prepared for use by the ballot clerks, who shall announce the name in a loud and distinct tone of voice, clear and audible, and if the name is found on the check list by the ballot officer, he too pronounces the name, and the voter is permitted to enter into a space enclosed by a guard rail. The ballot clerk gives him one ballot, and only one. Voting shelves or compartments are prepared in which voters may mark their tickets "screened from the observation others," and so arranged that only such persons as are inside the rail can approach within six feet of the ballot box and of such shelves or compartments. The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot box nor the voting shelves or compartments shall be hidden from view of persons just outside the guard rail. The number of such voting shelves or compartments shall not be less than one for every seventy-five voters, and not less than three in any precinct of a city. No person other than the election officers and voters, as prescribed, shall be permitted within the rail, except by authority of election officers to preserve order and enforce the law. Every voting shelf or compartment is to be kept supplied with proper materials and conveniences for marking the ballots. Besides the election officers not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments shall be allowed in the enclosed space at one time.

Having received his ticket, the voter, without leaving the enclosed space, goes alone to one of the shelves or compartments and prepares his ballot by marking in the appropriate place on the margin a cross [X] opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for every office named, or by writing a name in the place left for that purpose. After making his ballot he again folds it just as it was when he received it, and deposits it at once with the official indorsement uppermost. No person shall remove a ballot from the place of voting until after the polls are closed. In case of illiterate persons who need and ask for assistance to mark their ballots, the election officers shall assist them and endorse the fact on the ballot.

## DO NOT UNDERSTAND IT.

The following letter from a friend will serve as a text:

JUDGE W. A. PEPPER, TOPEKA, KAS.—My Dear Sir:—Herewith please find \$1 to pay for twenty copies of "The Way Out." After reading over two or three times, I have come to the conclusion that the "Way" won't work. It has just been tried in the Argentine Republic and brought about a revolution. Why? Because you retain as a feature the specious fallacy of *specie basis*. In Argentine Republic the owners of the gold just raised the price of gold, and depreciated the paper currency, until gold rose to over 200 per cent. premium, and brought on a panic and a revolution. Before the people can be emancipated from the thralldom of the money power, gold and silver must be demonetized. Fraternally, GEO. C. WARD.

Our correspondent wholly overlooks the central idea in "The Way Out," namely, "The proper function of money is to serve a public use." Once get that idea firmly fixed in the mind and it follows necessarily that there is no need of any "basis" whatever for money, except only the common agreement of the individual persons in the community, State or nation. Money is the vehicle which conveys value, not its own value, but the value of something else. What we call money operates in practice as an *order* on persons for the amount of value named on its face. It will pay a debt to that extent, it will pay for that much property value, whether it be in the form of labor or the product of labor. We need not stop to consider the origin of value; we all comprehend, in a general way, the meaning of the word, and we understand that value is not in money, but in things which we exchange by means of money. The only reason why money, under present conditions, has value is that by our laws and customs we permit persons to lend it to other persons and charge them interest for its use. That is not the proper function of money at all, and "The Way Out" attempts to make the point clear, by showing first the philosophy of money, and second that the people are entitled to the use of money at cost, and for the reason that it is made for the people's use, just as highways are. Money is not to be "cornered" by a few persons and then hired out to the very people for

whose use it was made. As well might we permit individual persons to take possession of the highways and collect toll of people as they pass—the very people who opened the roads for their own use. Do away with all interest laws, do away with the idea of interest, charging borrowers only what it actually costs to do the work of lending; then the idea of value in money will pass away and with it all notions about a "basis" of any kind for money. The gold basis and the silver basis are relics of the barter period. Gold and silver were weighed in the beginning, and foreign coins are now weighed as bullion by some nations. But get rid of the interest idea, and money will be put to work in connection with labor in productive industry, as a spade is or an axe or a hoe.

Our correspondent is in error, supposing the plan of "The Way Out" and that practiced in the Argentine Republic to be one and the same. They are widely different. The Argentine plan is to issue *cedulas* on farm mortgages bearing a high rate of interest and the *cedulas* pass current as money until the expiration of the time written in the mortgage, when the holders of the paper may demand from the mortgage bank its face value, and if the original borrower has not paid in the amount of money borrowed, the land mortgaged is sold on the open market under foreclosure proceedings. The plan of "The Way Out" is not to make money out of the notes of borrowers, but to use money, actual money already in existence—money made for the use of the people on equal terms and without charge beyond cost of lending—to use this money of the people, by the people and for the people, in lending to such as are in need, taking their lands or other property in pledge, mortgage, if you choose, as security for the return of an equal amount of money at a future time. When this plan is inaugurated and men become accustomed to it, all the old notions about a "basis" on which to issue money will have passed away.

It is necessary now, in argument, to consider as factors all things which, whether right or wrong, do actually exist. Ninety per cent. of men and women now believe the "basis" theory; it is therefore an element in financial discussions and must be treated accordingly. But that will not last long under the searching study of this time.

## A CREDITOR'S MERCY.

The following letter explains itself. It has been our experience, and we suppose it is about the same as that of other people, that so long as interest is paid promptly, the creditor is satisfied, except only in cases where he really needs the principal; but when misfortune overtakes the debtor, when his ability to pay becomes less, and when he needs indulgence most, then the creditor's heart congeals and he proceeds to collect, no matter what becomes of the poor fellow whose home hangs in the balance.

NICKERSON, KAS., August 1, 1890.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of July 30 I notice a letter from M. Mohler, in which he says: "No man who is faithfully and honestly trying to save his home will be driven from it, even though the interest on mortgage remains unpaid." I received a "special notice" from the Equitable Loan Co., Kansas City, Mo., which I inclose and wish you will publish it, for the benefit of Mr. Mohler. Millions for monuments for the poor and illiterate to look at, millions for public parks for the rich to promenade in, but not one cent for the depressed industries."

FARMER.

Here is a copy of the notice referred to.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

To those of our borrowers who have heretofore been slow in meeting their obligations, we wish to say that in the future we shall not allow the interest (or principal) to remain long in default; but will place the papers in the hands of our attorney, with instructions to take steps immediately for enforcing collection. Therefore, in order to avoid possible costs, you must make your arrangements for money in time to meet your payments at maturity.

Respectfully,  
EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.

Prof. Snow says that only two Julys (1868 and 1874) were hotter than that of 1890.

The People's Independent party of Nebraska was organized the 29th of June at Lincoln. The St. Louis demands were adopted and a full ticket was nominated.

Mr. E. Harrington, inventor of a corn harvesting machine, is thinking of going into the manufacture this fall, and if he does, he will surprise farmers with the cheapness of his work.



## KANSAS AGRICULTURE.

It is well understood by farmers in this State that conditions here are in some respects altogether different from those of the States where they learned their trades, yet it is true that a large number of them do not act upon this information. It is well known, for example, that all of Kansas, more especially the western half, is subject to long seasons of drought, that these come nearly every year, and that they are sometimes very destructive in effects. It usually happens, too, that during these periods of drought the temperature is high. They do not come at the same time every year, but usually after the middle of June, and from that on to the first of September. The particular time is uncertain, but the drought is with us some part of nearly every year. This is one of the most important facts in Kansas agriculture, and our farmers ought to act accordingly.

