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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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Agricultural Matters.

SEED-BED FOR WHEAT.

One of the most timely and important subjects for present consideration is, what are the requirements of a proper seed-bed for wheat. A very forcible illustration of this fact is given by Secretary Mohler in his investigation of the condition of wheat in Russell county during the latter part of April last. He says:

"In some fields in the worst condition but few bugs could be found; in others none whatever. We therefore were obliged to look somewhere else, outside of the bugs, for the cause of the damage to the wheat. In the progress of our investigation we observed that in all cases where the ground was plowed and well prepared previous to seeding, the wheat was in excellent condition. On the other hand, where the ground was seeded without being previously plowed or cultivated in any way whatever, the wheat was invariably in more or less damaged condition. Some fields which we were informed had been plowed thoroughly the year before, and in which wheat had been drilled last fall without plowing, showed a fair degree of vitality, still much inferior to such portions of the same fields which were plowed last fall. Nearly all the wheat which had turned yellow, and appeared to be dying, was on stubble ground seeded last fall without previous cultivation. The only exceptions were stalk fields which were neglected in cultivation last season, and in which weeds were allowed to grow. Stalk fields sown to wheat, which were thoroughly cultivated and kept clean, without an exception showed a vigorous condition of the plant.

"In view of these facts, so apparent to any one with eyes, we were forced to the conclusion that the primary cause of the demoralized condition of wheat in that particular section which Chancellor Snow and myself visited was not bugs, nor the Hessian fly, but improper preparation of the soil. * * * While the unwisdom of this method of farming was rendered painfully conspicuous, the wisdom of good farming was rendered equally conspicuous by the peculiar character of the spring season. In every instance wheat fields which had been plowed previous to seeding, or thoroughly cultivated with disk harrow, were in unusually good condition. This thorough culture placed the surface soil in a condition to admit freely the passage of water to the subsoil below, from which, as a reservoir, water is brought up during a period of scarcity of rainfall to meet the requirements of plant life. Hence we see that among other advantages of good tillage, two very important ones are these: (1) Good thorough cultivation enables the water, whatever quantity may fall, to pass readily to the subsoil below and no damage is done to the plant. (2) The water thus stored in the subsoil supplies the plant with needed moisture during a period of extended drought, when the plant without such supplies would suffer or die.

"It is said 'good blood tells.' It is equally true that good farming tells, and there could not be a more striking illustration of the fact than is to be seen in Kansas wheat fields to-day."

The KANSAS FARMER firmly believes experience has clearly proven that fineness and compactness are essential conditions of a seed-bed properly prepared for wheat. In the language of an experienced and successful wheat-raiser the compact seed-bed is not a hard, lifeless seed-bed. It is not like unplowed ground in which the soil particles have coalesced and capillarity has been destroyed, and from which the air has been excluded by the elimination of the minute avenues along which it coursed. A fine, compact seed-bed is

made up of a multitude of small but distinct particles of soil, not fused, but in close contact; not losing their individuality in masses, but existing in close neighborhood. (1) There is only one right way to properly prepare a seed-bed, and that is, after getting the soil in the condition just described, begin the firming process and keep it up until ready to seed, harrowing and rolling to compact the soil until it consists of two or three inches of fine, mellow soil on top and firm underneath. Through such a seed-bed the moisture is generally and equably diffused by capillary action, and through it air and heat are uniformly diffused. The soil—in a state of fine division—is in the condition most favorable to solution and decomposition, hence more ready to furnish plant food freely; the compactness of the ground conserving moisture and giving the roots of the wheat a firm hold. (2) Compelling them to spread out horizontally in the ground near the surface instead of going down deep into the soil. If the roots of wheat strike deep into the soil, the surface, freezing, first expands or rises, while the soil underneath remains stationary, thus severing the roots, and by continued freezing and thawing the plants have the appearance known as "heaving;" while where the roots are spread out near the surface they form a mat in the soil which in freezing will rise and fall with the soil without causing much damage. He that would make wheat-raising highly successful must make a fine, compact seed-bed.

Farm Libraries Necessary.

