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Agricultural Matters.

CORN IS KING.

By J. G. Allen, read before the Worcester West District Grange, Hubbardston, Mass., April 1, 1891.

The yield of Indian corn some years within the last decade has reached the enormous amount of 1,700,000,000 bushels, and a large per cent. of it all is raised in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and Kansas. Still Massachusetts has a large amount of good corn land and within her borders the first corn field was planted by civilized man. The Pilgrim Fathers found this grain successfully planted by the Indians, and, guided by the industrious squaws, the first corn crop was harvested in the autumn of 1621.

The capabilities of improvement of the corn plant when given good treatment are remarkable. It has a plastic nature and quickly responds to any favoring conditions. On this account a vast number of varieties have been produced. If neglected, corn will degenerate.

Much may be done to improve the quality and increase the yield of our corn by a thorough and systematic selection of seed. This should be attended to in the field before the corn is all matured, selecting the ears that ripen first. The ears need to be well formed and small at the butt that they may be broken off easily in husking. The husks should be soft and loose when ripe, with the rows well filled out at the tip of the cob.

I have planted the same variety of corn for the last thirty years, and it is one-third larger than when it was first planted. The introduction of new varieties of corn by crossing is of great importance. By this means the better qualities of two varieties may be blended to form a third sort that is superior to both its parents. A hybrid, as the term is here used, is the result of the crossing or breeding together of two distinct varieties of corn. It depends for success upon the plainer and more useful qualities of judgment, patience and careful attention. Care must be taken that the planting be so timed that the tassels and silk threads shall appear simultaneously or else no hybrid will be produced.

The person who is the originator of a variety of corn that is superior to any now in use will do more service to his country than the whole race of politicians. Although corn will grow to some extent on nearly every kind of soil it is none the less sensitive to good conditions and responds freely to the highest kinds of culture. Good corn ground is rich, warm, deep and mellow. The maize plant needs an abundance of the necessary food in the soil, and it must be in an available form. The season of rapid growth is short and there is no time to lose in waiting for the plant food to be made soluble. With no other crop is it more important to have the soil properly prepared before the seed is sown. The proper time to put the seed into the ground varies greatly with the season. For this locality the time averages not far from the 20th of May.

The best guide in corn-planting, is, perhaps, the old Indian one of the white oak tree; when its leaves are as large as a squirrel's foot, it is time for the squaws to make the holes in the warm earth and drop the golden grain. Almost constant attention is needed from the time the first spear of green rises from the hill, until the last ear is husked and the last stalk harvested. Weeds are the worst enemies in the corn field. If a farmer gives the plant abundant room, a rich soil, he must accept the situation and fight with the weeds. The earlier in life a weed is killed, the better, thus giving it less time to steal plant nourishment and preventing it from forming seed.

It is important that no weeds go to

seed. To this end and for the loosening of the soil, it is necessary that the corn have the encouragement that a frequent passage of the cultivator and an occasional hoeing will give. A few rank seed-laden weeds in a corn field will stock the land for years to come.

The uses to which Indian corn is put are diversified. The starch of the grain may shine on our shirt bosoms, appease the pangs of hunger, or warm the home of the pioneers. It may give perfection of flavor to favorite spare rib or tenderloin.

Aside from the long list of uses of the grain, the stalks make valuable fodder for cattle, fed either green or dry. The last benefit of Indian corn is its good influence upon the land. It does not grow to itself alone and much of the labor that is put upon a corn field should be reckoned against the succeeding crops, that are much benefited by the attention given to the growth of the maize. Whittier says:

"Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard!
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!
Let other lands exulting glean
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy glean,
The cluster from the vine.
We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow
But let the good old crop adorn
The hills our fathers trod;
Still let us for his golden corn,
Send up our thanks to God!"

Wheat From Start to Finish.

Some time in May the *Practical Farmer* offered three cash prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10, respectively, for the best three articles on wheat culture. In response to this offer a large number of articles were received, and after a most critical examination the prize was awarded to C. G. Williams, of Ohio. As stated in an article in our issue of August 19, one of the most timely and important subjects for consideration just at this season of the year, especially in this latitude, is, what are the requirements for a proper seed-bed for wheat? Therefore, we take pleasure in publishing Mr. Williams' valuable article for the consideration of our readers. He says:

"Of all the crops grown by the farmer, what is there that finds more ready sale at fairly good prices, taking into consideration the labor involved, than wheat? The seeding time comes at a season of the year when the rush of spring planting and harvest is over and the farmer has time to attend to it. Of course, if his rotation be clover, potatoes and wheat (a most admirable one), potato-digging will make lively times for him. But the much less work needed to prepare the seed-bed for wheat, using disc harrow instead of plow, will make it an advantage after all, and will give a larger yield than can be secured in any other way. The old method of summer fallowing, while producing a good yield of wheat, is not as profitable. Better grow a crop of potatoes or sweet corn than have the land idle the best part of the growing season. In thin soils this may not be possible; circumstances will have to govern on the start. However, after a few years of clover growing, one ought to be able to control circumstances. If wheat follows oats or clover, let the ground be plowed as early as possible. I frequently start the plow in between the oat bundles, certainly want to as soon as the oats are removed. Then use harrow and roller alternately until the surface is made very thin. The rolling will give a firm seed-bed, and this, with a fine surface, seems to be the best possible preparation for wheat. In no case should the drill be started when the team will push three or four inches into the soil; more rolling is necessary. Starting the plow early in August or the last of July will give the land abundant time to settle and prevent this. Harrowing once a week will help the process and prevent growth of

weeds. This can be done with the ten or twelve-foot smoothing harrow at slight expense. A team will get over a good many acres in a day. In this latitude (about 41°), I get the best results, one year with another, from drilling my wheat about the 1st of September. The 15th will do, and frequently later seeding is successful, but I prefer August 25 to September 15, unless I am seeding after potatoes or corn. I always endeavor to let the roller precede the drill, as one can see what he is doing better after the roller than the harrow. It looks very unworkmanlike to see bare strips between the drill marks, and is a source of serious loss as well. I drill the seed about two inches deep. As to quantity, I use from a bushel and a peck to a bushel and a half of carefully cleaned seed; no chaff or rye needed. In some soils perhaps a little less will do. After the seed is in the ground see that the water can run off all low places—an occasional shallow ditch will save one a few bushels of wheat. About the 1st of March I would sow six quarts of clover seed per acre. If sown by hand, perhaps eight. I used to drill four to six quarts of timothy with the wheat, but in favorable falls this would get such a start as to crowd out the clover and spoil my rotation, so I dropped the timothy. I think we are ready for the binder now. Thanks to our inventors for giving us iron arms to hug the wheat bundles! Great care needs to be taken lest the wheat be hauled in too soon. Better let it cure in the shock than mould in the mow or stack. I wish I did not have to say stack, for I have seen too much wheat spoiled in the stack. I prefer to stack some hay and move it into the barn after threshing rather than stack any wheat out. I succeeded last year in growing and marketing my wheat at a cost of 60 cents per bushels, average yield being twenty-nine bushels per acre."

Selecting and Improving Seed Corn.

To secure the best seed corn for planting is of the greatest importance. That by careful, judicious selecting and cultivation seed can be greatly improved, no well-informed farmer will question. The early fall is universally considered to be the best time to select seed corn. In writing upon this subject to the *Prairie Farmer*, James I. Baird says that "perhaps the best plan to make such selection is to go through the field as soon as the corn is fully matured, and gather the largest and earliest ripened ears. These can be more readily selected than after harvesting the crop. But the ears should be fully dry, for if pulled when too sappy there will be great danger of decay."

"There is very great advantage in thus selecting corn, especially in latitudes where corn is likely to be caught by frost before maturing; for by always selecting the earliest ripening ears, crops produced from them will tend to mature earlier, and thus the risk of the crop is lessened. On this point another good plan may be suggested, which is, to go through the field as aforesaid, and instead of pulling the selected ears bend down the tops of the stalks so that they may be recognized when harvesting the crop, taking care then to keep them separated from the other corn. By so doing the curing and drying of the ears will be more certain. However, fall rains often injure corn very much, but unless the corn be prostrated on the ground, moisture from rains merely is not apt to injure the vitality of the seed, as will that of sap. Sap, we know, lingers long in the cob, and its effects will thereby the more surely reach the vital part of the grain; and corn gathered in this condition and housed is sure to become more or less injured. Some recommend suspending the ears selected for seed, when not fully dry, in a dry room. This does well enough if

not put in one about a stove, as the kitchen stove, where seeds so often find place, and where they are likely to be injured by the hot vapor arising from the stove. A very safe place is the barn loft; and to protect it against mice and rats here, stretch wires from one rafter to its opposite, and on these suspend the ears tied in pairs or bunches.

"As we have said that it was of much importance to have corn mature early that it might escape injury from frost, so it is, and this of itself is worth the trouble of careful selecting; but much more than this may be acquired by proper care and management. The larger grown and earlier maturing ears of corn are those, as a rule, possessing the greater vitality, and plants from such will, to a great extent, often greater, derive those qualities, and in turn impart them to others; and hence, by always selecting the most vigorous and earliest maturing, a steady improvement in this line may be made. Another important means of vitalizing and otherwise improving the qualities of corn, seed of any kind, indeed, as we find from what we have experienced, as also from the opinions of others, is that of growing small crops especially for seed; and growing it, too, on ground of less fertility than that on which the crop from such seed is to be grown. It seems to be an inherent principle in animated nature, that that which is not so highly pampered or provided for, acquires greater injury or vitality in its struggle for existence, evidences of which we find exhibited both in animal as well as in vegetable productions. Stinted as to food—not to excess, of course—prompts action in animals, hence the vital powers are strengthened, and in a similar manner plants are vitalized, it seems, by the better digestion of the scant food obtained from a sterile soil. Hence, it would seem that to produce seed from soil less fertile than that for crops in general, would enhance its vitality, and then the more fertile fields would furnish the required food, which would all the more augment the size or bulk of product, consequently increase the crop."

"Whosoever the seed be produced, ears of symmetrical shape, well filled with deep grains, and on small cob, are the best type, and should be selected. Also the best developed ear on stalks bearing two or more ears, if fully matured, should be taken; such will have a tendency to increase the productiveness of seed."

Sweet Clover as a Honey Plant.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your columns a communication copied from a Wichita paper upon sweet clover as a honey plant. I am a bee-keeper, and have a few acres of sweet clover in my orchard. About the middle of July I extracted 125 pounds of sweet clover honey from three hives and did not take near all of it. I merely extracted it at the time to give the bees room to work. Not having time to extract much I had to put on additional stories to other hives to make room for storing. Sweet clover will yield honey when all other plants fail. I have seen bees working on it during the driest and most scorching hot winds, with mercury 105° F. in the shade. It is almost worthless for any other purpose, but I cannot see any harm done to my orchard where it grows, and think it is no worse than rag-weed, or any other weed. The roots are large and go deep into the soil, and the plant being a biennial, the roots, decaying, rather enrich the soil. It is the first green plant to be seen in the spring, and my calves pasture on it nearly a month before prairie grass starts. It is considered a bad weed by some, but has never done me any harm.

The honey from it is, according to Prof. Cook, of Michigan Agricultural college, "just exquisite." It is as light as white clover honey, and fully equal

to it in quality. The culture of bees is very much neglected in Kansas, without much reason that I can see. I have several times made the product of a few stands of bees pay my taxes, which are not very light for a small farmer.

D. P. NORTON.
Council Grove, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 22—F. M. Lall, Poland-China sale, Marshall, Mo.
SEPTEMBER 23—C. G. Sparks, Poland-China sale, Mt. Leonard, Mo.
SEPTEMBER 24—H. C. Sydnor, Poland-Chinas, Higginsville, Mo.
SEPTEMBER 29-30—Robert Rounds, second annual sale of Poland-Chinas, Morganville, Kas.

Hints on the Care of Horses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Although this is a subject of vast importance to horse-owners, yet how often do we see that faithful servant of man not only sadly neglected, but most unmercifully abused. We often see a horse taken from the stable in the morning and driven all day without food or water, coming in at night tired, hot and covered with perspiration, allowed to drink his fill of cold water and then to stand shivering in his stall without blanket or curry-comb till morning, and then the owner is surprised at finding the feed untouched, his horse standing with flanks tucked up, stiff, sore and scarcely able to move. There is no economy in driving a horse beyond his regular meal-time, which should never be less than three times a day, and when working early and late during the long summer days, four feeds a day would be better than three. When a horse comes in from work, warm and thirsty, he should first have a few swallows of water to cool and cleanse his mouth and then be allowed to stand to hay long enough to cool off, then be given what water he wants to drink and then have his grain. No man should ever think of leaving his horse for the night after a hard day's work without first giving him a good grooming any more than he would think of coming in himself with clothes wet and muddy and going to bed without undressing. Many, also, have a habit of feeding first, and then watering shortly afterward. This is wrong, as a little reasoning will prove. The capacity of the average horse's stomach is about three and a half gallons. Now suppose a horse be fed four or five quarts of oats and then be given water at any time within an hour or two after eating, he will often drink from four to six gallons of water, and thus not only retard digestion by diluting the fluids of the stomach, but actually stop it by washing the grain out of the stomach, thereby depriving the animal of the benefit of the food, and often causing it to suffer and even die from colic caused by the souring and decomposing of the undigested food in the intestines.

S. C. ORR, V. S.

Manhattan, Kas.

Profitable Pork Production.

During recent years the general farmer has been beset with many difficulties in devising ways and means in order that he might realize a profit on his labor and feed in preparing stock for market. The prevailing prices were low and feed scarce and high-priced at times, therefore it became incumbent on the stock feeder to either abandon or vary old methods in order to come out even for labor and feed. This has led to numerous new departures, and as a consequence larger profits. The progressive farmer is the one who enjoys the greatest profits on his labor, because he practices all the available economies.

An example of the foregoing is given by H. E. Bidwell, of Sedgwick county, who writes as follows to his home paper regarding pork raising:

"I see a statement in the *Eagle* recently showing the amount of corn it took to grow pork in Illinois. In Kansas we can do better than that, by using less corn and more alfalfa, because alfalfa costs less than corn, and with alfalfa you can grow pork for one-half of what you can with corn alone. Two acres of alfalfa and one of corn will grow twice as much pork as three acres of corn, and it will not cost the farmer one-half to grow two acres of alfalfa and one acre of corn. So you see you make both ways by substituting

alfalfa for two-thirds of the corn. You can grow pork better for $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound in this way than for 5 cents in the Illinois way, and this will apply with equal force to the other stock. We must feed what we can produce cheaper and in greater abundance, which is alfalfa, and quit growing so much of that that costs us more labor, which is corn.

"A neighbor of mine, Mr. Hepburn, bought a sow last spring for \$9.50 and raised ten pigs that weighed ninety-nine pounds each in eighty-six days, which he sold for \$5 per 100 pounds. He fed them \$18 worth of middlings and what would grow on an acre of land, and realized \$31.50 net for less than three months feeding. In the next three months those ten pigs will gain two pounds a day—on alfalfa—and make \$10 more gain to each and not cost over \$1 each for corn and \$1 each for alfalfa. This is the way to make money in Kansas out of stock."

Summer Care of Lambs.