It has been demonstrated many times that the crop most affected by this condition is corn. Our wheat crops are sometimes short, but the shortage is not the result of drought, usually. Insects, freezing, lack of protection in winter, and other circumstances operate to shorten the wheat crop. Do not these facts suggest that it would be wise to grow more wheat and less corn? Corn may be cut short by dry weather, but there need not be a total loss in any case, for the stalks may be cut up as soon as it becomes evident that no ears will be produced, and good fodder will thus be preserved—much better than the ripened stalks which have borne large ears. The experienced Kansas farmer knows when the critical period for his corn has come. When the tassel whitens and breaks away in the wind before ears have appeared, there will be no corn there, and the sooner the stalks are cut up and shocked the better. That sort of feed is better for stock than matured stalks which have struggled through a dry season and have borne nothing but half-filled nubbins. We repeat, there need be no total loss, because, in any event, the fodder may be saved. And when drought is general, extending over a large area, as it does this year, this fodder may be sold to feeders for as much money as a large crop of 12-cent corn would bring in a plentiful year.

Why not let wheat take the place of corn in the matter of grain feed in such years? Wheat is good for animals as well as for men, and at prices of the last half dozen years, it might about as well be fed to stock as sold in New York city. There is another fact, however, of great importance in this connection. It is generally true that in seasons when corn is materially shortened by reason of drought, grass is short, also, and pasturage is much curtailed. Wheat seed sown immediately after first autumn rains—as soon as the "drought is broken," to use a common phrase, will soon bring forth vigorous young plants, and in a few weeks the best sort of pasturage is ready for use, and it continues all along into winter. If the following spring is "early," the wheat may be pastured a month and then produce a good crop of grain. Wheat may be pastured in dry weather very close until about the first of May, according to variety—whether it is early or late. Would it not be well to go more to wheat and less to corn?

And then, in the matter of preparing the soil for any and all crops, in a climate like this, the subsoil ought to be broken away down below the surface plowing, no matter how deep, leaving the top soil on top always. Break the subsoil as much as possible and leave it in its proper place—below, where nature put it, and in that condition it will afford a permanent reservoir for the storage of water in dry seasons. Subsoiling in that way once in six years would be enough, and if the surface is kept clear of weeds, it need not be stirred for every fresh seeding, as it needs to be where the breaking is always shallow. This method of subsoiling has uniformly resulted satisfactorily, if not the first year, then the second and afterwards.

Another thing: The writer of this has recently passed over a large portion of the State and has seen thousands of acres of wilted corn whitening in the heated air, while in no case were sorghum or Kaffir corn seriously affected. These plants do not grow fast in very dry weather, they do not gain apparently during the driest time, but they keep green, and start ahead when rain comes. It is the same with rice

corn, milo maize and broomcorn. Sorghum and Kaffir corn are becoming more popular every year as forage plants on this account. The seed of these plants is as good as corn for stock feed, but it ought to be ground or rolled, so that it be broken before it is eaten by animals. It seems like small work for old-fashioned farmers to grow these crops for stock feed, but this is only because they have not been accustomed to it. Suppose our farmers shall take a pointer from these facts and grow wheat, corn, and these smaller grains—Kaffir corn and the others above-named. There can be an abundance of grain grown on every farm if we can but get our methods in harmony with conditions. Kansas agriculture must be different in practice as well as in theory from the methods of Eastern and Northern States.

## HOW FARMERS IN COLONIAL DAYS GOT MONEY.

A good deal has been said recently about loans made by our colonial assemblies to the people on real estate security.

The *Farmer's Friend* a few weeks ago reproduced a copy of the writing (called "indenture") on which the money was loaned. It is as follows:

This indenture, made the eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1774, between William Sharpless of Goshen township, Chester county, yeoman, of one part, and the trustees of the General Loan Office of the province of Pennsylvania of the other part, witnesseth that the said William Sharpless in consideration of the value of £198 and 15s in bills of credit of the said province to him in hand paid by the said trustees, pursuant to the directions of an act of the General Assembly of the said province made in the thirteenth year of the reign of His Majesty, King George III, over Great Britain, etc., entitled "An act for emitting the sum of £150,000 in bills of credit on loan, and providing a fund for the payment of public debts," the receipt whereof the said William doth hereby acknowledge, hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell unto the trustees of the General Loan Office of the province of Pennsylvania, their successors and assigns, a certain tract of land in the township and county aforesaid, containing two hundred and three acres.

Commenting on this system of lending money to the people by the government, the *National Economist* says these loans were made as demand for the money arose, by act of the assembly issuing authority to the trustees named, and ordering the emission of a specified sum in bills of credit. These separate acts seem to have been virtually chartering homestead associations with authority to advance one-half the value of the estate, not to exceed £200 to any one person. The money was legal-tender for private debts and taxes, and was created by the act of charter. The interest is said by Dr. Adam Smith to have gone a considerable way toward defraying the expense of the colony. Under this system there was no need for hoarding by the government, and the money did not first have to be taken from the people, as assumed by the correspondent. The credit and not the money of the colony was the basis of the issue, and the operation had the beneficial effect of lessening taxation just in proportion as it was profitable to the government. The more money out the less taxation. The correspondent tells of the payments, confirming Governor Pownall's description, written some years before:

"The language that follows is similar to the descriptive part of ordinary deeds, except that portion which provides for the payment of principal and interest in fifteen annual payments on the first day of September in each year. The first of these payments was fixed at £22 19s 8d. The second was £22 10s 6d, thus diminishing until the last payment was £13 11s 8d. The last payment was for September 1, 1790. The basis on which the payments were determined was an annual reduction of the debt by the payment of £13 5s of the principal and interest for the current year."

The testimony of history is that the people of the American colonies prospered as never other people prospered in the history of mankind. It is possible, with a proper system of financial reform, for the people of this country to exceed their prosperity just in proportion as labor has been made more effective by later inventions. It is right to demand that the means adopted two centuries ago to promote prosperity be imitated now. The key to the whole situation is now, as it was then, money direct to the people, the tax which now goes to usury to be paid to support the government. Though this system of loans was in force from 1723 till the revolution, not one cent of metal money was issued under it. All the money used was created by the acts emitting it. Silver and gold were almost unknown, the people of the interior perhaps never receiving gold at all in ordinary business transactions.

## SOUTH DAKOTA PEOPLE'S PARTY.

It is customary now to charge Kansas Alliance people with being disciples of Southern brigadiers. What will they do with the following report of work done by the South Dakota farmers, published in the *Northwestern Agriculturist*?

The convention of the South Dakota Farmers' Alliance, held at Huron, June 6 and 7, was attended by about 600 delegates. The organization of an Independent Party was decided upon by a vote of 413 to 83. The Alliance adopted the following

## PLATFORM.

We, the delegates of the South Dakota Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor in convention assembled, do adopt as a platform and declaration of principles the platform of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and Knights of Labor, substantially as adopted at their St. Louis convention in December, 1889, and of the State Alliance of South Dakota.

1. We demand currency to be issued by the general government, to be full legal tender to increase in volume with the increase of business, to be issued directly to productive industries without intervention of banks of issue.
2. We demand railway transportation, telegraph and telephone service at actual cost, and that the government shall own and operate the same.
3. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.
4. We demand the adoption of an absolutely secret voting system, both State and national.
5. We demand the most rigid economy consistent with the safety of our State and nation in the administration of every branch of our government.
6. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take steps to obtain lands owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that lands now held by corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

## THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

After the adjournment of the Alliance a meeting to organize the new party was held in the opera house, Hon. S. W. Cosand, President, and R. B. Bentley and F. F. Myer, Secretaries. The platform of the Alliance was adopted, and also the following resolutions and address to the people of the State:

## RESOLUTIONS.

- Resolved, 1. Justice demands that no citizen be disfranchised on account of sex.
2. We favor the prohibition of the liquor traffic, State and national.
3. Our tariff laws should be so changed as to reduce the present rate, taxing luxuries the highest, putting on the free list all articles of prime necessity and raw materials which enter into manufactures, raising only sufficient revenue for the needs of economic government.
4. It is the duty of the United States government to maintain good faith with all, and as the soldiers of the late war were paid in depreciated money, that the difference between the pay received by the bondholders and that of our country's defenders shall be made good to the latter; we condemn the indiscriminate pensioning of all soldiers of the late war alike; but we approve of a service pension graded upon the amount of service performed.
5. We will support no man for the Legislature or judiciary who is unwilling to pledge himself not to receive a pass or other consideration from a railroad company or franchise from a telegraph company.
6. We refuse to consider candidates for nomination for office who accept a nomination from any other party.