A good farm library is as necessary in every farm house as the barn in which the farmer stores away his grain, says George Hapwood, in a late issue of one of our valuable agricultural journals. While the farmer is storing the barn with the products of his farm his family can store their minds with useful information, which will make them happier, wiser and better prepared for the conflicts of life. Here they can study and discuss the economic questions of the day, and qualify themselves for the part all good citizens should take in national affairs. To the farmer's sons I would say, if you cannot attend college, go to our common schools, that are free to all and where the foundation to a thorough practical education can be obtained. Cultivate the habit of observation, which is of all teachers the greatest educator. Few people enjoy the same advantages of becoming familiar with the many branches of natural sciences as the farmer, and he should profit by the opportunities thus offered him without money and without price. The farmer who has mastered the science of agriculture, and is thoroughly equipped for the duties pertaining to its practice, is of all men the best informed and the greatest living example of knowledge of practical things. The surest and best way for our farmers to elevate agriculture is to take a just pride in their calling; educate their children, and teach them to emulate the virtues of the many noble men who were born on the farm and took pride in tilling the soil; men whose names the people love to honor, revere and point to, as Washington, the father of his country; Jefferson, the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence; Jackson, the hero of New Orleans; Lincoln, whose Gettysburg speech is a marvel of beauty and diction that should be treasured in the hearts of the American people; Grant, the hero of Appomattox; the illustrious Garfield; Clay, whose statesmanship and matchless oratory stand unrivaled; and Webster, who as a jurist, statesman and orator, never had an equal. All these men were born on the farm, and are worthy of the emulation of those engaged in the noblest of all pursuits—that of agriculture.

Flax Culture a Profitable Industry.

"Some time ago I had the pleasure of going through a linen mill in the State of Minnesota," says W. A. Bauslin, of Peabody, Kas., in a late issue of the *Marion Record*, "and while having a talk with the Superintendent he told me of the large amount of fiber he was compelled to import. My mind at once turned to the many thousand acres in Marion county that are annually destroyed in untold quantities, and having the best interests of our people at heart, I thought by bestowing a little more care on our flax crop we might not only help to solve the sub-treasury scheme for ourselves, but might add to our wealth—as a county many thousands of dollars. From samples of flax shown me grown in the North, I am convinced we throw away the best half of our crop. No part of the inhabited globe offers so many advantages to this branch of agriculture, and its development into an important industry as our own State. We have just the right kind of climate, fertile soil, the right kind of weather for raising and the most improved machinery for saving the crop, so it seems the neglect of so valuable a product might not need to be. I might go on at length and quote from men who have raised both flax and hemp, and show you it was a profitable industry. Mr. Allen, the Superintendent, tells me that our fiber, if properly handled, would bring from \$50 to \$100 per ton, for what is now a total loss. There are many reasons why the farmers should give this their earnest attention. If the many thousand acres of land was planted to flax instead of so much corn, wheat and oats, we would have better prices for the grain and save the money we annually pay out for fiber to make linens, cordage, etc. At the lowest estimate I am told either flax or hemp will pay far better than wheat and is a much surer crop.

"I earnestly hope this will reach the eyes of many farmers who will give this matter a close investigation, for their own personal gain. There is no danger of overproduction for many years to come, as we are a nation of consumers and annually import over \$40,000,000 worth of foreign fiber and textile fabrics, all of which might and should be produced in our country.

"I have taken pains to collect some facts in regard to this industry, and I shall be pleased to correspond with any one in the country and furnish any information and suggestion in my possession which may help to develop and establish this industry in our midst. I have sent samples of Marion county flax fiber to be tested and will report the result in a later article."

No Hot Winds.

A correspondent of the *Hutchinson News*, in calling attention to the fact that western Kansas has this season escaped the devastating hot winds, makes some good points as to the cause of these blighting, withering visitations. He says:

"There will not be any hot winds this year in Kansas. These winds have usually begun about the 10th of July and continued from that date at intervals until about the same time in August, or even later than that. This year they have not put in their appearance at all, and there is every reason to believe the summer will pass without their blighting influence.