The methods of sheep husbandry in the West differ very materially from those in vogue in the Eastern States, yet valuable suggestions can be derived profitably by the Western flockmaster from current practices there, such as is given in a recent issue of the *American Agriculturist*, which states that August and September are critical times for the lambs. Very likely they have been somewhat neglected during the hurry and heat of July. Certainly now the pastures are dried and short, water scant, and there are heat, flies and the attacks of parasites. Only the best of care will prevent the death of enough lambs to reduce largely the profit of the season. Even with it there are likely to be sick lambs, and it will be necessary to provide a hospital for them. A cool, dark, clean pen is the best hospital, and to it every sick one of the flock should be brought during the warm weather. Diarrhea is apt to prevail, and in twenty-four hours it will become dysentery, and the lamb will be found dead in a corner, unless a close watch is kept. This diarrhea is thought to be rather of the nature of a blood disease, and to be produced by heat, scant or unwholesome drink, nervous depression, and the foulness of the out-of-the-way places the animals seek. Preventives are, shelter from the heat, abundance of good water, and the reinforcement by palatable, succulent feeds of the exhausted pastures. The filth in the region of the tail and the strong odor of the abdomen of the wethers is apt to attract the blow-fly, *Sarcophaga carnaria*, one which may be responsible for 20,000 larvae in a season. A "fly-blown" lamb is soon a dead one, unless effective measures are taken. Crude petroleum is fatal to the larvae, while healing to the lamb, and is the best remedy. But prevention is better—watch the lambs and clean thoroughly any foul or odorous ones. An all-around preventive for fall ailments, including "paper skin," is full feeding—not the feeding of dry, oily grains, but largely of green, succulent food. Putting the lambs in the corn fields is very beneficial. The lambs get shade and additional green food; they do not injure the corn, as they remove only the lower blades. They are a benefit to the corn, as they will keep down any weeds that may have been overlooked in cultivation, and if the removal of the lower blades has any effect, it is to hasten the maturing of the corn and get it out of the way of frost. Sheep much enjoy having to exercise somewhat for their food, and the lambs will be all the better for their nibbling along the row. They may well be given, also, a little bran, rye and oats. It is always risky to have sheep drink from streams with grassy or weedy banks, and especially so at this season.

What Is a Good Cow Worth?

"The cow that can make 500 pounds of butter in a year is worth fully \$500 as an investment; for her calf, if well sired, is worth all it costs to keep the mother a year."

At first glance it might seem that this was not true, but when we come to inquire into the business we find that it is true, that, as a business investment, a cow that will make 500 pounds of butter in a year is well worth \$500. The butter at the low average price of 25 cents a pound would be worth \$125, or at 30 cents it would be worth \$150. Five hundred pounds is about the yield of four scrub cows, and we only have the one cow to feed, milk and care for generally. Of course she will eat a lot

of feed, but that is no objection at all; in dairying we use cows to convert feed into milk. As there is just so much butter in a bushel of feed, if we can get it out more profitably by feeding it to one cow instead of three or four we make that much gain, because in the one case we have only one cow to supply with a life ration, while in the other we have three or four. And there is one other point to which we wish to call attention, that if we have a few extra good cows instead of a large lot of average ones, the risk of loss is less by the various diseases to which cows are subject. If we only have ten good cows the losses would in all probability be less in proportion than if we had twenty or thirty average cows, for we could—and no doubt would—give the ten good cows more personal attention than the larger lot of the others; it holds good in all cases that we give better care to that which pays us best. To go back—while we would not advise the purchase of cows for dairy work at \$500 per head (though a 500-pound cow is worth it) yet we would advise the purchase of extra good cows at an extra price rather than to buy average cows at an average price. Each one must be governed by his own circumstances in regard to experience in handling cows, making and marketing butter and all that pertains to first-class dairying as to what price he shall pay for cows, but he must understand one thing plainly, that a cow must be up to a certain standard in order to pay any profit. When she goes beyond that standard she rapidly increases in value until finally we arrive at the cow that will make 500 pounds of butter in a year and be worth as an investment \$500.—*Holstein-Friesian Register*.

Live Stock Husbandry.

Every farmer and breeder is apt to have some stock that are unprofitable to handle, and if such is the case an effort should be made to dispose of them before winter comes. Better get rid of them at a sacrifice rather than winter them over. Weed out all inferior animals at once.

The prudent stockman should make provision for an ample supply of feed for winter at this time and should take particular care to have it put up in first-class condition and in such a manner that it will remain so until ready for use. Owing to scarcity of help or too great haste a vast amount of hay, fodder or straw literally goes to waste that otherwise would have afforded a large amount of excellent stock feed.

Mr. H. H. Gifford says: "The beauty of sheep pasturing is that the sheep feed everything off closely, and run all over the pasture, dropping the fertilizing material where it is needed; and if the sheep are kept in thriving condition, growing nothing but wool, they return to the soil nearly all they take from it in the way of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Good authorities say they return 95 per cent. of it. Then, if a small amount of clover or grain is given in addition to the pasturage, the other 5 per cent. is amply made up. Then, too, if there is a dry, barren knoll anywhere in the pasture, to this they will repair when they lie down, and in a short time make it the richest and most productive spot in the whole field."

The abundant rains have made all nature smile and the cattle after the severe hardships of the past winter now wear a peaceful and contented look as they lie in the shade converting the succulent grasses into valuable beef and milk. The calves frolic and pass the happy hours unmindful of the change which the next six months may bring in their surroundings. Will they then be standing humped up in the howling blizzard with tightening hides and staring coats vainly endeavoring to digest enough straw and corn stalks to keep up the unequal fight for life? I think no one deliberately meditates such folly and cruelty, but they let time and opportunity pass and such sights are only too common. Straw and corn stalks should be accompanied with some laxative food; almost any one can sow a little rye or turnips or both. A straw shed can be erected at little cost and thus summer be continued into winter to the comfort of the stock and profit of the owner.—*Western Resources*.

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It Is Malaria That Ails You.

If you have a constant dull headache, or a periodical neuralgia on one or both sides of the head, malaria is the cause. If you have a furred tongue, no appetite, heavy feeling at the pit of the stomach, belching of wind, it is malaria that does it. Shivers of nervous chills, flashes of heat, cold sweat, and a feeling too hot or too cold, are all indications of that subtle and health-destroying poison known as malaria. In some localities the air is filled with it, the water permeated by it, and the soil infiltrated by malarial emanations so completely, that entire escape is impossible. To all such Pe-ru-na is a boon and protection. Pe-ru-na will prevent or cure malarial chills and fever and fever and ague when all other medicines fail. For sale at most drug stores. Directions on each bottle.

For a free book on malarial diseases send to The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

If you build a new hen-house do not be afraid of putting in good large windows. They will give ventilation in summer and warmth and sunshine in winter. Have them on the south side.

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

If filth has been allowed to accumulate in the hen-house during the winter, turn it out now—clean up and give a good coat of whitewash inside anyway—if outside, it will add to the looks if not comfort of the house.

Go to Topeka and the Kansas State Fair.

To those desiring to attend the Kansas State Fair, the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to Topeka and return at one fare for the Round Trip, September 10 to 19, inclusive; good returning until and including September 21, 1891.

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A very valuable treatise on the location, building and filling of silos, which is fully illustrated with plans and drawings, and makes this work easy and successful for any farmer, will be sent free by The S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., to any reader of this paper who sends for their free catalogue. The book also contains reliable tables showing what to feed with ensilage to obtain best results. Read their advertisement in another place.

Bargains in Books.

We have a stock of very valuable and salable books which we will sell at *one-half the usual selling price* to readers of the KANSAS FARMER. These books are the remainder of a large lot which we bought for cash, and in order to close them out soon we make a *special price* on them as follows:

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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.

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

COL. HARRIS ON THE SUB-TREASURY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: I have only just read the articles in the FARMER of 12th and 19th, and the Advocate of 19th, referring to my letter to the Leavenworth County Alliance.

Is it possible that the sub-treasury plan was the central idea, "the life and essence of the people's demands" (Ward), and yet not even mentioned in the St. Louis platform? The KANSAS FARMER of June 25, 1890, said of the People's party, "the name indicates the general make-up of an organization forming about the F. A. & I. U. as a nucleus. There will be suggestions from the outside and also through friends on the inside to add some side issues to the People's platform. This matter will need careful and vigilant watching. The platform agreed upon at St. Louis is broad enough to build a party on. It could be made more specific and to that extent improved, but there should be no change that would take any part away or add anything foreign." Also, "our platform is all right. It is entirely satisfactory to the masses." The sub-treasury plan was not deemed important enough to be mentioned in the platform, nor a demand for a direct loan to the people in any form, yet Editor Peffer declared it "broad enough," and the masses responded that it was "entirely satisfactory." Such was the contract under which we enlisted and fought. The sub-treasury plan was talked of *pro* and *con*, but it was only a suggested plan, more or less favored, and the idea that a "plan" should become a "principle" and its support demanded as a test of loyalty would have been laughed at. Mr. Ward quotes the *Capital* as stating that Senator Peffer's loan idea was a potent factor. He also refers to Governor Pennoyer's position in favor of land loans approvingly and couples the land loan idea and the sub-treasury plan together, when in fact they are rivals. Governor Pennoyer says "the currency which is proposed to be issued should be based upon a perfectly secure and imperishable foundation; such a basis can only be furnished by the *real property* of the country. To accept personal security or any other security than the improved real property of the country would be to 'hazard the loan.' Certainly this does not look like favoring corn, oats, etc., as a basis. He further says, 'how shall the money be procured for making such a

loan? If required it could and would be procured as it was in order to carry on the late war." All of which means borrowing and paying interest by the government, when Mr. Ward says "the monumental idiosyncrasy of the age is the fact that governments have been foolish enough to borrow money instead of making it." How foolish it was to provide in the constitution that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes," and "to borrow money on the credit of the United States," when all they had to do was to *make it*. Let us stop paying taxes by all means and tell the government to "make money" for its uses. Where is the need of a sub-treasury plan with so powerful a government? If it can "make money," let it go to work and make enough for all of us and we will "all be jolly good fellows and won't go home till morning." Here is your Hamlet, Bro. Scott, and his real name is "Flat Money." Sub-treasury is only an alias or mask (with its currency redeemable in cotton or wheat for a time.) This is really the "central idea" around which all these "patent-right" schemes and short cuts to prosperity revolve. He has indeed been with us for many years, but has never been accepted as the hero. If he now attains that dignity we shall have to call the play "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream or Something for Nothing," with Flat Money for "Bully Bottom" and Columbia as the (temporarily) love-lorn "Titania." The roaring farce would unfortunately soon become a tragedy.

The *Advocate* defines class legislation to be "that which is designed in the interest of one class and against the legitimate interests of other classes." The sub-treasury plan is designed in the interest of one class unquestionably. The farmers are the first and direct beneficiaries. To hold their products for an advanced price, created by an enforced scarcity, is what the government is asked to do. This is directly contrary to the legitimate interests of other classes who can only be supposed to derive an indirect benefit because the farmers will have "more money to spend." The government is to guarantee the farmer against losses of all kinds, from natural causes, thieving and corruption. It would take a lengthy article indeed to enumerate the possibilities and opportunities for robbery and jobbery, and it would take millions of money, raised by taxation, to build the warehouses and make good the losses. The national banking act also loaned money on personal property, also directly benefited certain classes, also claimed an elastic currency, and also claimed to indirectly benefit all other classes. All arguments against the legality and justice of this scheme are met almost universally by its advocates by quoting the precedent established by the national banking act and revenue laws. In this same paper Mr. Davis does so, as against the Democrats, and it is a logical argument and estoppel as to all who voted for or sustained "these unhallowed" things, but is it not a constant and complete admission of analogy and similarity?

In my opinion, based upon the statements of men who were at St. Louis and Ocala, it was originated as an *offset* for the advantages given to capitalists by the banking and revenue laws and a simple extension of the privilege of borrowing money, to holders of other property than bonds. Many more extensions would have to be made to win success, until finally the government would be a huge pawn-brokerage establishment. In a late issue of the *Alliance Tribune*, a fiery advocate of this idea, I find this: "It may not directly help the laboring man much, but when coupled with the proposition to build a system of railroads equal to what we now have, the advantages will then be mutual." Will Bro. Scott suggest some similar scheme that will extend the mutuality to still other classes, or wisely "call a halt" and proceed to "make haste more slowly?"

Permit me, in conclusion, to say that I enlisted "for the war" under the St. Louis platform; that I am as earnestly and ardently in favor of every plank of it, just as they stand, as it is possible to be. I believe we are safe to win on that platform, and all over the country the good and true men, whom I referred to, in other parties, are willing to join us. We want them! On that platform I have no fear of the ultimate decision of the farmers of this country. Wise, strong, patient, conservative and just, they will neither be

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the victims of political and financial pirates on one hand, nor the dupes of the howling dervishes of finance on the other. From every walk in life we will have the help of the bravest and best, if we "keep the faith." Again I repeat, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

Fraternaly, W. A. HARRIS.

A. O. Shinn on the Sub-Treasury.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Bro. Scott and some other brothers have some criticisms on my article published in the FARMER of August 5, and express a desire to hear more fully from me.

I prepared and published at the time of the "Commercial Congress," at Kansas City, last spring, my ideas as to the main cause of the agricultural depression, and also the remedies to be applied to restore us again to prosperity. Suffice it to say, the article was in full harmony with the People's party platform of Kansas, as I understand it. So, while I am attending to my private business I in no sense take any part of his criticisms to myself in relation to "his light was so much hidden under a bushel."

Let us review the People's party platform of Kansas for the year 1890, and see if the sub-treasury and government money-lending schemes were "in it," and see, then, if I am not right in my claim, that there is an organized effort being made since the election last fall to change our position from the one we occupied in last year's campaign, with the motto, "Equal rights for all and special privileges for none," as our rallying cry, to one that is radically different and to my mind one that can not be successfully maintained in this land of sovereign voters, owing to the idea underlying these schemes, that there is some means by which the government can get money without taxing the people for it or borrowing it. In fact they are, as I see them, made out of the same piece of cloth that Mr. Ward has in mind when he says, in the FARMER of August 12, "the monumental idiosyncrasy of the age is the fact that governments have been foolish enough to borrow money instead

of making it." If this is true, the sooner we would break up our "one government" and make a multitude of little governments to "make money for us, so as to avoid all taxation, the better for us." But all such claims are simply absurd on their face.

Our first grievance is against the law of Congress farming out to national banks the right to issue their notes to be used by the people as currency, so our first resolution says: "We demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, etc." Here, then, in our first resolution we provide for a method of abolishing this evil.

The second great and crying evil that the people at large are suffering from, and to my mind the most far-reaching of all, is the demonetization of silver. So the people, in their second resolution, take the broad, clear and not to be compromised position: "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver." Here the People's party are in the true position, and the one that our main enemies regard with the greatest horror. See what their spokesman (Carnegie) says: "The New York Evening Post is a free trade organ, but it has recently said that it would rather be the party to pass ten McKinley bills than one silver bill such as was urged, and I, a Republican and a believer in the wisdom of protection, tell you that I would rather give up the McKinley bill and pass the Mills bill, if for the exchange I could have the present silver bill repealed and silver treated like other metals. In the next Presidential campaign if I have to vote for a man in favor of silver and protection or for a man in favor of the gold standard and free trade, I shall vote and work for the latter." If that is the way our enemies regard this, our shortest resolution, it occurs to me that there is "meat" enough in this question for us to make it a great part of our fight.

The evil of dealing in futures has grown up of late years, and is one that the people justly condemn in their third resolution.

Foreigners owning our soil, to the great detriment of our citizens, has grown to be

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a great evil, so the people's fourth resolution demands that this privilege be removed from them.

And we now come to the fifth resolution of the St. Louis and Kansas People's party demands, which says: "Believing in the doctrine of *equal rights for all and special privileges for 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." This resolution is so good, so fair, and the patriotism and statesmanship in it so broad, that I have not the heart to abridge it. In fact, this contains the very "key" or heart of the People's party Kansas resolutions.

The sixth resolution asks for a fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mints.

And the seventh is designed to prevent railroads and other corporations that have been granted privileges by the law-making powers from favoring one citizen more than another.

Here, then, we have the entire seven famous resolutions that have met with such wonderful favor all over our broad land, and there is not a word, a line, nor an idea in it that can be twisted to favor either of those schemes, nor are they in harmony with these seven, for they can not be made more clear or easily understood by using our "key" of "Equal rights for all and special privileges for none." What do our leaders desire by making this change of base? Have we crystallized our seven demands into law, so they have to seek new fields to conquer? No. The truth is, we have not one of them, as yet, made an accomplished fact, but we were, and I hope we still are, working and gaining, so that in due time (and may we all hasten that time) they would be accomplished facts, to the great relief of all our people.