## Western Union Beef Company.

The Western Union Beef Company recently incorporated under the laws of Colorado, with a capital stock of \$15,000,000, is one of the biggest cattle companies on the continent, it absorbs all the old cattle trust combination as well as the stock of the Fairmount Cattle Co., Brush Land and Cattle Co., and North American Cattle Co. of Colorado; the Frontier Cattle Co. of Wyoming and the San Antonio Cattle Co., Fort Stockton Cattle Co., Wilson Live Stock Co., and the Nueces Live Stock Co. of Texas. The main offices are at New York and Denver. The officers of the new company are—President, C. M. McGibb, 80 Broadway, New York; Treasurer, R. T. Wilson; and Secretary, Chas. T. Lionhardt, same address as the President. J. L. Brush, of Greeley, Colorado, is manager for Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory and Mexico, and G. W. Baxter is manager for Wyoming at Cheyenne. The directors are ex-Gov. J. L. Routt and G. G. Symes, of Denver; J. W. Baxter, Cheyenne; and R. T. Wilson, C. M. McGee, C. Conwell, and — Wilson, of New York. Among the prominent stockholders are G. W. Clausen, St. Joseph, Mo.; and J. L. Brush, Geo. H. West, C. A. Wheeler, Robert Hale and H. C. Watson, Greeley, Colorado.

This company now owns 150,000 head of cattle besides numerous ranches. The object of the company is to breed and handle beef cattle on the Western ranges.

## Potato Association.

The potato-raisers of the Kaw valley, between Lawrence and Kansas City, have organized the Kaw Valley and Edwardsville Potato Association, for the purpose of selling to the highest markets in large quantities. The Kaw Valley association was incorporated this year, with Edwin Taylor, President; James Trout, Treasurer; and J. G. Grover, Secretary. It has in 650 acres, and up to date has shipped about 175 carloads to Chicago, Milwaukee and other points, from which they realized about \$400 per car. The Edwardsville

association is not incorporated, but has 450 acres in potatoes. The average yield per acre for these associations proves fully 150 bushels, for which they have so far realized \$1 per bushel, against 25 cents per bushel last year.

## Government Irrigation.

A Barton county friend inquires who has charge of government irrigation in western Kansas. There will be no further work in the government irrigation business until an appropriation is made for the purpose, and that will not be this year. The irrigation item was stricken out of the agricultural appropriation bill a few days ago.

## Homestead Settlement.

A correspondent submits this question: "If I buy out a homestead, say the 1st of September, and don't take possession for three months, more or less; can I prove up the 1st of September, or will I be obliged to live the five years from time I took possession or rather when I moved on to place?"

Before final proof is made the settler must be able to show that he has resided on the land the "five years last past." From this it will be seen that the five years must be five years of actual residence, and the time that the first settler was on the land don't count.

## Injections of Water for Impaction.

Rev. W. H. Sweek, of Minneapolis, Kas., writes the *KANSAS FARMER* that he relieved a cow suffering from impaction of the stomach by injections of water. He used the hose and nozzle with which he sprinkles his house grounds. He repeated the operation three times and secured perfect relief in a short time. He is satisfied, from the quantity of excrement passed, that the animal could not have lived long. He had been feeding the cow dry stalks, and it was from that the impaction resulted.

This is a simple remedy, easily applied, and it seems reasonable. Any good tinner could make syringe that might be used in such cases. Care should be taken in rounding the edges of the nozzle so as to avoid injury to the animal when inserting the instrument. The syringe should be large, so that considerable force may be applied.

## Sub-Irrigation.

Below we print a letter from an Osborne county (Kas.) farmer which merits careful consideration. Tilling is laid in wet lands to draw off moisture. Water passes through the porous tilling and is carried away. Why would not tilling, when laid level in dry earth and kept full of water, impart moisture to the adjacent soil. That is the idea expressed in the letter. We wish our farmers and others interested would give the matter their best attention. If there is anything in it, there is a great deal. Here is the letter:

Downs, Kas., August 2, 1890.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—Herein is a plan (original with myself) to sub-irrigate successfully this Western country. I would use tile, laying them under ground three feet. Lay them on a water level so that they be filled with water to let seep out, thus gradually supplying moisture where most needed to support crops and do it more effectually than by surface irrigation and with a great deal less water, and it would stay longer and would be easier done. The tile would be laid on parallels, say thirty to forty feet apart. The water gradually seeping out would drive moisture till it would meet between them under ground, thereby avoiding evaporation on the surface. One good well would probably furnish water for forty acres. Those tile in once would last a lifetime. Farmers could do the work themselves with no great outlay, and if this plan of irrigation was to prove a success it would create a demand for tile in Kansas, and they would be made wherever good red brick could be made, thus employing all the men that would want work making tile and putting them down, and that would be a permanent industry for fifty years to come, and it would give Kansas people an assurance of crops fully equal if not surpassing any Eastern State. Real estate would double and treble in value, and Kansas would soon be to the front. If this was an assured success then our advantages are too numerous to mention here. I present this to you in poor shape, but the principle is here. If agreeable, please publish to your many intelligent readers.

JAMES A. GARNER.

Wyoming sheep men are now using Shropshire, Cotswold and Lincoln bucks much more than formerly, and are well pleased with the results. Wool and mutton are the main objects now. The cross of the mutton rams on grade Merino ewes is quite satisfactory.



## Horticulture.

### SPRAYING ORCHARDS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A letter from Judge F. Wellhouse, of Fairmount orchards, contains so much practical information upon methods of spraying in the orchard, that I have asked his permission to place parts of it before the public in your columns. Kansas fruit-growers will find it profitable to consider carefully the suggestions with which this letter is crowded. E. A. POPENOE.

Heretofore our spraying machinery was so imperfect that we only sprayed in localities where the insects were so bad that they threatened the destruction of the fruit or tree, but last year their depredations were so universal and our losses so heavy that we determined to try and perfect our machines so that we could spray all our trees and do it rapidly, so that we could get over them at the proper time to catch the insects we were after.

We sprayed about three acres the 15th of April, or just before the buds opened, as an experiment. Our object in this was to kill the canker worm, tent-caterpillar and tarnish plant bug, all of which were at work at that time, and we succeeded, but we accomplished the same thing by spraying after the bloom bud dropped. We commenced spraying in earnest on the 28th of April with three machines, and finished up on the 27th of May. We sprayed 160 acres twice and 277 acres three times, so that in all we have sprayed 160 acres twice—makes 320 acres, and 277 acres three times—831 acres, or a total of 1,151 acres. To do this we used about 60,000 gallons of water and 600 pounds of London purple, and our books show that it took forty-six days' work to do the spraying, so that the expense stands thus: Forty-six days with team, at \$2.50 per day, \$115; 600 pounds London purple, at 10 cents per pound, \$60; total, \$175; or a little over 15 cents per acre, and about 1½ mills per tree for each spraying. We think we can reduce this expense another year at least one-fourth and possibly one-third by fixing our ponds of water more convenient, and a few other changes.