"The evident reason for the non-existence of the hot winds is doubtless in the fact that the season has been marked by so much rain and damp weather, which has prevented the ground from becoming dry and hot, not only in southern Kansas, but even further south than that, as far, perhaps, as the gulf. It is generally known that these hot winds come from the South, and as long as the territory lying

between us and the gulf is moistened by rain, as has been the case this year, and as long as Kansas can have even an approximate amount of moisture to that which she has been blessed this year she will never be troubled with hot winds.

"It must be evident, then, to every thinking mind that extended dry weather (which makes dry soil) is the cause of the existence of hot winds. If this is not the case, why have these hot winds not come this year? A rainy season, such as we have experienced this spring and summer, will always be the death blow to hot winds.

"Should hot winds come now, which is not at all likely, little or no damage would be done. The early corn is now beyond its reach, and in a short time the late corn will be, so that we feel perfectly safe so far as this year is concerned."

Sheep Cultivators.

In a recent issue of the *Rural World*, Conrad Hartzell calls attention to a most useful, successful, but neglected cultivator. He says the way to clean corn of weeds grown after the crop is too large for cultivation is to put sheep enough in the growing corn to eat up all the weeds. They will not eat the corn, but will thrive and do well on the young morning glories and fall grass, cockle burs and every weed will be consumed if sheep enough are turned in and kept there every day long enough to do their eating; and if the ground was deeply and thoroughly plowed before the corn was planted, then a very large yield might be expected, because of the cleansing by the sheep, which saves all the moisture for the corn, which would have been drank up by the pestiferous weeds. Think of the pleasure of gathering a large corn crop where there are no weeds of any kind, and the fact that the field will be clean for next crop, and by thus working a field or two on each farm every year with sheep enough to eat all the wild grass and weeds in the lanes and pastures about the farm, in a few years all will be clean.

Want of sheep may prevent some from immediate engagement in this feature of new agriculture, but there may be sheep enough in each neighborhood to pasture one field which would prove to that community several things about the value of sheep on the farm, besides wool and mutton. What is required now is more corn, fewer weeds; more sheep, fewer dogs; more farms and better worked; more real enjoyment on the farm and less toil. All these and many more very happy results are now in anticipation and to be fully realized by the progressive agriculturists who dare to break away from the chains of non-progression and tradition. Enterprising men who can and do think for themselves, who believe the truth when they hear it, are the men who must lead in their neighborhood. Such men will first clean their corn with cheap labor and grow wool on the backs of the innocent weed-eaters. O, dear! some will say, who ever heard of turning sheep into young corn? But why not try a new way when it promises so much that is so desirable and so very profitable?

"Here is an item," says the *Nodaway (Mo.) Democrat*, "that may be of use to cabbage-raisers, and you should cut it out and save it. A lady told us last week how she saved her cabbage from being destroyed by worms. Early in the morning, when the dew was on the plant, she sifted a little flour over them. Twice during the year was all that she found necessary. The moth that lays the eggs in the plant would fly around over the plant, but not light on them, and she had no trouble from worms and raised fine cabbage plants. It is a simple, inexpensive remedy and is worth trying; and as the lady who told us of the experiment is our mother, of course we know it worked like a charm in one instance at least."

Economy: "100 Doses One Dollar."
Merit: "Peculiar to Itself."
Purity: Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

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

ABOUT PRODUCING EXPORT BEEF.

Stockmen who have an eye to the main chance have no doubt kept pace with the regular and increasing demand of beef for Europe. It is important to note that this foreign demand is for prime beef and the best that is produced. The cattle-raiser thus has an additional incentive to breed better cattle. "The export trade in beef," says the *American Cultivator*, "has already grown to enormous magnitude in this country, and its past development and steady increase show that cattle-raisers will have a large market for their products in the future, when wise regulations governing ocean transportation are effective. The people of Europe are not as great consumers of pork as they are of beef, and though pork may be popular here because a pig can be raised much cheaper than a steer or sheep, it is very difficult to make the same meat popular in European countries. Mutton and beef have never been as popular here for meat as pork, and at the subsidence of the wool fever in the West years ago thousands of the sheep were slaughtered for their pelts alone. There is no place on the face of the globe where beef and mutton can be raised so cheaply as here, and with Europe as a market the cattle-raisers could reap high profits.