Let us stick to the "text," and only talk and work for objects in harmony with our and the Alliance motto of "Equal rights for all and special privileges for none," and then will, it is hoped, our People's party be among parties as the "Father of the Waters" or the Mississippi river is among rivers, the first, and not be as the Mohave, a river that starts out with great promise and goes for a distance, and is then drank up by the sands of the desert, and is no further distance known among rivers. Fraternally yours,

A. C. SHINN.

People's Party Lecture Bureau.

The People's Party Lecture Bureau has contracted with the following speakers to address the people upon the vital political questions of the day from now until the date of election. Most of them are well known as speakers of extraordinary ability, a few of whom have a national reputation. As will be seen elsewhere, dates for Senator Peffer in Kansas have mostly been made from September 11 to October 1, inclusive. Dates not given in the Senator's list of appointments are yet open for engagement.

The Bureau is now prepared for business, and ready to arrange for any of the following speakers to address the people during the campaign. Terms of speakers will be given upon application to this bureau. Now let us all get down to business:

Senator Peffer, Topeka; Hon. J. G. Otis, M. C., (after September 20), Topeka; B. J. Dreesen (German), Lawrence; Prof. J. C. Cline, Minneapolis; Dr. J. H. Oyster, Paola; Rev. B. F. Foster, Topeka; W. L. Brown, Kingman; Nels Anderson, (Swede) Topeka; Rev. James De Buchannane, Delphos; D. R. Kinsey, Kingman; Noah Allen, Wichita; John Clark, Kansas City, Mo.; Judge McKay, Attica; W. J. Nickelson, Paola; Judge H. Stevens, Kansas City, Kas.; W. H. Bennington, Topeka;

F. A. B. Montgomery, (after September 10) Goodland; Rev. D. James Lathrop, Topeka; L. H. Tibbetts, Courtland; Dr. J. I. Arnold, McCune; Dr. J. D. Cole, Hutchinson; "Greenback" Williams, Concordia; Mrs. F. R. Vickery, Emporia; Thomas W. Gilruth (President National Citizens' Industrial Alliance), Kansas City, Mo.

Alliance Encampments.

Grand district Alliance encampments will be held at the following places on the dates given. Speakers of national reputation will address the assembled thousands at all of these grand rallies. The great economic questions of the day will be discussed by prominent men from the most lofty points of view, and upon the truest, broadest and most civilized plane of Christian manhood and integrity. No man or woman within fifty miles of these meetings should fail to hear these distinguished speakers.

An open rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been granted by all roads in the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association and the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern to these Alliance district encampments from all points within fifty miles of the place of meeting. Tickets will be on sale the day of the meeting, good to return the day following.

Clay Center—September 9. Hon. L. L. Polk and Hon. Jerry Simpson.

Holton—September 11. Hon. L. L. Polk, Hon. W. A. Peffer and Hon. Jerry Simpson.

Emporia—September 14. Hon. L. L. Polk and Hon. W. A. Peffer.

Wichita—September 15. Hon. L. L. Polk, Hon. W. A. Peffer, Hon. Jerry Simpson and Hon. W. H. Utley.

Parsons—September 17. Hon. L. L. Polk and Hon. W. A. Peffer.

Ottawa—September 17, 18 and 19. Hon. Jerry Simpson, September 17; Hon. W. H. Utley and Lecturer S. M. Scott, September 18; Hon. L. L. Polk, September 19.

Hutchinson—September 21 and 22. Hon. L. L. Polk and others.

Beloit—September 23. Hon. L. L. Polk and Hon. Jerry Simpson.

Senator Peffer's Appointments.

The State Lecture Bureau has arranged the following dates for Senator Peffer in Kansas during the month of September:

September 11—Holton, Alliance encampment.

September 12—Lawrence (Bismarck Grove).

September 14—Emporia, Alliance encampment.

September 15—Wichita, Alliance encampment.

September 16—El Dorado, grand rally.

September 17—Parsons, Alliance encampment.

September 18—Garnett, grand rally.

September 24—Edgerton, Johnson county fair.

September 25—Osawatomie, grand rally.

September 26—Latham (Butler county), grand rally.

The only radical cure for rheumatism is to eliminate from the blood the acid that causes the disease. This is thoroughly effected by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Persist until cured. The process may be slow, but the result is sure.

Swine Breeders' Meeting.

At the request of swine-breeders, the KANSAS FARMER has been authorized to call a meeting of the swine-breeders of Shawnee county at the office of the KANSAS FARMER, on Saturday, September 5, at 2 o'clock p. m. Every owner of pure-bred stock of any kind, or any farmer who uses pure-bred males is invited to be present.

Take a Day Off

And visit the State Fair, to be held at Topeka, September 10 to 19. One Fare for the Round Trip, via the Union Pacific.

Write for our new thirty-page catalogue. Standard Shorthand School, 628 and 630 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Our Illustration.

The illustration on our first page will show to our readers a machine in which every farmer has a keen interest; for by its use in the comparatively few years that have elapsed since its introduction, the hay crop has become of considerably more importance and profit than it was without this improved means of handling it. The subject of the illustration is ETEL'S VICTOR HAY PRESS, manufactured by Messrs. Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., and London, Canada. Engaged, as Mr. Geo. Ertel has been, since 1867, in the manufacture of baling presses, it is small wonder that each improvement has been followed by others, until, with the introduction, in 1896, of the Ertel Victor Hay Press, it would seem that the acme has been reached, and its many advantages compel the recognition that it is a superior machine. Such is the demand for it that the immense plant for its manufacture is crowded to its utmost to fill orders. It is a conclusive evidence of the confidence which the firm has in its products that they make the offer to every prospective purchaser to send a machine with a guarantee of satisfactory work being performed or it can be returned, so that a purchaser has the assurance of all desired opportunity to try the press before paying for it. Descriptive circulars, giving full and valuable information, will be cheerfully sent free upon request.

Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.

The publishers of *Seed-Time and Harvest*, an old established monthly, determined to greatly increase their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$30 PER MONTH or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional prize of \$100 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early bird gets the worm." Send four silver dimes, or twenty 2-cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address,

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,
La Plume, Pa.

Big Profits in Celery Growing.

Every farmer's boy ten years old knows that the big profits in farming now-a-days are made in raising food for human beings rather than food for the brute creation. The growing of an acre of stuff like Celery brings many times the dollars that growing of corn or oats brings. Mr. H. L. Stewart, of Tecumseh, Michigan, has a national fame as a Celery grower. He has made a fortune for himself. He gets special orders from the famous Delmonico restaurant in New York city and the leading hotels all over the country that buy the best of everything to eat, regardless of cost. In a handsomely bound and finely illustrated book entitled "Celery Growing and Marketing a Success" Mr. Stewart has pointed out to others how he saved \$41,000 net cash growing celery on a small farm. Anybody that wants to know how to grow this big paying crop and make the most money out of it should enclose \$2 to Mr. Stewart for a copy of the book, and state that you saw the notice of it in this paper.

Hints to Farmers and Stockmen.

This valuable treatise will be sent free to all who send for it. Read it, and save your hogs and poultry from disease. Address NATIONAL STOCK REMEDY CO., Columbus, Ohio.

For Weak Men!

If you desire to be restored to complete vigor and manhood, promptly, permanently and cheaply, we will send you full particulars (sealed) of a reliable, unfailing Home Treatment free. No electric nonsense, no stomach drugging. Address ALBION PHARMACY CO., Albion, Mich.

Money Savers for the People.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., September 22, 1890. MESSRS. H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.:—I want to say that I have bought groceries from you for seven years, and always got good goods and saved money. Should be glad to have other members patronize you, and know you will please them.

W. H. FREEMAN,
Ex-Chairman Grievance Committee, Division No. 300 B. of L. E.

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

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

Write for our new thirty-page catalogue. Standard Shorthand School, 628 and 630 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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

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 KEYSTONE

Corn Husker and Fodder Cutters,
Power Corn Shellers,
Hay Loaders,
Disc Harrows, and
Corn Planters.

May be seen at the principal State Fairs.

Send for Catalogue. (Mention this paper.)

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STERLING, ILL.

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The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit." HART PIONEER NURSERIES
Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, full of 1891, mailed free. Established 1862. PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY
Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

"Green Mountain Grape."

The earliest, hardiest and best flavored early Grape yet introduced. Six days earlier than any of the fifty-three varieties tested at the New York Experimental Station. Vine, a very strong, healthy grower and very productive. Every vine sold sealed with our trade-mark label. Beware of other varieties said to be the same. Send for circular giving full information. Address

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS, New Canaan, Conn.

FRUIT TREES PEACH—A Specialty

A full selection of all the leading varieties. A correct descriptive Also a full line of PLANTS and and finely illustrated ORNAMENTALS. Plants Catalogue FREE and Trees by mail. Address

JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO.,
Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N.J.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Royal Strength, mailed free to married men, address J. B. Croton, 202 Grand St., New York

SHORTHAND BY MAIL. BELLEVILLE, KAS. Write for information. Thoroughly Taught by FRANK A. BUSH. Send \$1.50 for new Text-Book.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Lightning-Rod Dispenser.

If the weary world is willing, I've a little word to say
Of a lightning-rod dispenser that dropped down
On me one day,
With a poem in his motions, with a sermon in
his mien,
With hands as white as lilies, and a face un-
common clean.
No wrinkle had his vestment, and his linen
glistened white,
And his new-constructed neck-tie was an inter-
esting sight,
Which I almost wish his razor had made red
that white-skinned throat,
And a new-constructed neck-tie had composed
a hangman's knot.
Ere he brought his sleek-trimmed carcass for
my women folks to see,
And his rip-saw tongue a-buzzin' for to gouge
a gash in me.

But I couldn't help but like him—as I always
think I must.
The gold of my own doctrines in a fellow-heap
of dust;
When I fired my own opinions at this person,
round by round,
They drew an answering volley, of very similar
sound;
I touched him on religion, and the hopes my
heart had known;
He said he'd had experiences quite similar of
his own.
I told him of the doubtin's that made dark my
early years,
He had laid awake till morning with the same
old breed of fears.
I told him of the rough path I hoped to heaven
to go;
He was on that very ladder; only just a round
below.
I told him of my visions of the sinfulness of
gain,
He had seen the self-same pictures, though not
quite so clear and plain.
Our politics was different, and at first he galled
and winced;
But I argued him so able, he was very soon con-
vinced.

And 'twas getting toward the middle of a hun-
gry summer day;
There was dinner on the table, and I asked him
would he stay?
And he sat down among us, everlasting trim
and neat,
And he asked a short, crisp blessing, almost
good enough to eat;
Then he fired upon the merces of our great
Eternal Friend,
And gave the Lord Almighty a good, first-class
recommend;
And for an hour we listened to the sugar-
coated scamp,
Talking like a blessed angel—eating like a
blasted tramp.

My wife, she liked the stranger, smiling on him
quite sweet;
(It always flatters women when their guests
are on the eat)
And he hinted that some ladies never lose their
early charms,
And kissed her latest baby, and received it in
his arms.
My sons and daughters liked him, for he had
progressive views,
And chewed the quill of fancy, and gave down
the latest news;
And I couldn't help but like him, as I fear I
always must;
The gold of my own doctrines in a fellow-heap
of dust.

He was spreading desolation through a piece of
apple pie,
And he paused and looked upon us with a tear
in his off eye,
And said—"Oh, happy family! your blessings
make me sad;
You call to mind the dear ones that in happier
days I had;
A wife as sweet as this one; a babe as bright
and fair;
A little girl with ringlets like that one over
there.
I worshiped them too blindly! my eyes with
love were dim!
God took them to his own heart, and now I
worship him.
But had I not neglected the means within my
way,
Then they might still be living, and loving me
to-day.

"One night there came a tempest; the thun-
der-peals were dire;
The clouds that tramped above us were shoot-
ing bolts of fire;
In my own house, I, lying, was thinking to my
own blame,
How little I guarded against those shafts of
flame.
When crash! through roof and ceiling the
deadly lightning cleft,
And killed my wife and children, and only I
was left.

"Since that dread time I've wandered, and
naught for life have cared,
Save to save others' loved ones, whose lives
have yet been spared;
Since then it is my mission, where'er by sorrow
tossed,
To sell to virtuous people good lightning-rods—
at cost.
With sure and strong protection I'll clothe your
buildings o'er,
'Twill cost you fifty dollars (perhaps a trifle
more),
What little else it comes to at lowest price I'll
put
(You signing this agreement to pay so much
per foot)."

I signed it, while my family all approving stood
about,
And dropped a tear upon it—but it didn't blot
it out!
That very day with wagons came some men,
both great and small;
They climbed upon my buildings just as if they
owned 'em all;
They hacked 'em and they hewed 'em much
against my loud desires;
They trimmed 'em up with gowgaws, and they
bound 'em down with wires;
They trimmed 'em and they wired 'em and they
trimmed and wired 'em still,
And every precious minute kept a-running up
the bill.

My soft-spoken guest a-seeking, did I rave and
rush and run;
He was supping with a neighbor, just three
miles further on.
"Do you think," I fiercely shouted, "that I
want a mile o' wire
To save each separate hay-cock out o' heaven's
consumin' fire?
Do you think to keep my buildin's safe from
some uncertain harm,
I'm goin' to deed you over all the balance of
my farm?"

He looked up quite astonished, with a face de-
void of guile,
And pointed to the contract with a reassuring
smile;
It was the first occasion that he disagreed with
me;
But he held me to that paper with a firmness
sad to see;
And for that thunder story, ere the rascal
finally went,
I paid two hundred dollars if I paid a single
cent.

And if any lightning-rodder wants a dinner
dialogue
With the restaurant department of an enter-
prising dog,
Let him set his mill a-runnin' just inside my
outside gate,
And I'll bet two hundred dollars that he won't
have long to wait.

—Will Carleton, in Farmers' Review.

COFFEE AND CHICORY.

There are undoubtedly greater medicinal
properties in the coffee shrub than have
yet been utilized. The claim has been
made, and is supported by considerable
medical testimony, that the unroasted
beans are valuable in kidney and liver
troubles. One prominent practitioner
used an infusion of about a drachm of the
ground berry in a tumbler of water, which
was taken in the morning on arising.
This physician cites many cases of kidney
and liver colic, diabetes, nervous head-
ache, etc., which, rebellious to all other
treatments for years, soon yielded to the
green coffee infusion. The remedy is a
very simple one and certainly worth a
trial. Another use of coffee medicinally
is in nausea and retching. For that pur-
pose a strong infusion is made of the ber-
ries, which have been ground and roasted,
and it is sipped while very hot. This
oftentimes acts exceedingly well, and
rather better when a strong mustard plas-
ter is applied to the pit of the stomach.

Probably every one who has noticed the
green and roasted coffee sitting together
in sacks in the dealer's storehouse has ob-
served the difference in size of the beans.
It is peculiarity of coffee that in roasting,
while it loses considerable in weight, it
gains in bulk. At the reddish brown stage
the loss of weight has been about 15 per
cent. and the gain in bulk about 30; at the
chestnut brown, 20 and 50 per cent., re-
spectively; and if carried to a dark brown,
25 and 60. It is in the roasting that the
volatile oil, to which the delightful aroma
is due, is developed, as it is not present in
the green berry. If the roasting is carried
too far—beyond a light brown—this oil is
injured or destroyed, and the disappointed
housekeeper properly complains that the
coffee has been roasted to death.

It may not be known that coffee, from
its absorbent qualities, forms a quite reli-
able barometer. When the atmosphere is
humid, and there is probability of a rain
storm, the beans are very tenacious and
grind with difficulty, while if the weather
is to continue fair they grind easily, with
a crisp, sharp break.

Chicory is a vegetable, and has numer-
ous legitimate uses. It is a native of the
east, as far as can be ascertained, but is
found growing wild in many portions of
the world, including Europe, Asia and
America. Like other plants, it has a
number of names, and is more generally
known as endive or succory than by its
proper designation. However, each of the
names has a field practically to itself.
"Endive" is known to many a housewife,
and especially in England, as a salad of
considerable merit, and it is occasionally
mentioned in this country in recipes, as
readers of *Good Housekeeping* will have
noticed. It is a perennial, herbaceous
plant, having a thick, milky juice, and
grows from the height of from two to five
feet, its leaves resembling those of the
dandelion. The blossoms are quite beau-
tiful, being large, axillary, and borne upon
the main stem in pairs. They are usually
of a rich blue, but sometimes appear in
pink, and still more rarely are pure white.
It is a hardy plant, easy of cultivation,
and is much raised in Europe for the
leaves, which are valuable food for cattle.
It is consequently easy to obtain as a
salad, since the root may be transferred to
the cellar in a little earth, and the leaves
are then available for the kitchen during
the winter. Where the plant is raised as
a cattle food, it is more generally spoken
of, perhaps, as "succory."