Now as to results. The canker worm was getting quite thick in one block of trees and we have entirely destroyed them. The tent-caterpillar were bad in places and but few of them are left alive. The tarnish plant bug were thick and did us serious damage last year, and after we had sprayed the second time we could find none of them alive. It is too early yet to determine just what we have done to the codling moth. I can see but little difference between the trees sprayed the second and third time, except that in the third there was an occasional leaf injured, but not enough to do any hurt. Our trees were set out in 1876, 1878 and 1879, and are fourteen, twelve and eleven years old. We used one pound of London purple to 100 gallons of water, and that is the maximum amount of purple that can be used with safety. We injured the foliage wherever we made it stronger.

Our machines, as now constructed, consists of a tank fifteen inches deep, three and one-half feet wide, and four feet and two inches long, and holds about 125 gallons of water. This tank we swing under the hind axle of a common two-horse wagon. A tongue is put in place of the reach. Our pumps are the common rotary, such as are used in the fire departments, but much smaller. We use the rotary pump for the reason that they require no air chamber and throw a steady stream, and the moment the pump stops the flow of water stops, and the moment the pump starts there is a full pressure on. The pump is connected to the right wheel of the cart by two sprocket wheels and chain, and is geared to make four to six revolutions to the wagon wheels' one. This throws about 110 gallons of water while traveling one mile, and this is about the right amount to spray the trees as the team passes along. We pass up one side of the tree rows and down the other, thus spraying from each side.

We have had considerable trouble to get a nozzle that would break up the water into a fine spray and get it into the tree, but we finally succeeded in making a slot nozzle that does the work fairly well. My idea of a perfect nozzle is one that will throw a fan-shaped spray wide enough to cover the tree from top to bottom and wet the foliage of the entire tree as the team

passes by, and at the same time have the spray broken up so fine that there will be no dripping from the tree. When the liquid drips it settles to the lower part of the leaf, and there a portion of it evaporates and becomes so strong as to injure that part of the leaf.

Our machines are so arranged that one man drives the team and guides the spray and does it easily.

We get our supply of water from ponds or dams made at convenient places in the orchard.

### The Fall Web-Worm.

The fall web-worm again makes its appearance to destroy the beautiful green foliage of our plants and trees. The farmer has hardly gotten his trees free from the tents made by the tent-caterpillar before they are again decorated with the conspicuous filthy webs of these larvae. Not only do they eat the tender portions of the leaves of our fruit trees, leaving the brown fibrous portion encased in a web, but attack our ornamental trees and shrubs, and forest trees as well.

Prof. Riley says that they are such general feeders that, with the exception of the different grape vines, the evergreens, the sumachs and the allanhus, scarcely a thing comes amiss of their voracious appetite. Even such plants as the clover, hop and plantain are not slighted.

The eggs of this web-worm are deposited in clusters on leaves near the end of the branch through the months of June, July, and August. They are laid by a pure white moth that measures about an inch and a quarter with the wings expanded. The larvae from these eggs begin spinning a web from birth to cover themselves and food and continue to keep this web extended beyond where they are feeding so that they are always protected by the strong and closely united fibers. Later in the fall the full-grown larvae leave the nest and stray away, each one by itself, feeding on whatever green plant it happens to meet. Soon these larvae change to pupae and remain in this state till the following spring when they appear as white moths.

A drawing of this insect seems hardly necessary as their web is a sure indication of their presence and their presence is an equally sure indication that they will strip the leaves of all the softer tissues and extend their web for many a day yet. This usually means death to the branch.

### Raspberry Culture.

Any land that will produce good crops of corn or wheat is suitable for raspberries; and unlike strawberries, they are benefited by partial shade, says S. T. Lovett, in his "Guide to Horticulture." Prepare the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. Ground bone is a specific fertilizer for the raspberry. Keep the soil loose and free of weeds throughout the season, cutting down the suckers with the hoe or cultivator, and leaving only three or four to a hill or single row for fruiting. Aim to plant an assortment, so as to lengthen the season. The red varieties should be planted for field culture, in rows six feet apart, and the plants three feet distant in rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre; or four feet each way if it be cultivated in hills, requiring 2,700 plants per acre. It is best to place two plants in each hill, requiring of course double the number. In garden culture plant three feet apart each way and restrict to hills. Soon as planted cut back the canes to within a few inches of the ground, and plants set in autumn should have the soil mounded up over them to protect them from frequent freezing and thawing. In spring the earth should be leveled down again. In pruning the bearing canes cut them back one-half their length on an average, but all of the same height from the ground. Foreign varieties and seedlings of them do not succeed much south of New York, as they will not endure hot sunshine. Reference will be made to the origin of these in their descriptions. We do not recommend removing the old canes, as they help support the bearing ones and hold snow in winter. The Cap varieties succeed not only on good soil, but many sorts yield large, profitable crops on the lightest kind of sandy land. In field culture plant in rows seven feet apart and three feet six inches distant in the row, requiring 1,775 plants to the acre; or four and a half feet apart each way, requiring 2,150 plants per acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way. Fall-set plants should be protected as

recommended for other sorts, but we do not advise planting Black-caps in autumn, as they are difficult to make live if set at that season. In pruning bearing canes, cut at the middle of the bend.

## In the Dairy.

### Garget in Cows.

It is now pretty generally understood that garget in cows is a disease caused by excess of food, exposure and neglect in general. The following article from the New York Times contains valuable points for the treatment of garget, which may be of timely service to some of our readers:

This disease is a serious one for the dairyman, the more so that in its mildest form it occasions loss of milk for a time when the most is expected from the cows, and it may easily result in permanent damage and a profitless condition of the animal.

Like most other diseases of cows, it is more easily prevented than cured, and it is more easily cured by immediate application of the appropriate remedies. It is caused most frequently by overfeeding cows too late before the period of the next calving, or by continuing the milking too long, both of these faults affecting the condition of the cow and unduly stimulating the action of the milk organs at a time when they should be at rest and preparing for the important constitutional change about to occur, in which the milk organs take so prominent a part. It very rarely occurs when a cow is fed only on hay or grass for two months or six weeks before calving, and is dried off for the same time. This is indispensable, to prepare the system of the cow for the new calving, and avoid the excitement of the udder while still charged with the old milk and in full action of the milk glands. Another very effective means of preventing the trouble is to keep the cow quiet during the calving, and to avoid grain-feeding for the first week afterward, until the milk glands recover from the excitement incident to the birth of the calf.

Garget is caused very frequently by excess of grain-feeding at any time. Exposure to sudden changes of the weather is also a frequent cause, and anything else that may disturb the functions of the glands, such as irregular milking, leaving milk in the udder, or any unusual exercise.

This disease calls for immediate remedies, as the longer it continues, the more difficult the cure becomes. The first thing to be done is to reduce the grain food and to remove the inflammation by the use of cooling, laxative medicines, such as Epsom or Glauber salts, in a dose of one pound. This is best given dissolved in linseed or oatmeal gruel, sweetened with molasses and administered by means of a drenching horn or a long-necked bottle, the neck of which is carefully inserted in the side of the mouth, avoiding the teeth, while the head is raised. After this an ounce of hyposulphate of soda may be given daily in a warm bran mash.

Sometimes the milk will remain in the udder, or will only be partly drawn through the teats inropy and adhesive strings, and sometimes thick mucus or pus from the inflamed membranes will be mixed with the milk, and defy all attempts to draw it through the teats, or the udder will be so tender that milking is painful, and remain in so hard and tumefied a condition as to alarm the milker. This hardness may be easily reduced by hot fomentations and gentle kneading of the udder, by which the congested glandular substance may be broken down and got rid of by milking. The thickened milk may be dissolved by injecting, by means of a common syringe, a pint of warm solution of carbonate of soda, or saleratus, into the teat of the affected quarter of the udder, or into all the teats if the whole udder is diseased, and it may then be removed by milking. A superficial application of camphorated soap liniment, well but gently rubbed into the udder after a hot fomentation, will be found useful. Some veterinarians advise iodine in the form of ointment as a superficial application to resolve the tumefaction, but the writer has found this inadvisable, although directly effective, because of its absorbent result on the glands. This tends to reduce the milking ability of the udder for the whole season, and in some cases it has completely destroyed it, causing a total disability of the udder to produce milk

afterward. Iodine in any form should not be used in this disorder.