"Europe, however, will not look to America for meats for her poorer classes, for these can be grown on the continent, and they cannot afford to pay the high prices which American beef must sell for. It does not pay American growers to ship poor carcasses across the ocean. The wild herds of our Western plains do not produce the meat that is desired for this trade. The wild stock must be improved by thoroughbreds and fed systematically to produce the best beef for this market, and the higher prices obtained for this kind of meat pays the producers for their work.

"Most of the live stock exported to England from the United States is superior in quality and condition to that imported from Holland and other parts of the continent, and there is a juiciness and flavor about the beef, and an equal distribution of fat and lean, that can only be fully attained through the American system of full grazing. In Europe the forcing system has to be adopted right along, and in order to fatten they have to cultivate roots and give prepared food, largely oil cakes. But in this country, where grass is king, the forcing is only adopted when corn and fodder are fed just before marketing. Our cheap and luxuriant pasturage makes this possible, and no country seems able to compete with us. Australia has the same large grazing lands, but the great ocean distance, and the warm, torrid latitudes through which the beef would have to be carried, makes this country a poor place for a rival to the United States.

"To make this trade profitable, however, the common herds of the country must be improved by better blood and better systems. There has been a growing activity in this respect in the West among live stock raisers, and some of the best beef is imported to Europe. The improvement of the common herds by judicious crossing with improved cattle, and by good systems of feeding, is equal almost to one-half their value, and when this increase is added to the returns the profits are enormous. It is quite certain that the wild herds do not produce any better beef than that imported from the continent, and it is folly to send such meat abroad. In our home market there is a difference from one-third to one-half in the value between common and well-bred cattle, and this is more than emphasized by the beef-eating English public.

"Mutton could likewise be shipped to Europe profitably, and the growing trade in this line already suggests that wool is not to be the only valuable product of the sheep. Our vast grazing lands are just suited to making good mutton from well-bred sheep, and the American public as well as England are great consumers of

this article. Farmers need but to turn their unused acres of pasturage into sheep or cattle grazing lands, where good beef and mutton can be raised annually along with their crops."

Economic Weight of a Hog.

Other things being equal, how long should a pig be fed before sending him to the market? Or what should be the average age and weight for most profitably marketing the hog? Will some of our Kansas hog-raisers who have some definite ideas enlighten our readers by discussing this important economic question.

A writer in the *Inter-Ocean* says that a great majority of farmers in fattening hogs adhere to the notion so often expressed, "When you get a hog a-going keep him at it as long as possible." This means practically that the hog should be fed to a large weight.

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a hog show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months of age, and that the largest profit is found, as a rule, in a weight not to exceed 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support plays a very important part in the profit or loss of large weights. Suppose, as many farmers say, that a resolution is made to turn the hog when he reaches 300 pounds. He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support the weight already gained, or else he drops back. The German experiments indicate that 2 per cent. of the live weight, in food, must be taken each day to support that live weight. If the hog weighs 300 pounds this amounts to six pounds of food daily. The only profit is in the food that is applied to make new weight. A recent pig-feeding experiment at the Maine station illustrates this principle excellently. The pigs were taken at ages ranging from five weeks to eight weeks. During the first hundred days of the experiment, not far from two pounds of digestible food produced one pound of growth, while during the last fifty days the ratio was four pounds of digestible food to one of growth.

Every pound of pork made during the last fifty days cost double in expense of food to that made in the first one hundred days.

The lesson taught by this principle is practically stated that the most money can be made from young hogs turned at a medium weight.

Comparative Care of Stock.