It is the root of this plant which sup-

plies so large a part of the world with a
considerable portion of what is drunk as
coffee. The root is long, and somewhat
resembles an ordinary carrot, both in
shape and in color. It is pulled, washed,
and cut into small pieces preparatory to
its manufacture. Where the business is
extensively conducted, the cutting is most
economically done by machinery; other-
wise women and children are employed,
and are able to "hash up" a large amount
in the course of a day. The next process
is drying, which is best accomplished in a
kiln, and when the shrunken sections are
taken out, at least 75 per cent. of the
weight has been evaporated.

Apart from the saccharine element,
which it contains in large volume, chicory
possesses no principle which is of value to
the human system; nor has it on the other
hand any elements of positive harm, un-
less used to excess, when its tendency is to
derange the action of the bowels, produc-
ing diarrhea. The roasted chicory im-
parts a deep, rich color to the decoction,
and is employed in many cases because of
this quality. It has its peculiar taste,
which to some people is very agreeable,
while to others it is repulsive to such a
degree that they cannot drink a beverage
of which chicory forms a part. The pres-
ence of the article can also generally be
detected by its light weight, which causes
it to rise to the surface soon after being
immersed in hot water, when the kernels,
such as are large enough to be tested, will
be found soft and pulpy.—*Good House-*
keeping.

Electric Horticulture.

So many wonders have been discovered
concerning the properties and possibilities
of electricity, that one is led to believe
that there is no limit to its power. It
drives the wheels of commerce; it conveys
written messages in an instant around the
world; it catches, retains and gives out
again the sounds of the human voice; and
recently it has been discovered that it can
be used in the cultivation of plants.

In the last few years some very interest-
ing experiments in gardening by electricity
have been made by Prof. Selim Lemstrom,
of the University of Helsingfors. These
have been carried out both upon the potted
plants in the hothouse and upon plants in
the open field, the insulated wires in the
latter case being stretched upon poles over
the plot of ground, and provided with a
point for each square meter of area. The
current has been supplied by Holtz ma-
chines run from eight to eighteen hours
daily, the positive pole being connected
with the network of wires and the nega-
tive with a zinc plate buried in the ground.
The electric influence was scarcely per-
ceptible in the growing plants, but was
very marked in the yield of many species,
especially of barley and wheat, of which
the crop was increased by half in some
cases. In the hothouse the maturity of
strawberries was greatly advanced. The
results have shown that plants may be
divided into two groups—one, the develop-
ment of which is favored by electricity,
comprising wheat, rye, barley, oats, red and
white beets, parsnips, potatoes, celeriac,
beans, raspberries, strawberries and leeks;
and the other, whose development is more
or less interfered with by electricity, in-
cluding peas, carrots, kohlrabi, rutabagas,
turnips, white cabbages, and tobacco.
The more fertile the soil, and conse-
quently the more vigorous the vegetation,
the greater has been the excess of the crop
under electric influence. Prof. Lem-
strom's experiments up to 1887 were carried
on in Finland, but he has since repeated
his work in France, and demonstrated
that the electric influence is the same in
any climate, though likely to be injurious
under a scorching sun.

Why Snow is White.

The pure white luster of snow is due to
the fact that all the elementary colors of
light are blended together in the radiance
that is thrown off from the surface of the
crystals. It is quite possible to examine
the individual snow crystals in such a way
as to detect these several colors before
they are mingled together to constitute
the compound impression of whiteness
upon the eye. The snow is then clothed
with all the varied hues of the rainbow.
The soft whiteness of the snow is also in
some degree referable to the large quan-
tity of air which is entangled amid the
frozen particles.

Snow is composed of a great number of
minute crystals, explains London *Tid-Bits*.

What is Scrofula

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

More than a thousand distinct forms of
snow crystals have been enumerated by
various observers. One hundred and fifty-
one were noticed during eight days in
February and March, 1855, by Mr. Gla-
slier, which were carefully drawn, en-
graved and printed in a paper attached to
the report of the British Meteorological
Society for that year.

These minute crystals and prisms reflect
all the compound rays of which white
light consists. Sheets of snow on the
ground are known to reflect beautiful pink
and blue tints under certain angles of sun-
shine, and to fling back so much light as
to be painful to the eyes by day, and to
guide the traveler, in the absence of
moonshine, by night.

Not Serious.

A Wiscasset man, according to the Bath
(Maine) *Independent*, discovered a big
gash in his boot where he had cut his foot
while in the woods and just managed to
get home, feeling himself growing fainter
from loss of blood all the way and fainted
on arriving; when somebody discovered
that the gash only went through his boot
and the red color was not blood but only a
woolen stocking.

The Best Teacher,

The surest lamp to guide our wayward
feet, is experience. It points to Hostetter's
Stomach Bitters as the best medicine, the
surest safeguard in cases of malarial
disease, whether in the form of chills and
fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague or
ague cake. The same guide indicates it as
sovereign in constipation, rheumatism,
"la grippe," liver complaint, kidney
trouble and dyspepsia.

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Idols.

Some people make
idols out of old-fash-
ioned remedies, and by
their use subject them-
selves to sacrifice and
even torture. But

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS**

are praised all over
the world as they are a
painless and effectual
remedy for all Bilious Disorders arising
from Weak Stomach, Impaired Dige-
stion, Constipation, Disordered Liver,
and Sick Headache. They have no equal.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

CANCERS

SCROFULA AND TUMORS

Permanently cured, without the aid of the Knife
or Plaster, or detention from business. Send for
Proof, naming this paper. Consultation free.
DR. H. C. W. DESHLER, Specialist,
625 Harrison Street. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RUPTURE

"DR. PIERCE'S
MAGNETIC ELASTIC
TRUSS" Only Electric Truss
in the world. No Iron Hoops or Steel
Springs! Easy to wear. This celebrated
Truss has radically cured thousands
of patients. Estab. 1854. Perfect fitting trusses
sent to all parts of the world. For descriptive
Pamphlet No. 1 and blank for self-measurement, send
stamp to the **Magnetic Elastic Truss Co.**, 704
Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal. Trusses fitted
personally at the above address, without extra charge.

The Young Folks.

September Days.

From September's misty grass,
Growing on the furrowed ground,
Comes the cheery cricket sound;
While from twisted browning trees
Apples fall.

And the warm and dusty winds,
Turning white the roadside weeds,
Whirl the leaves and thistle seeds.
From the mellow hazy air,
Blue jays call.

O'er the meadows aftermath,
By the August rains made green,
Harvest spider-webs are seen,
Showing wet, like fresh-drawn net
Spread to dry.

Threading from the summer's woof,
Golden-rod September weaves,
Binding in with crumpled leaves,
Sparrows trailing flight from trees
Through the sky.

Butterflies with snowy wings,
Rising from the asters white,
Look like p. tails in their flight,
Or as souls of summer flowers
Passing by.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE COUNT AND THE CHILD.

I have been reading a little book so small and thin that its pages are not even numbered, but are filled with such richness of sweetmeat that in comparison with all its contemporaries it is the feast after the famine.

It is called "The Humming Top," and there are three leading characters in it, each one of the greatest interest. These are Saint Peter, his most noble excellency, Count Geirflug, and the crippled child of a day laborer.

Ah! you are interested now. So was St. Peter, as you will see when you read the story. It begins with the count, who has just died.

Count Geirflug arrived at the gates of Heaven, and politely addressed St. Peter: "Pardon me," he began, "I would merely beg to inquire—"

But the former apostle and present keeper of the celestial gates interrupted him sternly:

"It's not your turn. The three behind you, whom you passed on the road, come first."

"Before me? I am Count Geirflug, the prime minister. I have the title of excellency, am knight of innumerable orders, member of various learned societies, and—"

"Up here we recognize neither knight nor scholar."

"But your reverence was a knight yourself."

"On earth I was only a poor fisherman." "And yet," continued the count, with a profound bow, "your reverence's 'Epistles' are even more celebrated than the renowned works of all writers."

Again St. Peter surveyed the flatterer in silence, but with so penetrating a gaze that the courtier's eyes drooped beneath it.

In the meantime three pilgrims had arrived. No sooner did St. Peter see the boy's innocent face and crippled body than he said kindly:

"Run in, little one. This is the place for you."

"Now we are ready for you," remarked St. Peter to the count, turning over leaf after leaf of the ledger, and suddenly exclaiming in a horrified tone:

"That looks promising, indeed? Column after column of debt items, while nothing stands to your credit—absolutely nothing!"

The count began pompously:

"I have advanced the commerce, manufactures and agriculture of my native land. I have protected and promoted the arts and sciences. I have built churches and schools, and orphan asylums, and hospitals, and poor houses, and—"

"Peace, fool!" cried St. Peter angrily. "All that is charged fast enough, not to your credit, but against you, because it was done for ambition and selfishness, and ostentation and hypocrisy."

"My life's best work," continued the count, still more proudly; "how I made my fatherland great and glorious beyond all lands on earth I do not need to mention, for I presume my fame has long ago ascended here."

"Your fame," retorted St. Peter with increasing indignation, "has not reached us, but groans of dying youths have risen to us from your battle fields and desolate homes, the despair of mothers and brides; and I tell you, wretch, if you have nothing better than this to urge, you are a lost man!"

The count grew still paler and had not a word to say for himself.

At this moment the little boy, lingering

on the threshold of Heaven, called out: "St. Peter! St. Peter!"

"Are you still there, my little man?" returned the apostle; "why do you not enter?"

Instead of replying to the question, the little fellow said:

"Do you see this humming top?"

Pulling the string, he sent the top flying from the handle and spinning about with a jolly hum at the feet of the apostle and the count.

"A real humming top," St. Peter returned indulgently; "pray how came it here?"

"My mother laid it in my grave with me," answered the child seriously. He then picked up his top, rewound the string, and extending the toy temptingly toward the apostle, said:

"St. Peter, if you let the count go in there with me, I will let you spin my top."

"Do you know the count, child?"

"Of course. It was the count that gave me my top."

"Ah! Tell me how that happened, dear boy."

"Once I was sitting at the door eating my bread, and when I had finished I began to cry. Just then the count came driving along in a beautiful blue and gold coach with four gray horses, and the carriage stopped and the count said:

"Are you hungry, little boy?"

"No," said I, "I have just had my bread."

"And the count said: 'Then why are you crying?'"

"And then I said: 'I am so lonely. Father and mother go off to work early in the morning and don't come home till late at night, and the children won't play with me because I am so slow. Then the count said that he would bring me something to play with. And in a little while he came back with a top, and we made it spin, the count and I together, and after that I never cried any more.'"

St. Peter made no reply, but buried his head in his ledger.

"Ah, I was sure of it!" he exclaimed joyfully, "here it is on the very last credit page: 'Gave a day laborer's crippled child a toy—commonly called a humming top—and with great kindness and gentleness showed the boy how to spin it.'"

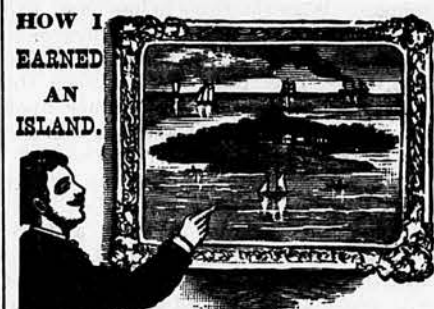
With almost youthful eagerness St. Peter seized his pen, drew a broad line through the whole long list of sins and transgressions, and the next moment the count, clasping the child's hand, entered the kingdom of Heaven.—Selected.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

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There is a gentle-
Dyspepsia. man at Malden-on-
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named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

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Indigestion. have ever used or known. My wife is

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better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed." @

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The preliminary experiments of Gen-
eral Dyhrenfurth, of the Department of
Agriculture, to produce rainfall by artifi-
cial methods, at Midland, Texas, seem to
have been quite successful, so far as tried.
When these experiments have been satis-
factorily completed our readers shall have
the detailed results.

The total valuation of all taxable prop-
erty of the State of Kansas, as fixed by the
State Board of Equalization for the year
1891, is \$342,632,407.21. Of this amount
the valuation of railroad property is
\$50,865,825.34. The total levy of taxes for
current university fund is \$1,353,398.

The Missouri State Alliance held their
annual meeting last week, and Leverett
Leonard, of Mt. Leonard, Mo., was elected
President, and in his selection the Alliance
did themselves great credit. He is the
right man in the right place at the right
time. Every effort was made to capture
the Alliance for political purposes, but the
sturdy membership kept in the middle of
the road and defeated the machinations
of politicians to disintegrate the Alliance.
Kansas commends their action.

That English journal, the *London Stand-
ard*, in its issue of August 28, in discussing
the grain shortage and consumption of
maize said that the United States could
export 400,000,000 bushels of maize and
that an extra shilling per bushel would
attract all the maize in America neces-
sary to supply Europe with wholesome,
nutritious food. The *Standard* continuing
says: "Therefore we can feel assured
that there will be an abundance of grain
for all the world, although we must be
prepared to see wheat much higher."

Secretary Rusk, in a recent Chicago in-
terview, said: "We will have our pork
on the European markets in a very short
time. Everything is favorable for our
packers to place their products before
Europeans and the prices pork will bring
will be highly satisfactory to exporters." The
Secretary expressed much satisfac-
tion with the work of his meat inspection
bureau. He said that he was receiving
calls for its extension in many directions.
He thinks that it will be extended so as to
cover practically all the packing in the
country within two years.

Late foreign dispatches from Berlin
state that it is confidently reported in
Hamburg that all restrictions on Ameri-
can pork will be removed during Septem-
ber. United States Minister Phelps, when
questioned upon this subject, smilingly
refused to confirm the report, but said he
would repeat what he said six months ago,
that the hog would enter the Bradburg
gate before this year's acorns fell. It is
known, however, that Mr. Phelps, in his
last dispatch to the German foreign office,
intimated plainly to the officials of that
department that the patience of the Presi-
dent and Mr. Blaine would not last beyond
September.

THE ALLIANCE AND THE GREAT
POLITICAL PARTIES.

A friend in Arkansas sends us a clipping
—an editorial article from a Southern
newspaper, in which the writer undertakes
to show that the Farmers' Alliance and
the new political movement known as the
People's party, are both agencies used
by Republican politicians to destroy the
Democratic party, and he quotes the fol-
lowing paragraph which appeared in the
columns of the *KANSAS FARMER* on the
22d day of July, to prove his statement:

If the Alliance should fail in everything else
it proposes, but should succeed in breaking up
the "Solid South" by absorbing a majority of
the Democratic voters of that section, it will
have done that for which it will deserve the
lasting gratitude of the whole nation. It will
have accomplished what the managers of the
Republican party have spent years of time and
several millions of dollars in vain to do, and by
so doing demonstrate its greater potency as a
political diplomat.

The writer, after having made the
charge, introduces the foregoing quota-
tion in the following words: "If you
think so, why not cut this out, send it to
Senator Pepper and ask him if he is not
the author of the quotation. It's the old
game of the monkey raking the chestnuts
out of the fire with the cat's paw; and the
Alliance will get its fingers burnt in the
operation. Mark these words."