In serious cases, and most often by neglect, abscesses may form in the udder or in a quarter of it. When this unfortunate complication happens the udder should be poulticed, and as soon as may be desirable the tumors may be opened and the matter discharged. But by due attention to the remedial measures above suggested this is not likely to occur. Of course, during an attack of garget the milk is wholly unfit for use, and no conscientious dairyman would mix such milk with that of healthy cows, although it has sometimes been done by persons ignorant of the nature of the disease.

### For Cheese-Makers.

At a recent dairy convention held in Madison, Wis., G. A. Smith gave an address, some points of which are well worthy the attention of cheese-makers and their farmer patrons. He said:

"To be successful in the making of cheese, the farmer must co-operate with the maker. It is one of the most difficult things that the cheese-maker has to meet, to convince a farmer that his milk is not in good condition as long as it is not sour. Tainted milk is one of the things difficult for the inexperienced to detect. The cheese-maker is, in a measure, to blame for this, as when the cheese factory system was inaugurated in this country we knew very little about the tainting of milk, and thought that if it was only sweet we were all right. We have found since that time that sour milk is one of the least obstacles we have to overcome; in fact, the great drawback to the factory system to-day is the getting so much tainted, gassy milk. It has been the great study of the cheese-maker how to get along with it. But we are on the wrong track, trying to make good cheese out of poor milk. It has never been a success; for while the expert maker has succeeded in making a passable cheese, it has lacked in keeping qualities and the peculiar fine flavor of cheese made from good milk, for the reason the maker was obliged to develop so much acid to kill the gas and taint that the oils which give the fine flavor were destroyed. There is not only the loss in quality, but also a loss in quantity, as the developing of a large amount of lactic acid destroys the butter fats, and the consequence is that considerably more milk is required to make a pound of cheese.

"The cheese-maker must educate the farmer to the proper care of his milk, as he can reach him better than any one else. If you have a patron whose milk is not what it ought to be, do not speak harshly to him before all the patrons, but go to his farm, at night, while he is milking, and talk it over with him. Try to find out where the trouble is. Explain to him the difficulty that you have, and if he is a man of any principle he will find where the trouble is, and rectify it at once. If he will not, the sooner you get rid of him the better it will be for both maker and patrons.

"The question now comes, how shall the night's milk be taken care of, after milking, in order to suit the best results? There has been a great deal of discussion on this point—whether it is best to cool the milk or aerate it. The farmer has always inclined to cooling, so that was the easiest way, and he was sure not to have sour milk. It has been proven time and again that the animal heat in the milk, when drawn from the cow, does not differ from any other heat, and has nothing to do with the animal odor. You can prove this to be so by running the milk through an elevated strainer in the air of the same temperature of the milk, and you will find the animal flavor gone. Take the new milk and cool it rapidly with ice or cold water, and you get rid of the heat; but when you taste of the milk you will find that the flavor is there, although you will not smell it very much until it is warmed up. This is where the cheese-maker is very often deceived, to-wit: The milk is brought to the factory cold, and he does not discover anything wrong until he gets it heated up; then his trouble begins, for the milk is so sweet that he cannot get the acid to kill the taint which is the inevitable result of that way of handling the milk. There is only one way that the milk can be properly taken care of for making cheese during the summer months, and that is by exposing it to the air, by using an elevated strainer, or pouring from a dipper from one can to another until the temperature of the milk is about the same as the surrounding atmosphere. If this is thoroughly done, the gas will be entirely driven out and the milk will be about the proper ripeness for making good cheese. Repeated experiments show that this animal odor or gas in milk, rather than acidity, is what we have to contend with in our efforts to improve the keeping quality of our cheese, which is the greatest fault that is found with it at the present time, and that we must remedy if we are to compete with Canada in the markets of England."

Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, has Classical, Literary and Scientific Courses of Study. Fall term begins September 17.



of 1877 and 1883; all dates of silver three-cent pieces; all pieces between 1864 and 1875; all large cents, small cents with eagles on, also cents of 1873 and 1871; all half cents; foreign coins, fractional and Confederate currency, etc. For above we over face value, if in required condition. This is a comparatively new business, and by merely keeping your eyes open when handling money, you may find many coins that we want. A short time since (Jan. 26), a Scotchman in an Illinois town found a 1864 100 Cent piece, which he was looking after coins wanted by collectors." *The Home Journal* says: "Collecting coins is a very profitable business now-a-days, as there are but few in it. One Boston broker, Mr. W. F. Skinner, buys from agents all over the country, and pays them big sums for rare coins." Coins that are very hard to come by are the country are often easily found in others. Large business is done in the collecting of coins in Boston. Write at once for further particulars under the above address. There are worth hundreds of dollars, perhaps a fortune, to you.

**WILLIAM REISNER**, largest coin dealer in the U. S., 16 Globe Building, Boston, Mass.

**No. 10 East Sixth Ave.,**  
Possessing more ability and greater facilities for the speedy and easy cure of those most obstinate chronic cases that baffle the abilities of physicians in general practice, than any institute in all the West. Examination and consultation free. Call in person, free and confidential. Call any time at the Institute. Write for medical circular or question list to  
**DRS. DOOM & MIDSON,**  
Physicians and Surgeons in charge.



## The Veterinarian.

This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of John Ernst, Jr., D. V. S., a graduate of the American Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to domestic animals. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address John Ernst, D. V. S., 706 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

**I. BROWSE-OLDRIEVE, FLORENCE, KAS.**—I have a foal about six weeks old. When about one week old it was sunstruck and remained insensible for some hours. After awhile it rallied and got up. It sucks all right and is apparently in perfect health but is blind, although the eyes appear perfect. Can anything be done to restore the sight? I imagine the trouble is paralysis of the optic nerve. Nothing has been done to the foal.

The chances are that nothing can restore the sight again. Amaurosis is incurable, if of old standing or due to some serious cause. If due to some slight injury to the brain or derangement of the digestive organs, it may be cured if treated in time. The treatment consists first of removing the cause. If this does not restore the sight it may be followed by giving three or four drachms of iodide of potassium (one drachm to a colt) three times a day, or one or two drachms of belladonna (twenty to thirty grains to a colt) two or three times a day for three or four days; then follow with one or two drachms of powdered nux vomica (twenty to thirty grains for a colt) for four or five days.

**GEORGE McDUFFEE, FURLEY, KAS.**—I have a mare five years which had a slight touch of the scratches last winter. Since then she has the habit of backing with her hind feet and drawing in her flanks, always swinging her hind parts around to the right. She eats well and works well.

Scratches that have been cured would not leave an animal in the condition you describe, that I know of. Something otherwise must affect your mare. My advice to you is to take her to some qualified veterinarian and have him examine her and determine the cause of her actions.

### The Hybridization of Wheat.

Within the last ten years considerable attention has been paid to the hybridization or cross-breeding of wheat. By hybridization is meant mingling the life or blood of one variety with that of another, or, in other words, inoculating or grafting. Many kinds of grain and vegetables will readily mix when sown or planted near each other; but this is not the case with wheat. Any one may mix a dozen or more kinds of wheat together and sow them promiscuously on a piece of ground. At harvest-time each grain will be found to have produced a head of its own kind, and not once in ten million times will they hybridize or mix. But this does sometime happen, and in this way have some of our most popular and productive kinds originated, such as the Fultz, Clawson, Fulcaster, Valley, Martin, Amber, etc.