The New York *Tribune* pertinently observes that agricultural papers say "great care" is requisite to profitable sheep husbandry. The idea is so emphasized that the novice would believe sheep need more attention than other domestic animals. The horse in service has to be stabled, fed, watered and groomed. At pasture he needs watching every day, for he is more likely to break the fence and his legs, and to get into more mischief than any other animal. The cow must be milked twice a day, and in winter she must be fed, watered and cleaned after. Cattle, not milkers, should be inspected every day when running in fields, for they are liable to tear down fences or to gore each other. Swine, whether in pen or out, must be fed twice a day, and in winter require extra warm quarters. They root themselves out of restraint oftener than all other animals of equal number break down or scale fences. Sheep require no stabling in winter, and, unlike all other domestic animals, they need no filthy and disagreeable cleaning after, nor watering; the best condition for them is an open shed and water where they can help themselves; in summer they are placed in pasture, where they remain "until snow flies," requiring a visit only occasionally to replenish their salt.

True, it would be well to visit the sheep every day, but the necessity is not so great as it is to look after other stock. They are less liable to tear down or scale fences, and they do not injure each other or anything else by biting, kicking, hooking or fighting in any manner. They are "the pink of docility," and the only farm animals that strictly mind their own business. Where is the comparative "great care" rightfully applied to sheep, unless the superlative, "greatest care," be applicable to horses, cattle and swine? In line with this "great care" theory is the following current excerpt: "In some sections of our happy country goats and sheep are used

for 'sprouting' new land. Starvation—or the principle of 'root, hog, or die'—is the motive power. But it never makes the animals fat." Sprouting new land is the delight of sheep. They choose young, tender sprouts in preference to grass, except, perhaps, for a change. It is a fact that they fatten remarkably well upon sprouts, and at the same time serve a good purpose in subduing them. No one dare say to an experienced man that there is not as much nutriment in sprouts as in grass. Sheep prove there is.

Live Stock Husbandry.

A good brood sow that raises a uniform litter of pigs should not be discarded and sent to the feeding pen for the purpose of replacing her with a fancied gilt that has never been tried. Keep satisfactory brood sows as long as they are profitable.

Western Agriculturist: Never before has there been such a wide range of prices for high-class horses and the millions of medium and scrub horses. There is a great scarcity of 1,000 to 1,500-pound draft horses and a growing demand for them in all our large city markets. The dealers have liberal orders to fill at big prices, but the supply is limited for heavy draft, large coach, or saddle horses, and the prices range from \$200 to \$300 while the medium horses sell for \$100 to \$125, and the common small horses and mules for less than \$100, which does not pay to raise them.

Farm Journal: No month in the year allows the owner of hogs to keep them well, with so little expense to himself, as does August. Now the garden sweet corn, pea vines, weeds, small potatoes and a thousand other things that would be allowed to waste but for our economical friend, are a daily source of satisfaction to him. For store hogs and animals soon to be slaughtered, no food is superior to "green things growing" in connection with their regular ration of grain. To the brood sow, juicy stalks are a boon, and no wonder the fall pigs are so often lusty, making rapid growth.

A correspondent of the *Home and Farm* writes as follows regarding sucking cows: "I noticed some one answering inquiry as to a milch cow sucking herself recommends splitting the tongue. This I regard as very barbarous and altogether unnecessary, for a cow can be broken from this habit by simply requiring her to wear a snaffle bridle bit. Get a smooth snaffle bit with crossbar in the ring and make a suitable head-stall; have the cow wear it long enough and she will finally leave off sucking herself. The above plan does not interfere with grazing and is not a punishment to the cow. If they are fastened to the head-stall with snaps the bits can be removed when she is eating from trough."

The facts mentioned in our last issue about the range cattle industry are verified by the Texas *Live Stock Journal*, as follows: "Unpleasant as it may be, Texas cattle-raisers may as well look facts squarely in the face. The range in this State can no longer be relied on as a safe and good maturing country. To make good beef in Texas requires other feed in addition to the natural grasses supplied by the range. Texas two-year-old steers matured in Montana and Dakota and marketed when 4 years old, weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, and bring top prices. These same steers, if left on the Texas range, will at 4 years old generally ship out an average of 1,000 pounds and sell for \$1 per 100 pounds less than if matured in Montana. The correct theory is easily arrived at. Breed in Texas, but mature in Montana and adjoining States and Territories."