We have taken occasion many times to
state as plainly as language could state,
that the Alliance is in no sense a political
body. The *KANSAS FARMER* is in no
sense a partisan paper, and the People's
party is just as free from the Republican
doctrine as it is from Democratic doctrine.
The object of the Farmers' Alliance and
of the People's party, in one respect at
least, is one and the same, namely, to
secure necessary reforms in legislation.
We take as many recruits from the Re-
publicans as we do from the Democrats,
and in some places a good many more, as
in Kansas and Iowa. We take most from
the dominant party in any given locality;
if the Democrats are in the majority we
get more Democrats than we do Republi-
cans; where Republicans are largely in
the majority, we get more of them than
we do of Democrats. The People's party
of Kansas, when the votes were counted
last election day, was found to be made up
of about 45,000 Republicans, 35,000 Demo-
crats, 33,000 Union Labor, and 2,000 Pro-
hibition—making in all 115,000. But in
order that our editorial friend, whoever he
is, may be put right, and that those who
have been misled by his statement may
likewise know the truth, we refer them to
the article in the *KANSAS FARMER* from
which our Southern neighbor took his
extract. The extract which he published
as editorial matter and the language of
Senator Pepper in the *KANSAS FARMER*,
appeared in an editorial article of the
Atchison Champion, a Republican paper
of Kansas. The *Champion* article was
copied in our Alliance Department with
the following introductory paragraph from
our Alliance editor:

The following from the *Atchison Cham-
pion* is in harmony with what the *KANSAS FARMER*
has been advocating all along, viz.: that the
great industrial reform movement will as
effectually destroy the Democratic party of the
South as it will the Republican party of the
North. These old war parties must go. They
are both simply fighting for the spoils, over
false issues, while the great common people
are being systematically robbed of the fruits
of their toil and natural inheritance. The
Champion says:

Then follows the article from the *Cham-
pion*. It will be seen from this intro-
ductory paragraph that the editorial expres-
sion was in harmony with the course of
this paper and of the Alliance and of the
People's party, all along, so far as the two
old parties are concerned. We have been
steadily and persistently non-partisan.
We care not where our voters come from,
so that they believe as we do, and are
ready to assist us in securing the reforms
we demand. We have no more to do with
one party than another. We have noth-
ing to do with either, except as we can
assist in converting their members to our
way of thinking.

The *American Cultivator*, of Boston,
wisely says: "A political paper asks
whether any one can tell how the country
will be any better off with wheat 'car-
nered' or held from market by Kansas
farmers than by Chicago or New York
speculators. If this operation results in
raising the price of wheat the answer
is easy. It is much better that this higher
price be distributed among thousands of
industrious producers, thus enabling them
to purchase more, rather than among a
few speculators. These thousands of
Kansas farmers owe debts which the

money from their wheat will enable them
to pay. If they have any money left they
will use it in purchasing articles from all
parts of the country, thus making greater
activity in all branches of productive in-
dustry. Probably this political paper even
will get some of the money that Kansas
farmers may make, for subscriptions and
for advertisements to reach the farmers."

EX-SENATOR POMEROY.

The daily papers of August 28 contained
the following telegram:

WORCESTER, MASS., August 27.—Hon. S. C.
Pomeroy, ex-United States Senator from Kan-
sas, died at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Whiten,
at Whitesville, this morning, aged 76.

Thus was chronicled the closing event
of a life which had much to do with form-
ing the early history of Kansas. Twice
elected, he represented the State of Kan-
sas in the United States Senate during a
period of twelve years, and was defeated
in his attempt for a third election to the
same position in January, 1873.

Many "old-time" Kansans will remem-
ber the dramatic event which transpired
in the old Senate chamber at the capitol
of Kansas when A. M. York, a State Sena-
tor, arose and accused Senator Pomeroy
of bribery, and produced as an evidence of
his charges two packages of money con-
taining \$7,000, which he alleged Pomeroy
had given him for his vote in the Sena-
torial contest. Charges are easily made,
hard to prove, but in this event it was
found that the old saying that "money
talks" was found to be true. Pomeroy
was defeated, Ingalls was elected, and
York—well, the Good Father above knows
where he is; it is doubtful if very many
Kansans have such a knowledge.

While much might be said of Senator
Pomeroy's official career, it is safer, in
speaking of him as we would concerning
those who have "gone before," to refer to
his acts prior to his election in 1861. From
the *Topeka Capital* we clip the following:

"After the passage of the Kansas-
Nebraska bill he became an enthusiastic
advocate of immigration to Kansas with
Eli Thayer and others, and he became
the financial agent of the company. On
August 27, 1854, the first band of delegates,
200 in number, started west from Boston.
On September 5 the party reached Kansas
City, and passing up the Kansas river,
settled at a point which they named
Lawrence, and which soon became a busy
city. Mr. Pomeroy met another colony at
St. Louis and acted as their guide to the
new Territory, and in November still
another party followed. When Governor
Reid and other appointed officers came to
administer the government of the new
Territory, Mr. Pomeroy welcomed them in
the following words, which are an index
to the sentiment which existed among the
settlers:

"We welcome you to these rude homes
of ours in the wilderness which we have
journeyed many weary miles to make, not
because we look for better or happier ones
than we have left behind, but because we
intend in good faith to meet the issues of
the hour. In the spirit of the act which
reclaims these Territories from savage
haunts and organizes them into homes for
civilized men we came to do our share in
the work necessary to accomplish it. In
pursuance of this object and in imitation
of those who sought liberty in the May-
flower, we came, bringing with us, as they
did with them, the institutions of our faith
and our freedom—our churches and our
schools. With the Bible in one hand and
the school book in the other we propose to
make this 'wilderness to bud and blossom
as a rose.' This Bible we lay upon the
altar of a free church—this primer upon
the desk of a free school, and may God and
the Pilgrim Fathers aid us in the work."

"During the disturbance of the stormy
year, 1856, Mr. Pomeroy was called upon
to prove his fidelity to truth and his
courage in maintaining principles. Beaten,
arrested and twice imprisoned, threatened
with death and sentenced by a mob to be
hung, he still escaped to complete the
work yet remaining to be done. He
lectured in various places in the East and
shipping ammunition and rifles to the
troubled Territory. About 1858 Mr.
Pomeroy was elected Mayor of Atchison
and then established the first free school
in Kansas, and built with his own private
means a church and presented it to the
Congregationalists."

Chief Buchanan has announced his
schedule of premiums in the live stock
department of the World's fair. The di-
rectors have appropriated \$150,000 for this

purpose, which will be offered as follows:
For horses, about \$52,000; for cattle, about
\$30,000; for swine, about \$20,000; for sheep,
about \$15,000; for poultry and pet stock,
about \$10,000, and for dogs, about \$4,000,
making a total of \$131,000. This leaves a
contingent fund of \$19,000, which has been
reserved by Chief Buchanan for use as
premiums in case it is desired to admit
classes of animals not included in the
present scheme.

THE STATE FAIR.

Never in the history of the State was
there a better outlook for the annual ex-
hibition than this year. Nature has been
kind and all the varied products are boun-
tiful. Every one who loves Kansas will
want to see what an aggregation of prod-
ucts representing all sections of the State
will show when collected together. Peo-
ple should aim to come prepared to stay
several days—if possible have a week of
recreation. There are sufficient attrac-
tions promised to make it of interest for
every visitor to put in a week here. There
will be an opportunity to meet people
from other sections of the State, with
whom you can compare notes on any or all
branches of agricultural pursuits. The
chance to secure information which will
interest and benefit you for more than a
year to come is afforded only by such an
event as a State Fair, which furnishes
you recreation and amusement after a
hard year's labor, adds to your store of
useful information, and enables you to
come in contact with fellow workers, a
thing much desired these days, as there
are many questions claiming the atten-
tion of farmers which should be talked
over and disposed of at the proper time
for the best interests of all concerned.

Come to the fair, one and all, and bring
the boys and girls. Let every family in
Kansas be represented.

University Lectures.

We are gratified to note that a move-
ment has been started for the purpose of
securing a series of lectures by the Pro-
fessors of the State University, especially
for the benefit of those of our citizens
whose school days are past and are now
busy with the avocations of life and yet
who would like to add to their store of
information by means of a system of
lectures. Kansas people are all students
and every movement of an educational
character will meet with hearty response
and co-operation.

It is not until we leave school or college
and enter on active life that we discover
the deficiencies in our education. Then
comes the question, how shall it be reme-
died? The busy man engaged during the
day can not attend the ordinary university
course, but would willingly avail himself
of such lectures could they be brought
within convenient distance and given at
convenient times. A movement has been
set on foot to bring this about on the 6th
of September. A number of the Professors
from Lawrence and others interested in
education will attend a meeting to explain
to would-be students the advantage of
the study of the particular studies of
which they are masters, after which the
audience will be asked to decide which
course of lectures shall be given. There
are hundreds of farmers within easy dis-
tance of Topeka who should avail them-
selves of this opportunity. Let all such
be present at the preliminary meeting.

Notes From the Fairs.

Moran, Kas., held their first annual fair
last week, and the *Herald* says it was a
decided success beyond all expectations.

The Sumner county fair at Wellington
last week was the usual success. Central
Union Alliance 1574 made a display of the
products of the garden, field and orchard.
Awarded first premium. J. and F. Nixon
won first premium on individual display
of the products of garden, field and
orchard. H. H. Hague, of Newton, first
on Dark Brahmas; first on Buff Cochins;
second on Light Brahmas; first and second
on Black Spanish; first and second on
Black Cochins; first and second on Silver-
Spangled Hamburgs; first on Brown Leg-
horns; first and second on Houdans; first
and second on Partridge Cochins; first on
Barred Plymouth Rocks; first on bantams;
first on Emden geese. Bert Meyers, first
on Black Langhans; first and second on
Black Minorcas; first and second on Pekin
ducks. James Rissel, second on bantams.
H. H. Hague, first on best display. J.
C. Snyder, of Cowley county, a poultry
breeder and an expert in this line, acted as
judge of poultry.

THE GREAT HORSE EVENT.

The Great Trotting and Pacing Meeting on the New Kite-Shaped Track, held at Independence, Iowa, Last Week.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The special car containing the Kansas delegation to the Independence, Iowa, races, left Topeka over the Rock Island road, August 20, at 3 o'clock p. m. There were twenty-eight gentlemen in the party, and all sections of the State were represented. Warren Cowles, of the Rock Island passenger department, accompanied the excursionists and made the trip a pleasant one and everybody comfortable.

Independence was reached at 11 o'clock Monday morning, where our car was sidetracked close to Rush Park and its kite-shaped track that has made Independence renowned over the world and given her the reputation of producing the greatest trotters and giving the best trotting meetings on earth. All this is due to the efforts of one man, Mr. C. W. Williams, who is a plain, courteous young gentleman with plenty of nerve, pluck and perseverance. He bred the great Axtell and gave him his record of 2:12 as a three-year-old, then sold him for the magnificent sum of \$105,000. With the means derived from the sale of Axtell Mr. Williams was able to gratify his ambition to its fullest extent, and to carry out a long-cherished purpose to build up an establishment for the propagation of the trotter second to none in the land. To a large extent he has already accomplished this, though his plans are as yet by no means consummated. The first part of the undertaking that claimed his attention was the construction of a mile track. For this purpose he invested \$12,000 in 120 acres of land contiguous to his farm, and in less than one month after parting with his great colt the dirt was flying merrily on what subsequent events have conclusively shown to be the fastest track on earth. This track was constructed after the style of the "kite-shaped" variety, so named from its resemblance to the form of a kite or balloon. While it has abundantly justified the belief of Mr. Williams that its shape would offer vast advantages for showing speed, it is not wholly to that cause that the phenomenal exploits accomplished upon its surface are due. A large share of its merit must no doubt be credited to its rich, elastic soil, that yields to the tread of a horse's feet and springs back from the impression with the lifelike character of rubber. No horse that ever measured his speed ever its long, smooth stretches ever failed to reveal his best effort and to feel exhilaration in the process.

Two great meetings have been held on this track, but the meeting last week eclipsed all others in number and quality of horses, amount of money offered and successful, exciting races.

The opening event on the first day was the yearling stake of \$5,000, for which there were 156 entries. Only six royally-bred babies responded to the ring of the bell, and the race was won by Margrave, a son of Baron Wilkes, in two straight heats in 2:52½ and 2:43.

The \$5,000 stake for three-year-old pacers was the longest race on record, requiring twelve heats to decide it. There were eleven starters and six of them were heat-winners. The race was finally won by Dandy O., a Kansas horse, owned by Linscott Bros., Holton. The fastest heat paced was 2:17½, and the fastest heat of the winner was 2:29½. This was a long race for three-year-olds, and they were a game lot of very tired colts at the finish.

In the two-year-old stake of \$5,000 for trotters there were four starters—the great Monbars by Eagle Bird, Bermuda Boy by Bermuda, Effie Payne and Bifty Duck. Monbars won, with Bermuda Boy a close second, in 2:27½ and 2:31.

The fast California stallion, Direct, was winner of the \$5,000 stake for 2:30 pacers in a field of good horses. Although Mascot made a hard fight in the second heat, she could not get to the stallion's head. It was a race long to be remembered by all who saw it; and as there was a heavy wind in their faces the first half of the mile, the race was paced in the fast time of 2:15½, 2:17 and 2:13½.

Excitement ran high when the three-year-old trotters were called for the \$5,000 stake. Faustino was the favorite in the pools and was the winner of the race after dropping the first heat to Evangeline. Best time, 2:17.

Nigger Baby, a son of Corriander, had

no trouble in taking first money in the 2:25 class for trotters, with Clmatize second and Arascene third, in 2:22½, 2:23½ and 2:26. The sire of Nigger Baby was owned for years by R. I. Lee, of Topeka, where he got many good colts.

The 2:23 pace was won by Forrest Wilkes. Best time, 2:15.

THE GREAT FIVE-YEAR-OLD TROT.

The long-looked-for and much-talked-of race between Nancy Hanks (2:12½), Allerton (2:12) and Margaret S. attracted eager attention and excited nervous interest.

Allerton was driven by his owner, C. W. Williams; Nancy Hanks was piloted by Budd Doble, and Geo. Starr drove Margaret S.

In the first heat they went to the quarter in 32¾ seconds, and the half was trotted in 1:04, with Nancy Hanks leading and Allerton a neck behind. They kept the same positions to the wire, and finished the mile in 2:12, the fastest heat ever trotted in a race.

The second heat was but a repetition of the first; time, 2:12¾.

The third heat is finished, and the greatest race ever trotted is ended, and the world knows what it never knew before, that Nancy Hanks is a dead game race mare. In this heat they go the quarter in 32¾ seconds, the half in 1:05, and the mile in 2:12, beating all trotting race records.

Allerton, though defeated, is not dishonored, and those who saw him struggle in the last heat and try to beat a mare that had the speed of him, can't help but admire the horse. Thus ended the greatest race of the age, where the race record was broken for the fastest heat and race ever trotted. The result upon its face is not satisfactory to the friends of the great Iowa stallion. His time in the race was 2:12½, 2:13½, 2:13, the best ever made by any stallion. This race has proven to the world that he is the greatest stallion that ever lived, and the fact that he was slightly beaten by Nancy Hanks detracts not a bit from the merit of his performance.

In the free-for-all pace Roy Wilkes was winner in the fast time of 2:12, 2:11½ and 2:11, with Guy second and Dallas third.

The two-year-old stake for trotters was won by Nassor, a son of Vatican, over a field of seven starters. Bert Oliver, by Ashland Wilkes, was second, and Nona Kirtz third. Time, 2:33½, 2:33½.

The 2:20 trot for \$5,000 was hotly contested. Lobasco had the speed of the party and won after dropping one heat to Bonnie Wilmore, a Kentucky stallion, who was second. The four heats were all better than 2:18, the best being 2:14.

Monbars, the great Kentucky two-year-old, reduced the stallion record for that age to 2:20.

Direct, the pacing stallion from California, and a son of Director, started to beat 2:10½, and paced the mile in 2:09½. Both of these horses were accompanied by runners hitched to sulkies.

Red Bell, by Red Wilkes, beat his own record of 2:16, doing the mile in 2:11½.

This has been the greatest meeting ever held, and the Kansas visitors have seen more records broken and reduced, more fast miles trotted and paced and more hotly-contested races than they will ever have an opportunity of again witnessing in the same length of time. POPENOE.