It may not be generally known that there are sexual varieties of wheat (male and female) same as in animals and other plants. To hybridize or cross-breed these different kinds is a very laborious and difficult task, requiring great skill, a perfect knowledge of the habits and sexual habits of the plant, constant care, patience, and a long time to accomplish so as to get results to pay for the time and labor spent. Only a few persons in the United States have ever succeeded in artificially hybridizing or cross-breeding wheat, but in one or two cases the result has been highly satisfactory.

The Hybrid Mediterranean is the offspring of a cross between the Diehl and old-fashioned Mediterranean wheats and was successfully accomplished by a gentleman living in the State of New York. It combines the best qualities of both its parents and is a valuable acquisition to our list of hardy and productive varieties.

Owing to the deterioration of the wheat crop in some parts of the British Empire, the Royal Horticultural Society of England offered a large sum for the hybridization of a certain number of varieties of winter wheats to be crossed with their own and other productive sorts from other parts of the world. This laborious and tedious task was undertaken by Carter & Sons, of England, undoubtedly the largest seed-growers in the world. Seven years were required to accomplish this object and to get seed enough to distribute in various sections of the world. But the time and labor have been well-spent, as

they have produced eleven distinct varieties which are the result of their hybridization. Many of these are remarkably early, valuable and productive sorts, which will undoubtedly in a few years completely revolutionize the wheat culture of the world.

On the seed farms of Samuel Wilson, Mechanicsville, Bucks county, Pa., these eleven new hybridized varieties could be seen the past season, growing side by side, and were admired by hundreds of people, many who traveled long distances to see the beautiful and interesting sight. Mr. Wilson, who is largely engaged in seed-wheat culture, has many other hardy, productive and popular sorts, which have been thoroughly tried in various sections of the United States, and which he offers at very reasonable prices. His fall catalogue of seed-wheat, etc., including a few choice sample packets of the best winter varieties, will be sent free to all who are interested in wheat-culture.

### Weather-Crop Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending August 8, 1890:

**Precipitation.**—Large portions of the State have been well watered this week. The belt of heaviest rains extends from the southwest counties northeastward into Lincoln; beginning again in Dickinson, it passes through the southern portion of Geary, northern portions of Wabunsee and Shawnee, and passes out of the state through Leavenworth, where it measured 2.70 inches. The rain area this week extends on the northwest into Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Thomas, Gove and Logan, and on the southeast into Johnson, Douglas, Osage, Coffey, Lyon, Butler, Cowley and Sumner.

**Temperature and Sunshine.**—The first and last days of the week were characterized by hot days and some hot winds, the central days were cool. Much sunshine has prevailed.

**Results.**—Though the rains this week are too late to affect the corn materially, except to fill out where not too ripe, they have put the ground into shape for fall plowing over a large part of the State, advantage of which has promptly been taken and the farmers are working full force preparing the ground for sowing wheat and rye for fall pasture, and the harvest of 1891. Haying is in progress but the hay is light, and, in some sections, a failure. The drouth in the southeastern counties is seriously affecting the fruit trees, and in Cowley, Sumner and Kingman the fruit is now much injured from this cause. In Coffey the threshing machine gives wheat ten to twenty-five bushels per acre, oats twenty-five to forty-four, and flax eight to sixteen; in this county corn gives fair promise and farmers are purchasing hogs to feed.

T. B. JENNINGS,  
Signal Corps U. S. A., Ass't Director.

### Gossip About Stock.

It is now believed that alfalfa is the best green grass ever fed to young growing swine.

It is estimated that the wool clip of the Dakotas this year will be something over 8,000,000 pounds.

It is the young hog that makes the best meat and the most profit. They should be matured in from eight to ten months.

Eastern chemists have lately analyzed one of the most popular condition powder preparations and discovers that a package which retails for 50 cents is made at an actual cost of but 5.

Friend M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, informs us that John C. Snyder, of Constant, Cowley county, has been secured as poultry judge at the Sumner county fair, to be held August 26 to 29.

Young pigs with thumps should be placed in clean, cool quarters, given plenty of pure cool water to drink, and a quantity of Glauber salts night and morning. Feed freely with roots, but omit corn.

The belief that "feed makes the breed" is a great fallacy. Where is the scrub that would make thirty-six pounds twelve and one-half ounces of butter in a week, as did Mary Anne of St. Lambert; or the forty-six pounds given by Princess Second, or that would weigh at two years 1,950 pounds, as did Brant Chief; or 2,415 pounds, Munro's weight at three years;

or 1,510, the weight of Britisher as a yearling?

Mrs. Belle L. Sproul, of Frankfort, well known to our readers as a valuable correspondent to our poultry department, in writing us says that she has made many sales through the KANSAS FARMER. By referring to her advertisement elsewhere our readers will see that Mrs. Sproul has pure Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale at the remarkably low price of \$1.00.

Mr. J. H. Rosenkrans, of Halgler, Neb., whose stock ranch lies in Colorado, advertises some stock in the line of cattle and sheep that our readers will do well to note. The writer visited his ranch recently. His cattle consist of high grade short-horns, in fine condition, and his sheep, which constitute the principal stock, are Merinos of large size and yield large fleeces. Some of our readers will secure some profitable live stock bargains by conferring with him at once.

Pure Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.00.  
BELLE L. SPROUL, Frankfort, Kas.

In using Crummer's Hog Sanitarium you save 20 per cent. of the feed and have healthy hogs. You can't afford to be without it. Send to Belleville, Kas., for circulars.

**MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES**—Leavenworth, Kansas. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Terms:—Board and tuition, including bed, bedding and washing, per scholastic year, \$180. Music, painting, drawing and needlework form extra charge. For further information send for Prospectus. Address MOTHER SUPERIOR.

The Slayton Lyceum Beaureau, New York and Chicago, are empowered to make engagements for lecturer A. Miner Griswold (Fat Contributor), editor of *Texas Siftings*, New York, for the coming season. He has two illustrated, humorous lecturers, entitled "Round the World," and "New York to, and All About Paris."

### Cheap Excursions South.

For the purpose of affording opportunity for investigating the unrivalled advantages offered Home-seekers and Investors by the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and other States south and southeast, The Memphis Route—Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.—has arranged for a series of Half-Rate Excursions to prominent points in those States. Tickets for these excursions will be on sale at the company's coupon offices west of and including Springfield, and at Kansas City, on September 9 and 23 and October 14.

For FLORIDA the following special arrangements will be made. Round trip tickets to prominent Florida points will be sold on September 9, 23 and 29, October 7, 19 and 25, November 19 and 24, and December 2. On these dates the Memphis Route will also sell to those going to Florida to remain, one-way tickets to points in that State at the rate of 14 cents per mile. All round trip tickets will be good thirty days for return and both round trip and one-way tickets will be good for passage on any of this company's passenger trains leaving Kansas City on dates above named.

The company's coupon offices in Kansas City are at 632 Main St., 1042 Union Ave., Union Depot and at General Office building, northwest corner 9th and Broadway. For maps, time table, folders and all desired information, address J. B. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

### THE MARKETS.

(AUGUST 11.)

GRAIN.	Wheat—No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beet Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Chicago.
New York	\$1.02 1/2	\$1.02 1/2	\$1.02 1/2	\$1.02 1/2	\$1.02 1/2	\$1.02 1/2	\$1.02 1/2
Chicago	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
St. Louis	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Kansas City	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

### KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, August 9.  
Reported by Edwin Snyder, representative of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, with American Live Stock Commission company.