Western Kansas is all right this year is heard on all sides, and in many respects equals, if not surpasses, the eastern or central portions of the State for a good all-around showing, yet it is not unreasonable to assert that the farmers of western Kansas can hardly expect to produce the same crops every year that are grown farther east except in very favorable seasons, like the present, or with the aid of irrigation, however, there are certain crops that can be raised successfully with profit every year. Such only should be made the main object of the farmer in connection with stock-raising, for in this respect western Kansas possesses certain natural advantages over the farmer in the more favored agricultural districts farther east. The outlook for the stockman is bright, and western Kansas produces every year a large amount of superior stock feed that heretofore has largely gone to waste. This is a mistake, and the KANSAS FARMER trusts that the good crops produced this season will enable every farmer to stock up with sheep, horses and cattle—at least make a start in this direction. Western Kansas possesses certain natural conditions which, if properly utilized in the right direction, will

insure prosperity equal in comparison to those supposed to be more favorably located.

Kansas Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The weather-crop bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the National Weather Bureau, (central office, Washburn college), for the week ending August 28, shows that the rain for the week was quite local, Leavenworth, Allen and Labette receiving the largest amount in the eastern counties; Gove and Norton in the western. Light showers fell in the majority of the counties. Light frosts Sunday and Monday in the central and northern counties.

The sunshine was about the average. The temperature was low, this being the coldest week in August in this State for years.

The two light frosts during the week speak sharply for August temperature, though no damage was done. The dry weather, added to that prevailing since August 1, has shortened the late corn crop very materially, but has greatly facilitated haying, so that at this date that crop is largely secured throughout the greater part of the State.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Allen.—Flax proves deficient the more we hear from it; oats the same; the corn crop for a radius of miles will fall short of an average crop, even should frost keep off; apples abundant; peaches are plentiful; potatoes pretty fair; ground dry for fall plowing.

Chautauqua.—Corn hurt; corn fodder hurt; late peaches damaged.

Cheyenne.—Corn is in fine condition and will make a fine crop if it does not frost too soon; fine haying weather.

Cherokee.—The late rain has added greatly towards putting the ground in shape; some new corn in market.

Clark.—Some corn being cut up; not enough rain to do much good.

Cloud.—The coldest weather for the season of the year since the establishment of the station; corn looking well, but a good general rain is needed.

Comanche.—Weather favorable for haying and threshing, but rain is badly needed; ground too dry to plow.

Dickinson.—Some light local showers; ground very dry; too dry to plow; late peaches coming in; large crop, but poor quality.

Ford.—Rain needed for plowing and maturing the corn; haying in progress; a good crop.

Gove.—A cold week and no rain to speak of; too dry to plow; wheat and rye turning out better than anticipated.

Montgomery.—A cold wave on the 21st, which practically staid with us; in the absence of rain the low temperature has been favorable to the green crops; stock water is falling in places.

Johnson.—The north wind is against the corn; wheat is averaging eighteen bushels to the acre; oats, the poorest for ten years; flax, about four, which of course does not pay.

Labette.—Too dry to plow well.

Leavenworth.—Apple market considerably improved; better demand from outside.

Nemaha.—All but very latest corn out of danger from frost.

Ness.—Getting too dry for plowing and for corn.

Norton.—The crops doing finely.

Pottawatomie.—Cold week and not enough rain.

Pratt.—Too dry to plow; corn drying up.

Riley.—The coolness of the days is doubtless mitigating the injury from drought; no damage from the frosts, 23d and 24th.

Rush.—Early corn is made, late suffering for rain; wheat not as good as expected; immense crop of feed; great deal of ground ready for seeding.

Gossip About Stock.

H. C. Stoll, of Beatrice, Neb., announces a public sale of 200 head of swine of the different breeds, to be held September 29.

Chas. J. Stuckey, Atlanta, Ill., is breeding the very best class of stock. He is making a specialty of the Duroc-Jersey hogs and Short-horn cattle.

Mr. James Mains, of Oskaloosa, Kas., writes us that his pigs are in fine shape, and that he will have a choice lot for sale. Instead of crowding them he has given them good grass range all summer. They will be in fine shape this fall.

M. E. Charles, of Kelton, Pa., shipper of choice live stock, places an advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, beginning with this issue. He says that he has a grand lot of stock to dispose of, and that he will make it pay parties to purchase of him. Look up his advertisement.

A. E. Jones, proprietor of the Oakland Jersey stock farm, Topeka, announces that he will exhibit a few of his blue ribbon beauties at the State Fair; also that he has a lot of choice young bulls for sale. Any person needing first-class stock of this valuable breed of cattle should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Mr. Geo. E. Breck, of Paw Paw, Mich., has just returned from Europe, and writes our Chicago manager that 260 head of Shropshire sheep will soon reach "The Willows." He expects them to arrive there about September 3. Twenty-five rams and eighty ewes will be reserved for the auction sale, which takes place the fourth Tuesday in September. In this sale he will be joined by Mr. Eugene

Fifield, of Bay City, Mich., who will make the number up to 200—mostly American-bred sheep. Thirty-five imported yearling rams and 140 ewes will be sold at private sale. We are pleased to note this increased activity among sheepmen, and we trust our readers will improve the opportunities afforded for the betterment of the sheep business.

If there are any "doubting Thomases" who cannot or will not see that Topeka is gradually assuming metropolitan airs, their certainty will be converted on learning that Mr. Sampson, of the Topeka Paper Co., was driving about our streets, on Saturday last, his two fine horses tandem. Of course the turn-out was the synosure of all eyes.

Messrs. A. J. Lovejoy & Son, the successful breeders of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs, Roscoe, Ill., informed our Chicago manager that they expect to exhibit at the State fairs in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois. They will have a herd of twelve choice Berkshires. Our readers who intend attending their State fairs should look them up.

J. S. & W. C. Crosby write our Chicago manager that they have received recently an importation of Shropshires, which with those bred at their farm make the most complete assortment of these valuable sheep in America. The herd consists of choice show rams and a large number of show ewes, and also a very fine lot of yearling rams. The Crosby's fine stock farm is located at Greenville, Mich., named "Eureka Place." It is generally admitted that they are doing their part in the work necessary to be done in the sheep industry. A very handsome catalogue has recently been issued containing some fine illustrations of the breed of their choice—Shropshires. They report an encouraging outlook for fall business, and it would be well for any of our readers desirous of knowing more about the sheep industry to write Messrs. J. S. & W. C. Crosby, Greenville, Mich., for one of their illustrated catalogues.

Palatine, Ill., is a beautiful and thriving village situated on the Wisconsin division of the C. & N. W. R. R., twenty-six and one-half miles from Chicago, is surrounded by the most fertile and productive farms of which northern Illinois so justly boasts, and which cannot be surpassed anywhere. One of these farms is the property of Dr. A. Owen, who has not only made for himself the reputation of being the largest and most successful manufacturer of electrical appliances, electric belts, etc., but is coming conspicuously to the front as a breeder of fine horses. Our representative was one of a party to accompany the Doctor to his country seat a few days ago. The day spent with him convinced us that he possesses a hospitality that was extended to us and the efforts made to make our day pleasant, spoke of his entertaining capabilities. The farm in question is located half a mile from Palatine depot, and a good portion of it being in the city limits. Extensive improvements have been made and are still going on to facilitate and convenience the place for successful stock breeding. The Doctor's Arabian spotted team met us at the depot and soon brought us in front of the Doctor's residence, where we viewed the surroundings with admiration, and I wished that I too were a "farmer for pleasure." Of the Doctor's favorite sires are Alta Boy, of the famous Wilkes family, about which comment is unnecessary—sufficient to say that he is a Wilkes, and Owen's Electioneer, of the Electioneer family, which are rapidly coming to the front as the most successful breed of trotters. Mink, the stallion with a record of 2:29½, is the Doctor's pet, and he declares that he never will part with him until death severs the tie. The two most valuable mares of the Doctor's stock are Fanny Belmont and Nora Clifton. Fanny Belmont is a chestnut with flaxen mane and tail, 15½ hands high, has a good carriage and is a beauty on the track. Nora Clifton is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15½ hands high, and is making for herself a good reputation. The Doctor has what is said to be the finest half-mile track in Cook county. It is a regulation track. Most every one has heard of the Prince of Wales, the famous Welsh pony. His home is at the Owen farm. He stands forty-two inches high and weighs 465 pounds. Besides these that have been mentioned specially, are a good lot of brood mares and some fine colts, a number of which have royal blood in their veins; and also a good selection of Welsh ponies, which the Doctor is offering for sale at a very reasonable figure. No pains or expense are spared to give these much-loved horses the best care and attention. Mr. D. A. Bolster, superintendent and driver at the Owen stock farm, is an expert in his line and is doing excellent service for Dr. Owen.

Farmers, Read This!

LOST HALF PACKAGE—And the other half cured two hogs.

MR. G. G. STEKETEE, Proprietor Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure—I received one package of your Hog Cholera Cure for worms. One-half of it was gone when I received it. I had two hogs that could not stand on their hind feet; after feeding what remained in the package they were all right.

MARTIN CONNERY,

P. O. Box 132, Farley, Iowa.

And who will say that this remedy is expensive?

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Horticulture.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

A horticultural friend of the *Pratt Farmer* furnishes that journal with the following plea for the birds, which we trust will be read by every man, woman and child that can read who belongs to the great KANSAS FARMER family:

"Farmers' boys are guilty of destroying many of their feathered friends, without reproach from their parents—few farmers themselves knowing, or at least recognizing, the great amount of benefit that certain birds are not only willing but anxious to confer on the country if they are only let alone.

"The farmer and fruit-grower should know more about the birds that nest and sing and flit about their premises, for then they would be willing to defend and protect them, and in time have them back in something like their old-time numbers and variety. How often does one see the saucy, sweet-voiced, nervous little wren nowadays? It a few years ago was seen and heard everywhere, but it must be a favored locality that it visits now. Yet the little wren was a most ravenous devourer of the pestiferous cut-worm of the gardens, and did great work towards lessening the damage done by that pest.

"The bright little bluebird clears the air and the ground of thousands of codling moths and canker worms during a season, yet farmers' boys are permitted to rob its nests with impunity and chase it from field to field in efforts to kill it. The crow blackbird has no peace, yet a flock of these birds will clear in a short time a newly-plowed field of all its destructive larvae that the plow has turned up.

"The American crow would do the same if it wasn't for the inevitable man with a gun who wants the crow to try it once. Neither the blackbird or the crow care as much for corn as they do for grubs, and if the farmer would scatter corn about his field instead of putting up scarecrows and the like those useful birds would never pull up a hill of his planting. The chances are, anyhow, that if the farmer will take the trouble to examine a hill of young corn that he charges the crow with pulling up he will find that it was cut off by a grub, and that the crow was after the grub, not the corn.

"The robin, it cannot be denied, is a sore trial to the man who has fruit trees, but if he will stop and think of the thousands upon thousands of ravaging insects that are especial enemies of his trees that the robin destroys, both before the fruit has ripened and for weeks after it has gone, he will not grudge the few cherries or berries it demands as partial payment for its services. The same may be said of the thrushes, cherry birds, orioles, bluejays and many others of that class. These birds never levy tribute in the least on the grain farmer, but they do him untold good.

"The climbing birds are the different varieties of woodpecker, and they are constantly befriending growing things. Whenever a woodpecker is heard tapping on a tree it is the death knell of the larvae of some destructive insect. Yet it is not an uncommon thing to see the very person for whom this bird is industriously at work following with his gun the flash of the bird's red head from tree to tree until the opportunity comes for him to send a load of shot into the unsuspecting feathered philanthropist. It is the pet belief among the farmers that the woodpecker kills the trees he works on, and that he is working for that purpose.

"It is a fact that the common little sap-sucker does injure trees, but the woodpecker never. Quite the contrary. The white-breasted nuthatch and the gray creeper—so generally confounded with the sap-sucker—live exclusively on tree insects, yet the nuthatch is in bad favor among many farmers, as they believe it eats their trees.

"The meadow lark is another bird that is given little peace on any one's land, for there is a mistaken notion abroad that this bird is a game bird. He is game in the quality of being alert and hard to get a shot at, but is no more entitled to be so classified than the flicker or the high-holder is. The meadow lark is a constant feeder on underground larvae, and whenever he is disturbed he is simply driven away from active work in ridding the ground of the worst kind of farm pests. The bluejay may be said to be indirectly an enemy to the farmer as well as a friend,

for it destroys largely the eggs of birds that do only good to the farmer.

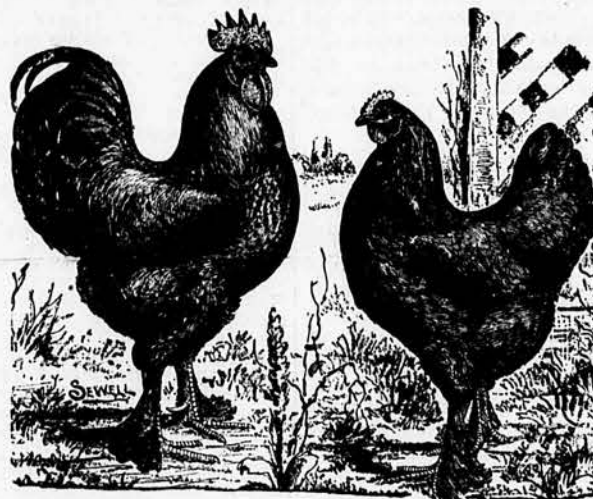
"If there is one bird that the farmer loves to do all in his power to exterminate more than he does the crow, unless it may be the hawk, that bird is the owl. And if the city man has a gun he will not hesitate to use it as many times during his vacation as he can on owls or hawks. Fortunately, the occasion that either one of these birds presents for the benefit of the man with a gun are few and far between.

"The farmer can't be brought to believe that if it were not for the owls and the hawks his fields would be overrun and burrowed by field mice to such an extent that his crops would be in perpetual danger; that owls, when out mousing, feed on myriads of night flying moths and beetles, thus preventing the laying of millions upon millions of the eggs of these insects, and they not only keep the field mice down, but lessen the number of domestic mice and rats about barns and outhouses to an extent that a small army of cats could not equal.

"As to the hawk, the farmer remembers that on some occasion a hawk carried off some of his chickens, and therefore, the fact that the big bird daily kills many field mice, grasshoppers, snakes, lizards, beetles and other vermin, cannot be set up in its defense. The proportion of hawks that kill chickens is no more in number relatively, than is that of man-eating tigers."

Successful Pear Culture.

Friend B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, the recognized and noted strawberry king of the West, was in Topeka on Wednesday last on his way West and North looking up a market for the finest lot of pears ever



A PAIR OF LANGSHANS.

(See C. C. Deamer's advertisement in Breeders' Directory.)

grown in Kansas. Mr. Smith informed the KANSAS FARMER that he would have about 5,000 crates yet to dispose of, and that he has already shipped about 2,000 crates of the earlier varieties, the best of which was the Tyson. For medium, the Bartlett, Howell and Sheldon are his favorites for commercial purposes. The later sorts are Seckel, Duchess, Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence and Winter Nellis. The best selling pear, he says, is the Seckel—everybody likes it, and all the larger hotels prefer it above all others. Owing to their smallness, the Seckel is eaten core and all—in fact there is but very little core about them. It is undoubtedly the pear for the millions. The tree rarely blights. The Beurre d'Anjou probably stands next to the Seckel as a favorite.

Mr. Smith is rapidly climbing up the rounds of successful pear culture, and indications are that he will soon become as noted in connection with this delicious fruit as he now enjoys with the strawberry. His pear orchard at present consists of forty acres—the largest west of the Mississippi.

How to Gather Fruit.

A correspondent to one of the neighboring papers, says the *Hutchinson News*, complains of the way in which a portion of the present fruit crop is being gathered. He says: "I was in a store yesterday and saw some remarkably fine fruit and vegetables, but I was surprised to find some windfall late apples and pears, and half-grown green fruit of Maiden Blush apples and Seckle and Bartlett pears. The windfalls were prematurely ripened fruit, ripened by the codling moth worms, and in an abundant fruit season like this are fit only for the hogs. The green fruit is fit for nothing and ought not to be allowed on

SAFE AND EFFECTIVE,

Ayer's Pills are indispensable as a family medicine, both for children and adults. For constipation and all irregularities of the stomach and bowels, they have no equal, and, being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take and long retain their virtues.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my family for over thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine for fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pill used by the people in our neighborhood." —Redmon C. Comly, W. Feliciana Parish, Row Landing P. O., La.

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for rheumatism, headache, and costiveness, and also for colds, and have always been benefited. They are the best medicine ever used in my family. My son had a severe cold and very bad cough. He has taken a few doses of Ayer's Pills and is all right to-day." —Mrs. G. W. Hester, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

the market. Why farmers will pick green fruit of such well-known varieties when by waiting a month it will be double the size and ten times the good quality, seems strange, since they lose money by so doing. A good plan for picking fruit is to go over the tree and gather only the ripest, and in two or three days gather what has ripened in the meantime, and so on as long as the fruit lasts."

Hiawatha Journal: Geo. Pricer sent to this office a branch of a prune tree loaded with fruit. We did not suppose that prunes would grow in this climate, but Mr. Pricer has a number of trees and all are heavily loaded with a fine variety of prunes. The trees came from Pennsylvania.

A bill has been introduced in the Michigan Legislature to prevent the spraying of fruit trees and plants when they are in blossom. The object is to prevent the poisoning of the honey bees, while gathering nectar from the flowers, which it is asserted has in many cases destroyed

The Poultry Yard.

Which Kind of Fowls to Keep.

The question is often asked, which kind of fowls do you advise me to keep? To this the *Planter and Granger* replies:

"If you want eggs through the greater portion of the year, but do not care for poultry for the table, keep the Leghorns; if you want eggs through the winter, at the time when hardly any other varieties are laying, keep the Light Brahmas or White Cochins; in fact, the greatest value of the Brahma lies in its superior laying capacity during the winter months. We know of no breed of fowls that will begin to produce so many eggs between November and May as this; and as the eggs are large and heavy, they find a quick market in the season when eggs bring the best prices.

"For broilers, eight or ten weeks old Brahma chickens are very desirable—in fact, at that age they are among the very best of breeds; but, as roasters, they are not in their prime until they are eight or nine months old.

"To those who want a beautiful breed of fowls for fancy stock, we unhesitatingly recommend the White Cochins. We know of but few large varieties that show as well on the lawn or in the poultry yard as this breed, and as good winter layers they are very favorably known. They are a very quiet, stay-at-home bird, and quite a low fence will keep them. The young Cochins, say at from eight to ten weeks old, makes a capital broiler, being round and full-breasted; but for roasters, however, the Cochins is of little value until it has matured, and even then it cannot compare with the Brahma, Plymouth Rock, etc. As mothers for early chickens, the hens of this breed are unexcelled; they are large, and, being covered with a heavy coat of long, fluffy feathers, they can cover quite a numerous brood.

"If you want a breed that lays a fair number of good-flavored eggs, is a handsome bird to keep, and is, in addition, a magnificent table fowl, get the Plymouth Rocks.

"Another year's experience with this breed further confirms our good opinion of it. The Plymouth Rock has arrived at great popularity among those farmers and breeders of poultry who want a hardy, quick-maturing variety. It is not a remarkable layer, and it does not grow to the size of the Asiatics, but it will put on its bones a greater amount of meat in a given time, from its day of hatching up, than almost any other breed.

"In respect to hardiness, the Plymouth Rocks, both as chicks or matured fowls, are almost unequalled; they are early fleggers, the chicks being full feathered when the Brahma chicks, hatched in the same brood, are running about almost naked. This trait in the Plymouth Rock places them among the most desirable breeds for broilers or spring chickens.

"As roasters, the matured birds are among the very best; in fact, we cannot tolerate on our own table any other fowls, after they have matured, if Plymouth Rocks are obtainable."

Don't Pay.

"Keeping too many fowls in one place, one yard, or in one house together," says the *New England Homestead*, "is quite as often the cause of non-returns from the flock as is any reason that can be given why hens don't lay, why they get sick or why they 'don't pay' for their keeping—as careless people sometimes assert.

"Everybody who has ever had any experience among poultry knows that domestic fowls are peculiarly a restless race of bipeds. They are continually on the move, if they are at liberty. If they are confined they are constantly striving to

whole valuable apiaries in that State. The best time to spray is just after the bloom has fallen, and then there can be no danger to the bees.

E. P. Fisher, of Sterling, Kas., writes us as follows: "I noticed an article in the KANSAS FARMER on early grapes, which speaks of the Jewell as ripening with the Champion. It ripened with me this season with Moore's Early, a little later than the Champion. It is small in bunch and berry—bunches smaller than the Early Victor, and about the same size, quality and excellence when fully ripe. Moore's Early is a very valuable early grape—very large and of good quality. The Champion is earlier, but of poorer quality."

The following advice from the *American Garden* is valuable, and should be well considered by every reader of the KANSAS FARMER:

1. Don't deprive yourself and family of fruits and vegetables.
2. Don't depend upon wild berries.
3. Don't depend upon the market.
4. Don't set aside your poorest land for the fruits and vegetables.
5. Don't plant in a restricted area which is closely fenced in.
6. Don't plant in little beds.
7. Don't plant in an old orchard.
8. Don't plant largely of things that will demand the greatest labor just when other work is most pressing.
9. Don't get plants or seeds from neighbors who are neglectful in culture, or who do not grow the finest varieties.
10. Don't put great faith in novelties.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, or any other severe illness, there is no better tonic than Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Indigestion! Miserable! Take BEECHAM'S PILLS

get at liberty. If they can fly, they will get over the highest fencing. And in every way they show us—more than do ordinary animals of any sort—how well they love the free open air and the range of field or pasture.

"We therefore suggest, to all who keep fowls for profit, the importance that attaches to giving the flock cultivated all the roaming space we can allow them. And if this cannot be furnished at all, then how much more important is it that we do not keep too many birds confined within the limits of the fowl-house exclusively.

"However well you may feed and tend them, when thus restricted to the limits of four blank walls, if there be an excess of numbers crowded together, the hens will cease to lay, both cocks and pullets will get ill, they will lose flesh and become miserable in a short time; and in no instance can they be made to give you good returns when thus ill-treated as to their quarters. If you have but a small house and no runs outside, pen up but adult birds in one flock, or you will reap no profit in your experiments at chicken raising."

In the Dairy.

IMPROVED DAIRYING.

Address delivered by D. W. Willson, editor of *Elgin Dairy Report*, at Farmers' Institute, Warren, Ill.

History records herds and flocks as the earliest of the possessions of man, so that from the beginning the mild-eyed cow and frisky calf have been the objects of care and means of subsistence and wealth. The dairy, as now understood, is of modern growth. The products of the dairy are to-day of sufficient value and importance to command the attention of the business world in many ways, as well as the best thought and research of scientists. An industry that, in this country alone, has as a basis over 15,000,000 cows, worth at least \$450,000,000, requiring the products of 75,000,000 acres of land to furnish the feed and pasture, with a further expenditure of \$100,000,000 in buildings and apparatus to handle the food and its products, with an annual yield of milk of 6,750,000,000 gallons, worth on an average 10 cents per gallon, making the money value of the dairy \$675,000,000, is surely of very great importance, not only to the individual owners of the dairies, but to the community at large. Living at Elgin, where the dairy as a specialty has been developed to the greatest extent of any place in this country, I have had some opportunity to study the progress dairying has made in the last twenty-five years. My first recollection of the dairy was the "milk-house," as it was called, on a New Jersey farm, built of stone in a side-hill, with one side and end only exposed to the sun and air; the part where the milk was set was paved with large flag-stones, over which a stream of cold water was constantly flowing between the twelve-quart pans into which the milk was strained as soon as milked. Adjoining this was the churning-room, where the old-fashioned dash churn was operated by water power—and right here let me say that I have seen as good butter made there as I have ever tasted in all my experience as a butter expert. The open pan system of setting milk, with proper conditions of temperature and cleanliness, will produce as fine goods as any, but the difficulty with the ordinary farmer is that he has not and does not try to have those conditions. The first advance on this method was the deep-setting system, by which the milk is, as soon as drawn from the cow, set in deep pails or setters in a pool of ice or running water, by which the cream is practically all thrown up in twenty-four hours. This obviates churning the whole milk and secures as good a result.

Soon after this the system of co-operative dairying was introduced, and both the science and practice of dairying were developed. The Western dairyman, with the usual push and vim of that section, took hold of the business end of the dairy, so that it was not long before the term "Western butter," instead of being the synonym of all that was bad in butter, was looked upon with respect and sought in all Eastern markets; and as all well-informed dairy and factory men know, the price on the Elgin Board of Trade establishes the price in all the butter markets of this

country. The International Dairy Fair, held in New York, in the winter of 1878, gave a further impetus to dairying in the West, as many of the best premiums were awarded to Western butter. At the Centennial, in 1876, the first prize on butter was taken by a prominent dairyman of your neighboring State, John Stewart, of Iowa. These two well-advertised facts gave to dairying in the West a start and force that has kept it to the front as the greatest milk and butter producing section of this country. The general adoption of the creamery system has had much to do with the development of the dairy as well. With the concentration of large amounts of milk in localities, the necessity of quickly handling and placing it beyond the danger of harm from causes that abound everywhere, has grown up the improved methods of separation, ripening and handling the cream, until to-day we have factories that with only the labor of two or three men can take care of and put into a finished product, ready for the market, the milk of 1,000 cows daily. The cream separator, the power churn and butter-worker, the ripening vat, are indispensable to the handling of milk cheaply and profitably. Where it required the labor of one or two people, generally the women, on every farm, to handle the milk and make it into butter or cheese, now the milk or cream is delivered to the factory and two or three men, trained and expert in the business, turn out 500 to 1,000 pounds of butter per day, uniform in quality and generally worth from 2 to 10 cents per pound more than dairy. Some time ago I had occasion to get up some statistics regarding the price of dairy and creamery butter for the Chicago markets, and for the year 1889 the monthly difference in favor of best creamery and best dairy was 5 cents a pound, while between the poorest of each there was 10 cents per pound variation in favor of the creamery. The fact that some dairymen get for their product more than the average creamery butter price is true, but where one is situated to do this a thousand cannot. For these the creamery is their salvation.

Now, does dairy farming pay? This is the question, no doubt, that some of you farmers are asking yourselves and neighbors to-day. The answer I would give is "Yes," with a capital "Y." There are abundant facts to prove this, and right here in your own town, I have no doubt that there are men who will tell you they have had more ready money from their milk than any other product on their farm since the creamery was established. But to make money from your cows you must bear in mind that you cannot get something from nothing. The cow is a machine, an animated one, that requires a certain amount of food to keep up the animal economy and to produce milk in paying quantities, must have an additional ration. Good food, good treatment and warm quarters are necessary. The breed has much to do with the cheap production of milk. You would hardly think of placing a Percheron or Clyde horse in competition with a Hambletonian roadster for a sharp, quick drive. So you must not expect a cow, whose ancestors have always been bred for beef, to keep pace with one whose whole history is one of milk and butter production. Remember, the cow is a machine for converting the products of your farm into a complicated fluid composed of fat, casein, sugar and water, and the chemical laboratory which changes protein, albumen, starch and fibre into these elements, and mixes them in certain proportions, must be provided with proper retorts, subagents, furnaces and fuel. These chemical terms must not alarm you. They mean simply, provide the right sort of cow for the work you want her to do, and give the proper feed in the right proportion to enable her to do it easily and cheaply.

In the winter of 1885 I was traveling in Lake county and called to see an old New York dairyman, whose dairy butter was selling at 42 cents per pound in the Chicago market. I wanted to know something about how he made butter that would bring that price. The thermometer was down to zero when I called about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The farmer was at the stable, where I soon went, and found about forty cows quietly eating their evening meal of clover hay sprinkled with a mixture of corn and oat meal with bran, in a temperature of 60°. The stable was of stone, but mostly above ground, with plenty of windows for light and ventilation. Our first greetings over, the farmer said: "I am short a milker to-night and must take a hand myself. Just make yourself at home. I can talk and milk too." The cows were as smooth as if at pasture. No sign of manure adhering to their



Have it Ready.

The liniment, Phénol Sodique, is so good for a wound, or worn skin, or skin disease, that it ought to be kept by a horse-owner. Equally good for human flesh.

If not at your druggist's send for circular.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is only one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

flanks and had generally the appearance of well-groomed horses. I was not above asking questions and asked how he kept them so clean and short-haired? "Oh, you see I have plenty of straw and the boys cut it and we give the cows a good bed every night." "But how about their hair?" "Well, they don't have to go a half mile to drink ice water." "Well, how do you keep so warm and have so good ventilation?" "Did you see the furnace at the other end as you came in? Coal is cheaper than corn." Sure enough, I looked and near the door there was a large furnace, such as is used in heating houses, and with a good fire in it. That, then, was the secret of the good looks of the cattle. A further fact I learned was that his cattle drank warm water from an old self-heating cheese vat. These are a few object lessons for you farmers that are new at the dairy business. He was making it pay and pay well. His cows were fresh in September and dry in July and August. He had butter when it was high, and let the other fellow make it when it was cheap. This latter point is full of great possibilities for all dairy farmers. Now I do not know what success the creamery is having here, but, to make it a success, both for the owner and the patrons, the farmers must take heed and study how to make good milk cheaply, when the product brings the most money. Summer factories are better than none, but winter factories pay the best. Read some good dairy paper. Don't believe all they say but take such suggestions as are applicable to your own case and fit them to your wants. Above all have faith in yourself and in your business, and dairying in your case will pay.

Like \$100 Found.

MR. EDITOR:—After reading of Mrs. Johnson's experience of oranges in Florida, I would like to tell what I did with Figs and Olives in California. I bought some land of Walter J. Raymond, of Dayton, Ohio. Paid \$2.00 down. Fig and Olive land. Mr. Raymond's son will be all the time on the plantation cultivating it. I find it very nice to receive \$100 profit with no outlay, with the additional guarantee that I get \$100 each year. The fruit is sold on the tree. These fruits have only been grown in France and Spain, and the profits are immense. Any one can obtain some of these lands by writing to Walter J. Raymond, Dayton, Ohio, who guarantees a yearly profit of \$50 on every acre purchased. Why should any one be poor, when they can own land and make money as I have done? A READER.

BUTTER AND CHEESE-MAKERS' Manual, advertising the Hansen's Danish Butter Color, and Best of Preparations, sent free by J. H. MONRAD, 58 N. Clinton St., Chicago.

CELERY Growing and Marketing a Success

This new book is a sure guide to success. Every point explained, illustrated with plates. The writer cleared \$41,000.00 in Five Years Raising Celery on small farm. Price of Book \$2.00. Handsomely bound in cloth. Send Registered Letter, Postal or Express Order or New York Draft. Send all orders to H. L. STEWART, Tecumseh, Michigan.

WHEAT 15,000 Bus. Northern Grown Winter Wheat, \$1.15 a Bus! 5 WINTER WHEAT SAMPLES 10c. 20,000 Bbls. Seed Potatoes at \$2.50 and less per Bbl. Fall Catalogue FREE. JOHN A. SALZER, LaCrosse, Wis.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Social Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Cronick, 202 Grand St., New York

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure:

BRIDGTON, Mo.—I am well pleased with your Hog Cholera Powders. BARNY SOLOMON.
EUREKA, Ill.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since using your powders. DANIEL BAKER.
MELLETTE, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Cholera Cure. A. D. BELL.
GALESVILLE, Wis.—I want a package of your Dry Bitters, if they are as good as your Hog Cholera Cure is for worms. Your Powders do kill worms. GEO. KLEIN.
These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid.
P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Worms in Horses. Address G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold by F. H. HOSCO, 345 E. W. A. N. Y. Write for book of proofs FREE

The Veterinarian.

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

COLIC.—I have a horse that has a light attack of colic about twice a week. Is there any cure? J. P. Magic, Kas.

Answer.—Have his mouth examined and dressed, if necessary, by a veterinary dentist. Then give one quart of raw linseed oil, feed lightly on oats and bran, and give, three times a day, a teaspoonful each of bicarbonate of soda, powdered gentian and charcoal.