**CATTLE.**—Over half the cattle unsold yesterday, which was a bad showing. Almost everything in the native division changed hands. Good native beefs steady to strong, while medium natives, native cows and all range cattle slow and weak. Dressed beef and shipping, \$3 30@4 45; butcher steers, \$3 65@3 25; canning cows, 75c@1 80; bulls, \$1 50@1 80; Texas steers, \$2 00@2 55.

**HOGS.**—This week beats any August week on record in hog receipts and any week in the history of the yards except last week. A good many common hogs continue to make a wide margin in prices. Extreme range, \$3 30@3 83 1/4; pigs and light, \$2 50@3 30.

**SHEEP.**—\$2 50@4 00.

### Grain Market.

KANSAS CITY, August 11.  
Reported by Higgs Commission company:  
The following are the closing quotations here to-day:

**WHEAT.**—No. 2 soft, 92@93c; No. 3 soft, 90c; No. 2 hard, 89@90c; No. 3 hard, 85@86c.  
**CORN.**—No. 2 mixed, 48c, locally.  
**OATS.**—No. 2, 37@40c.  
**RYE.**—No. 2, 55c.

Parties having WOOL to ship will find it greatly to their interest to write to the old and reliable firm of  
**F. C. TAYLOR & CO.,**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
For prices, terms, etc. They dispose of all goods promptly and profitably for the shipper and do so at charges much lower than other houses.

**\$5,000**  
**HOG CHOLERA CURE.**  
Information free.  
Look Box 860, Omaha, Nebraska.

**\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH** can be made preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1008 Main St., Richmond, Va.

## Shorthand!

You can earn \$75.00 per month as a shorthand writer. Learn at home. Address S. A. MORAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH., for full particulars. It will pay you.

## COOL MUSIC BOOKS!

No, not Cool, but filled with that Restful, Harmonious, Soothing Music, which helps one wonderfully to Endure Extremes of Weather, Hot or Cold.

### INSTRUMENTAL.

**PIANO CLASSICS.** Vol. 1 44 pieces.....\$1  
**PIANO CLASSICS.** Vol. 2 31 pieces.....\$1  
**CLASSICAL PIANIST.** 42 pieces.....\$1  
**POPULAR PIANO MUSIC.** 66 pieces.....\$1  
**SABBATH DAY MUSIC.** 38 pieces.....\$1  
**OPERATIC PIANO COLLECTION.** 19 operas.....\$1  
**YOUNG PLAYERS' POPULAR COLL.** 51 pieces.....\$1  
**CLASSIC 4-HAND COLLECTION.** 19 duets.....\$1  
**OLD FAMILIAR DANCES.** 100 pieces.....50 cents

### VOCAL.

On the whole, the most popular collection of light, merry, company entertaining songs, is COLLEGE SONGS. 82 bright melodies. 50 cents. Nearly 200,000 sold.

**POPULAR SONG COLLECTION.** 37 songs.....\$1  
**CHOICE SA' RED SOLOS.** 34 songs.....\$1  
**CHOICE SACHED SOLOS.** Low Voice. 40 songs.....\$1  
**SONG CLASSICS.** Sop. or Ten. Vol. 1. 50 songs.....\$1  
**SONG CLASSICS.** Sop. or Ten. Vol. 2. 39 songs.....\$1  
**SONG CLASSICS.** Low Voice. 47 songs.....\$1  
**CLASSIC BAR AND SONGS.** 38 songs.....\$1  
**CLASSIC TENOR SONGS.** 36 songs.....\$1  
**CLASSIC VOCAL DUETS.** 26 duets.....\$1  
**GOOD OLD SONGS WE USED TO SING.** 115 songs.....\$1

Send on your \$, and receive book by return mail.

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

**LEWIS' 98% LYE**  
POWDERED AND PERFUMED.  
(PATENTED.)  
The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc.  
**PENNA. SALT MFG CO.**  
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.



## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1890.

Dickinson county—M. H. Bert, clerk.  
COLT—Taken up by Wm. Karl, in Center tp., one-half mile east of Detroit, one gray colt, 3 years old, big scar on right shoulder.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, about 12 years old, weight about 800 pounds; the two animals valued at \$65.

Washington county—N. B. Needham, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Enoch A. Rea, in Haddam tp., July 7, 1890, one black mare pony, supposed to be 6 years old, weight about 650 pounds, white points, no brands.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13, 1890.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by George Case, in Murdock tp., P. O. Murdock, July 8, 1890, one slightly dappled gray gelding pony, dark mane and tail, 14½ hands high, saddle and collar marks; valued at \$80.

PONY—By same, one brown gelding pony, 14½ hands high, both hind feet and left fore foot white, left hooves scarred, brand on left shoulder, saddle marks; valued at \$40.

2 MULES—Taken up by G. W. Worrell, in Rosalia tp., P. O. Rosalia, August 2, 1890, two brown mare mules 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$100.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Dr. William Brown, in Fall River tp., P. O. Fredonia, April 16, 1890, one light bay horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one sorrel mare colt, slit in left ear; valued at \$25.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by George Cunningham, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merriam, July 19, 1890, one bay horse mule, 14½ hands high, blind in left eye, wart on nose, collar marks on neck and shoulders, 12 years old, weight 700 to 800 pounds; valued at \$10.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by A. E. Steele, in Harrison tp., P. O. Goffs, July 24, 1890, one dark bay mare, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by E. H. Samra, in Illinois tp., P. O. Centralia, July 20, 1890, one bay gelding, 17 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, crippled in left front foot; valued at \$15.

Kingman county—N. G. Muster, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. O. Yeoman, in Ninnesch tp., P. O. Kingman, August 7, 1890, one red and white dehorned steer, branded W J N on each side; valued at \$18.

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WILL CRUSH 1,000 BUSHEL PER  
DAY WITH HUSK ON WITH  
TWO HORSES.

Cattle Feeders, Save the Expense  
of Husking your Corn, Stripping it  
of this very Important Part of the  
Food, Saving both the Value of the  
Food and Expense.

## SEE TESTIMONIALS BELOW:

ELKHART CITY, ILL., August 21, 1885.  
Messrs. Porter Brothers:—The Corn-Crusher bought of your firm last fall, I believe to be all as represented by your firm, being durable and preparing the corn in a condition to save a large percentage of feed, and fattening cattle much more rapidly than to feed whole ear corn, and I would recommend Porter Brothers' Corn-Crusher to all cattle feeders as a good investment to save a large per cent. in cattle feeding.  
Truly yours, J. D. GILLET.

RED OAK, IOWA, July 21, 1886.  
Messrs. E. A. Porter & Brothers:—Dear Sirs:—After seeing your circular in January last, I bought one of your Ear Corn-Crushers on thirty days' trial. After using the Crusher to crush corn to feed two hundred and thirty-five steers, for the thirty days of trial, it suited my boys so well I bought five more to use on the other farms in Iowa and Nebraska. Expect to buy three more this fall. Several of my neighbors have bought; others are talking of buying.  
Yours truly, P. P. JOHNSON.

WORCESTER, MO., January 23, 1886.  
Messrs. E. A. Porter & Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.:—Dear Sirs:—Am well pleased with food prepared by your Ear Corn-Crusher. To show you how well we like the Crusher may be shown by this: Last year we fed one hundred calves corn and they waited enough corn to keep about that many hogs. This year, by feeding corn prepared by your Crusher, we have fifteen hogs after one hundred and twenty-five calves, and they are hungry most of the time. I like the machine better as I use it more; may want another.  
Respectfully, E. HUGHES.