SWELLED SHEATH.—We have a case of swelling, on a horse, of which no one seems to know the cause nor a remedy for. We have tried everything we know of and have failed to remove it. The horse has a swollen sheath and has been so, more or less, for some time. He is old but is in good flesh and has never been sick. He has been cleaned twice this summer, but this did not remove the swelling. It seems to grow worse, and extends forward and forms a ridge along the belly. We would like to know the cause of it, and a remedy. T. C. M. Russell, Kas.

Answer.—Swelling of the sheath (dripsy) is the result of some disease or condition of the system. Disease of the kidneys, decayed teeth or weakness from old age may produce it, and it would be necessary to make a personal examination before giving a definite opinion. As the swelling has been there for some time it may have become a growth and cannot be removed by any treatment. Examine back of the sheath to see if there is inflammation of the spermatic cords. Examine his mouth to see that his teeth are all right. If no visible cause for the swelling is found, then treat as follows: Take of iodide of potassium, 2 ounces; Fowler's solution of arsenic, 8 ounces; water, 8 ounces; mix, and give two tablespoonfuls on feed night and morning till done. Then take sulphate of iron, nitrate of potash, powdered fenugreek seed and powdered golden seal, of each 4 ounces; mix, and give a tablespoonful night and morning in soft feed. Feed liberally and give daily exercise.

"Five years ago I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles of this medicine, was completely cured."—Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y.

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

Write for our new thirty-page catalogue. Standard Shorthand School, 628 and 630 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

HAGEY BROS.,
BROOMCORN
Commission Merchants,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The largest Broomcorn Commission firm in the world.

SHIP YOUR
Butter, Eggs, Poultry,
Calves, Wool, Hay,
Potatoes,
[INCORPORATED.] Green & Dried Fruits, to
DURAND COMMISSION COMPANY,
184 S. Water St., Chicago.
Drop us a postal for Stencil, Tags, etc. Liberal advances on consignments. Quick sales, prompt returns.

HORSE OWNERS!
TRY GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM

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

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

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

August 31, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 9,761. The pens were full of range cattle and they met a druggy and lower market. Steers sold off 10a15c per cwt. under the influence of the liberal offerings, but but the stuff was less plentiful and brought about Saturday's prices. Stockers and feeders were in fair demand for Monday, but as the receipts were liberal prices ruled a little lower. Milch cows were in light supply. Market steady and demand fair. Shipping steers, \$3 60 a 75; corn-fed Colorado, \$3 65; cows, \$2 00a 40; bulls, \$1 00a 2 10; heifers, \$2 00a 3 05; Texas steers, \$2 25a 3 25; Texas cows, \$1 40a 1 90; Indian steers, \$2 30a 2 55; Indian cows, \$1 90a 2 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 70a 3 60.

HOGS.—Receipts 873. There were not enough in to make a market. The run was not only very light, but quality poor. What good hogs on sale brought about Saturday's prices, but common and medium were dull and a shade lower. Range of packers hogs, \$4 80a 5 15; bulk of sales, \$4 50a 4 65.

SHEEP.—Receipts 6,122. There were more in yesterday than for a long time, but few for sale on the open market, most of the arrivals going direct to killers or being billed through. Good muttons were in demand and steady and there were some sales west, but common stuff dull. Lambs, \$3 80; muttons, \$3 75; bucks, \$2 00.

HORSES.—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a 175; good, \$100a 125. Saddlers, \$125a 150. Mares, extra, \$125a 145; good, \$70a 90. Drivers, extra, \$140a 200; good, \$75a 120. Streeters, extra, \$100a 115; good, \$70a 95.

MULES.—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$30a 70; 14 1/2 hands, \$70a 75; 15 hands, \$100a 110; 15 1/2 hands, medium, \$105a 125; 15 1/2 hands, extra, \$140a 150.

Chicago.

August 31, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 15,000. Market steady. Prime to choice native steers, \$5 90a 6 25; good to choice, \$5 00a 5 80; others, \$4 00a 4 75; Texans, \$2 45a 3 40; rangers, \$4 00a 4 85; stockers, \$2 25a 3 80; cows, \$2 75a 3 25.

HOGS.—Receipts 18,000. Market active. Rough and common, \$4 50a 4 85; mixed and packers, \$4 90a 5 15; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5 15a 5 45; prime light, \$5 55a 6 00; grassers, \$4 00 a 4 10.

SHEEP.—Receipts 7,000. Market active. Native ewes, \$3 00a 3 75; Texans, \$3 95; Westerns, \$4 00a 4 45; lambs, \$5 50a 5 60.

St. Louis.

August 31, 1891.
CATTLE.—Receipts 5,900. Market strong. Good to choice native steers, \$5 00a 5 65; fair to good native steers, \$2 75a 3 00; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 30a 3 25; canners, \$1 70a 2 30.

HOGS.—Receipts 1,600. Market steady. Fair to choice heavy, \$5 10a 5 25; mixed grades, \$4 70a 5 10; light, fair to choice, \$5 00a 5 20.

SHEEP.—Receipts 100. Market strong. Fair to best, \$2 75a 3 75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

August 31, 1891.
In store—Wheat, 624,000 bushels; corn, 81,536 bushels; oats, 55,154 bushels; rye, 33,122 bushels.

WHEAT.—Receipts for past 48 hours 291,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 88c; No. 3 hard, 86c; No. 2 red, 82c; No. 3 red, 80c.

CORN.—Receipts for past 48 hours 33,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 55c; No. 3 mixed, 54c; No. 2 white mixed, 57c.

OATS.—Receipts for past 48 hours 39,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 27 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 26 1/2c; No. 2 red and black, 27 1/2c; No. 2 white, mixed, 28 1/2c.

RYE.—Receipts for past 48 hours 21,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 73c.

FLAXSEED.—We quote crushing at 9 1/2c per bushel on the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS.—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 60 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

HAY.—Receipts for past 48 hours 220 tons. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$6 50; good to choice, \$5 00a 6 00; prime, \$4 00; common, \$3 50.

Chicago.

August 31, 1891.
WHEAT.—Receipts 262,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1 02 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 88a 93 1/2c; No. 2 red, \$1 04 1/2c.

CORN.—Receipts 497,000 bushels. No. 2, 63 1/2c.

OATS.—Receipts 419,000 bushels. No. 2, 28 1/2c; No. 2 white, 30a 31c; No. 3 white, 29a 30c.

RYE.—Receipts 116,000 bushels. No. 2, 88c.

SEEDS.—No. 1 flaxseed, \$1 01 1/2c; No. 2; prime timothy, \$1 23a 24.

St. Louis.

August 31, 1891.
WHEAT.—Receipts 221,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 87 1/2a 88c.

CORN.—Receipts 35,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 58 1/2a 59c.

OATS.—Receipts 109,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 28a 28 1/2c.

HAY.—Prairie, \$7 00a 8 75; prime timothy, \$10 50a 13 50.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

August 29, 1891.
Receipts 19,870 pounds. No change in prices; the few lots of light bright staple on sale met ready buyers at firm and full figures; but the great bulk of offerings was of Territory, Kansas and Texas, and sales of these could be made only when holder met the buyer's views. Dealers were shipping considerable, and this with the fair sales by receivers last week and early this, caused a decided reduction in stock—the latter is not one-half as large as it was at this time last year.

Kansas and Nebraska: Medium light bright, 20a 21c; coarse, 16a 18c; light fine, 17a 18c; heavy fine, 14a 15c; low and earthy, 12a 13c.

Chicago.

August 29, 1891.
Kansas and Nebraska wools are in such improved condition, as compared with previous years, that the sales are much easier made, and prices range firm and well toward outside quotations. A sale of fine and fine medium together, very light bright Kansas wool, was made at 22c. The darker wools from these sections are selling at from 17c to 20c for the fine grade, according to the condition and length and strength of the staple. A medium clip has sold as high as 25c.

Kansas and Nebraska—Fine, 18a 20c; medium 19a 23c; low medium, 20a 22c; coarse, 18a 20c.

Broom Corn

Kansas City Your Best and Nearest Market.

Mail me sample of your Broomcorn, stating how much you have and when you will be ready to ship, and by return mail I will write you what I will give for it on board cars at your station. Or, if you wish to hold for better prices, I will advance you 60 per cent. of its value and store it for you.

HUGH E. THOMPSON,
1412 & 1414 LIBERTY ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

REFERENCES:—National Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co. or Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

How to Hold Your Grain!

Grain Bought
Grain Stored
Cash Advanced
Receipts Guaranteed.

In order that our customers may either Store or Handle Grain, we have provided abundant facilities for Storage, Transportation and Buying. At our COUNTRY HOUSES we are prepared to BUY CASH GRAIN BY THE WAGON LOAD. At our ELEVATORS we will RECEIVE GRAIN FOR STORAGE, either by wagon or car load, issuing receipts for each lot at reasonable rates, which makes the

Holding of Grain Possible to the Dealer or Farmer
at a much less expense than he can store it on the farm, and insures to him the Weight and Grade. Our principal Elevators ARE UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, and State Officials have full charge of the Weighing and Inspection. By placing grain in store and obtaining a receipt, the owner can at any time dispose of it, by simply delivering the receipt to party to whom he makes sale, thereby enabling him to

Take Advantage of any Change in Market
at any time, without trouble and delay of hauling grain from his farm. WE GUARANTEE QUANTITY AND QUALITY to be delivered as called for in receipt, thus relieving him of all risk of loss on weights and grades while in store. We will attend to Fire Insurance if desired, and can always obtain lowest rates. We are also prepared at all times to buy Storage Grain; and should holder wish CASH ADVANCES on receipts, we can undoubtedly arrange with him. The benefit to be derived from such a system will be readily seen by all. If further information is desired we will be pleased to furnish it.

Charges for Receiving and Storing Grain:
Receiving and Shipping, including 15 days' storage, per bushel, 1c.
Storage, for each 15 days or part thereof, per bushel, 1/4c.
Transferring, from one car to another, per bushel, 1/4c.
Winter Storage commences Nov. 15th and ends May 15th, and will not exceed Four Cents per Bushel.

OUR PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES.
Cherryvale, Kas. 25,000 " Winfield, Kas. 100,000 bushels
Independence, Kas. 20,000 " Atchison, Kas. 200,000 "
Elk City, Kas. 20,000 " Kansas City 1,750,000 "
Wellington, Kas. 20,000 " Total 2,150,000 "
Oxford, Kas. 15,000 "

THE MIDLAND ELEVATOR CO.,
C. T. PEAVEY, Prest. Kansas City, Mo.

WOOL ESTABLISHED 1856.
SHERMAN HALL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St.; Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.
Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

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

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO
Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to ship pers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

Your Neighbor
Read the matter contained in this space last month and took its advice. He insured his property in the Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, and now sleeps well and soundly, knowing that he is protected against loss by fire, lightning, tornadoes, cyclones and wind storms. He paid cash for his policy, but, if you cannot do so, our agent will accommodate you by giving you such time as you need. Don't be a clam! Sooner or later you will get roasted. Keep your money at home. Patronize the only home company, the
KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE, OF ABILENE, KANSAS.
Losses paid in Kansas over \$75,000. "Protection for the Farmers" is our motto.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19, 1891.

Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk.
 PILLY—Taken up by E. J. Guernsey, in Alexander tp., July 20, 1891, one black filly, about 2 years old, some white feet, some white in face; valued at \$20.
 Harper county—H. E. Patterson, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by M. B. Jones, in Blaine tp., P. O. Corwin, April 21, 1891, one dark bay mare, branded in left shoulder (—), with straight line perpendicular instead of as given here and the half circle at top and bottom of line, and H on left thigh; valued at \$25.
 Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
 MULE—Taken up by Wm. N. Smith, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Fawn, July 15, 1891, one dark bay or brown mare mule, 8 or 9 years old, branded S on right shoulder; valued at \$30.
 Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by A. F. Cole, in Shannon tp., P. O. Good Intent, August 1, 1891, one roan horse pony, about 15 hands high, 3 years old; valued at \$25.
 Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
 COW—Taken up by J. F. Talbot, in Mission tp., August 11, 1891, one white and yellow spotted cow, dehorned, two hog rings in right ear, blind in left eye; valued at \$12.50.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1891.

Gray county—E. G. Barton, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by A. F. Wright, three miles north of Cimarron, August 8, 1891, one gray mare, 14½ hands high, branded J. B. on left shoulder, collar marks on right shoulder; valued at \$25.
 Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by Frank Shepley, in Parker tp., July 30, 1891, one bay horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, no marks or brands.
 HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old, branded 2 on left shoulder; two animals valued at \$90.
 Labette county—G. W. Tilton, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by E. F. Pratt, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, July 25, 1891, one bay mare, about 10 years old, three white feet, white spot in forehead.
 FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2, 1891.
 Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
 HEIFER—Taken up by Ernest Fairchild, in Hiawatha tp., August 6, 1891, one red and white yearling heifer, without horns; valued at \$10.
 COW—By same, one red and white 7-year-old cow, branded J. G.; valued at \$17.
 Wyandotte county—Chas. E. Bruce, clerk.
 MULE—Taken up by J. B. Debecker, in Shawnee tp., August 2, 1891, one brown mare mule, 16 years old, lame in left front foot; valued at \$25.
 HORSE—By same, one sorrel gelding, 12 years old, one white foot; valued at \$5.
 Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by Samuel S. Warner, in Shawnee tp., one roan mare, 14 hands high, branded O on left shoulder, O on left hind leg and H on right hind leg, shod all around, about 12 years old; valued at \$12.

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Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 6th Ill.

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EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
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Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

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

LIBERALITY.

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

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

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 General Agent, Topeka, Kas.

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Notice of Administrator's Sale
of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Shawnee county and State of Kansas, made at its August term, on the 27th day of August, 1891, I, H. W. Curtis, administrator of the estate of Eli Merritt, deceased, will, on the 26th day of September, 1891, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, sell at public auction for one-half cash and the balance on one year's credit secured by mortgage on the real estate sold, the following real estate, as the property of said Eli Merritt, deceased, to-wit:

Beginning at the north west corner of section 22, in township 15 south, in range 16 east, thence running east ¼ rods, thence south 20 rods, thence west 12½ rods, thence south 20 rods, thence west 17½ rods to the west line of said section, thence north 40 rods to the place of beginning, containing six acres.
 Said sale will take place on said premises, south-east of the city of Topeka five miles.

H. W. CURTIS, Administrator.

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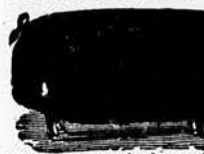
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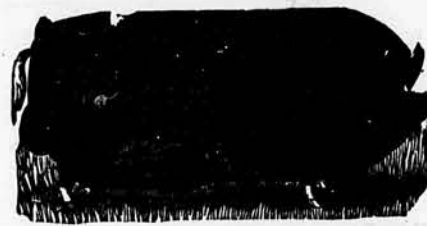


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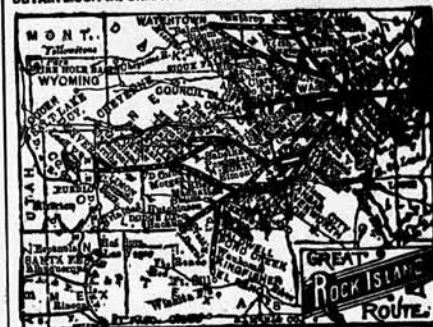
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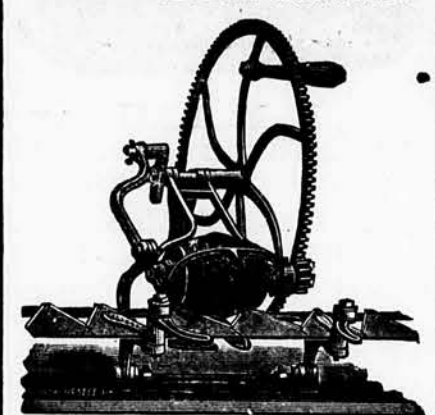
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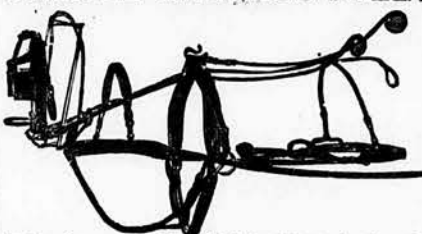
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