MEDANVILLE, IND., August 6, 1886.  
Messrs. E. A. Porter & Brothers:—Gentlemen:—The Ear Corn-Crusher we bought of you January 15, 1886, gives entire satisfaction. It will do all you recommend it to do. You can't say too much for it.  
Yours very truly, JAMES A. LOW & CO.  
HIBURN, MINN., and Co.,  
OWNERS RANCH BIG PRAIRIES HOWARD CO., TEX.  
WAXHACH, TEXAS, July 17, 1886.  
Messrs. E. A. Porter & Brothers:—Gentlemen:—I

feel proud that I have found in you Ear Corn-Crusher machine that fills the long-felt need of the cat feeder. I don't know just how much it will crush per day, but one thing I do know, and that is that it takes an extra hand to scoop the corn as fast as it will crush it, the corn being convenient to get at. As to durability, think it will last a lifetime.  
Respectfully yours, H. A. PIERCE.

TOM C. PORTING, IMPORTER AND BREEDER HEREFORD CATTLE AND OXFORD SHEEP.  
MO. WAGON, SHELBY CO., ILL., July 18, 1886.  
Messrs. E. A. Porter & Brothers:—Gentlemen:—We received your Ear Corn-Crusher in the winter after we had started in feeding; were sorry we did not get it earlier, it would have saved a lot of labor. It cannot be recommended too highly. I had a large feeder from Fayette county who has no, and says it is one of the greatest machines he ever purchased. I think you will be able to sell a good many in this part as soon as the farmers find out what it is. I will do my best to recommend it, as it is deserving.  
Respectfully yours, TOM C. PORTING.

RED OAK, IOWA, August 10, 1886.  
Messrs. E. A. Porter & Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.:—Gentlemen:—I used one of your Ear Corn-Crushers last winter, and am well pleased with its work. It is all you represent it to be. My experience is that cattle will gain at least 25 per cent. if fed with corn crushed with your machine, over any other way of feeding that I have ever tried.  
Respectfully, E. F. LEACH.

ROCKPORT, TEXAS, July 20, 1886.  
Messrs. E. A. Porter & Brothers:—I have used your Ear Corn-Crusher the past season, and find it all you recommended it to be—even more, for I have found it with a little change in the feed, as efficient for crushing turnips as corn, and can cordially recommend it to any one attempting to feed the whole ear. It will crush corn or turnips, either as fast as a man can put it in.  
Yours truly, T. F. CAMPBELL.

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STITES & CO'S STANDARD IRON MEASURES have solid iron hoops shrunk on same as the tire is put on the wheel of a wagon, and then riveted. Will last a lifetime. Your Groceryman ought to have them. For sale by the leading hardware houses. Send for Circular.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than thirty days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof be made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of Representatives to the Legislature. Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1889.

WILLIAM HIGGINS Secretary of State.

## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 8 for the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this State is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections 2 and 13 of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following, which shall constitute section 2 of article 3 of the constitution: Section 2. The Supreme court shall consist of seven Justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the State shall be eligible to be elected or appointed Justice of the Supreme court. The Justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election shall be the Chief Justice, and in case two or more Justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other Justices, they shall determine by lot who shall be Chief Justice. The term of each Justice of the Supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional Justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1891, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday of January 1894; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1898. The members of the Supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be Justices of the Supreme court under this amendment for the period of time for which they were elected. After the general election in 1891 one Justice of the Supreme court shall be elected at the general election in each year except the year 1897, and every six years thereafter, when two Justices shall be elected. The Justices of the Supreme court and the Judges of the District court shall at stated times receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law: Provided, Such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each Justice or Judge each year; and such Justices or Judges shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, except a judicial office, under the authority of the State or the United States, during the term of office for which said Justices or Judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the State during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the judicial amendment to the constitution;" those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the judicial amendment to the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of Representatives in the Legislature.

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 27, 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1889.

WILLIAM HIGGINS Secretary of State.



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Property of T. O. TAYLOR,  
Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.Established 1874.  
Pigs of high merit  
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Fowls. Correspondence  
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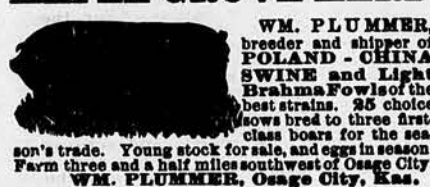
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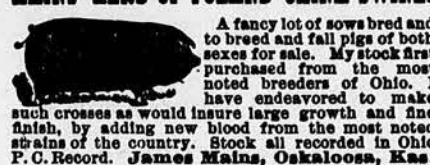
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Can furnish pigs  
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Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.

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A fancy lot of sows bred and  
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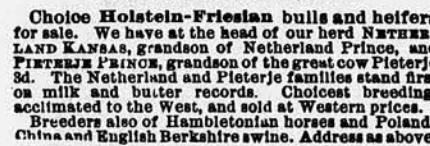
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Consists of twenty  
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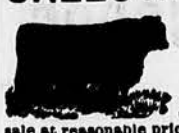
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Hase, Clark, and many other preparations, so it is  
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you know from time to time what friends it is mak-  
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Yours, JEROME & CO.

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY,

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GENTS:—Please find enclosed \$11.55, discount 35  
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and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars be-  
tween CHICAGO, WICHITA and HUTCHINSON.  
Daily Trains to and from KINGFISHER, in the  
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CIL BLUFFS and OKLAHOMA, and Free Reclining  
Chair Cars between CHICAGO and DENVER,  
COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO, via St. Jo-  
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Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco.  
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## CHICAGO, ST. PAUL &amp; KANSAS CITY R.R.

TIME TABLE.

Chicago & St. Paul	Local	Through
NORTH.	Limited.	freight.
St. Joseph.....	2:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m. 8:30 p. m.
Savannah.....	2:27 p. m.	6:50 a. m. 8:57 p. m.
Rea.....	2:47 p. m.	7:30 a. m. 9:46 p. m.
Cawood.....	2:55 p. m.	7:47 a. m. 9:58 p. m.
Guilford.....	3:02 p. m.	7:55 a. m. 10:11 p. m.
Des Moines.....	3:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m. 5:30 a. m.
SOUTH.	Limited.	Local freight.
Des Moines.....	7:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m. 3:30 p. m.
Guilford.....	12:05 p. m.	4:40 p. m. 4:05 a. m.
Cawood.....	12:23 p. m.	5:00 p. m. 4:17 a. m.
Rea.....	12:38 p. m.	5:20 p. m. 4:30 a. m.
Savannah.....	12:58 p. m.	6:30 p. m. 5:02 a. m.
St. Joseph.....	1:25 p. m.	7:20 p. m. 5:45 a. m.

W. R. RUSENBARK,  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.  
C. K. BERRY,  
General Southwestern Agent.  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL & LONDON.FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY  
Cabin Passage \$35 to \$50, according to location of  
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FREE to every man, young, middle-aged,  
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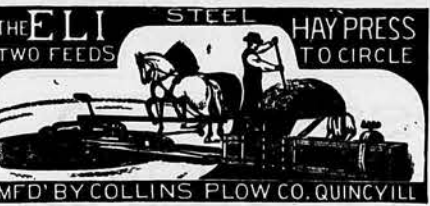
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A Light Delivery, Market or Business Wagon.  
2 Seated Family Wagon, \$25  
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A Good Strong Road Cart, 10  
Top Buggy with Shaft, 55  
4000 lb. Wagon Scale, 40  
900 lb. Platform Scale, 15  
A Best Buggy Harness, 1  
4 lb. Family or Store Scale, 1  
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WHICH HAVE STOOD FOR A HALF CENTURY AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS AS REGARDS PERFECT SHAPE AND UNIFORM TEMPER.

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5 cents worth of Gasoline will do an ordinary size washing.  
Saves expense of buying boiler, tubs and wash-board every few years.  
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**THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN AND** high-grade cattle bred and for sale by John Anderson, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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