That eminent breeder, William Warfield, in his book, "Cattle Breeding," says that "no bull can do heavy service on pasture alone, be it ever so good. There is no better food ration than the best pasturage, and it meets the requirements of animals under ordinary conditions most admirably; but a bull doing full service the year round is not living under ordinary conditions and he needs a more condensed ration, one which will give a greater amount of nutritive food for the same bulk. The pasturage should be supplemented by a liberal allowance—as much as the bull will eat up cleanly in most cases, unless actual experience shows that he inclines to become too fat on such a ration—of cut oats and chopped hay, and a good feed of wheat bran and corn, shelled and crushed if possible. This is necessary to keep up the lusty state of

body which is so essential to sexual vigor. A great many breeders allow their stock bull to run out with their cows, and especially with their dry cows. The result of this is that they get only such food as the cows get. Now, while there is no need of anything more than pasturage, or pasturage and hay and corn fodder for dry cows, a bull cannot do heavy service on such a ration. Every breeder who has pursued such a course has surely noticed that, while the cows keep in excellent condition, the bull is almost always in low flesh, and not infrequently excessively thin."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure in the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Farmers' Trust Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The wheat which I have advertised as "Farmers' Trust" originally came from the Ohio Experimental Station, and was called Deltz wheat. The first year it did not do well; it was sown by the side of Hybrid Mediterranean and became mixed with that variety of wheat, but the second year the crop was good. By careful selection and sowing only the largest grains, and sowing the wheat grown on upland on bottom land, and bottom land wheat on upland, I claim that if I have not produced a new variety, to have greatly improved the original Deltz wheat. The straw is stiffer and stands up better, the grain is larger, the head is longer, the foliage thicker, and the yield greater. The wheat is bearded and in appearance still maintains all the distinct characteristics of the Deltz wheat. Having trusted it for four years with unprecedented success, I call it the "Farmers' Trust," and under this name I offer it as a seed wheat, believing it to be all I claim for it in the advertisement. This wheat has never been affected by Hessian fly, while other varieties of wheat grown in close proximity to it, both this year and last year, have been destroyed by the Hessian fly. As proof of this I refer to Wm. H. Ricketts and Arthur D. Leonard, of Meriden, Kas.

WALTER N. ALLEN.

Meriden, Kas.

A dispatch from Doniphan, Mo., says that a number of cattle in Oregon county are dying from a disease pronounced by the Missouri Veterinarian to be Texas fever. The disease is said to have been imported from Texas in May.

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.

Washington Republican: Harry Bond, one of the well-to-do farmers of lower Mill creek, informs us that he has 200 head of three and four-year-old cattle, which he run over from last year on account of scarcity of feed, that are hard to beat. He is now assured of an immense crop of corn and will no doubt realize handsomely on his cattle.

How to Build a Silo.

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.

Alliance Department.

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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.

The Sub-Treasury Plan Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The delegates to the St. Louis convention in December, 1889, composed of able men from widely distant sections of our country and of all political parties, after much deliberation adopted the principles of the sub-treasury plan as the best means of effectually ameliorating the deplorable economic conditions of the industrial and agricultural classes. Amid the cannonade and musketry of argument, misrepresentation, slander and ridicule from the servile plutocratic press, the plan was discussed in the subordinate, county and State Alliances and in the labor organizations, and through the last political campaign the candidates and speakers of the People's party explained and defended its principles against all opposition from within and without. The People's party withstood all the disadvantages and reaped the advantages that the advocacy of that measure offered—five out of seven United States Representatives and the one United States Senator tell the result in Kansas, the first break in a solid Republican delegation. While the sub-treasury plan was not directly in the platform, yet in effect was there. Technically it was not in the St. Louis platform, yet it was adopted by that convention—was and is and will be recognized as distinctively an Alliance measure. It was adopted by practically a unanimous vote at the great Ocala convention, this, too, after it had been fully discussed during the year in every subordinate, county and State Alliance, and after it stood the brunt of the battle in the different county and State political contests unmaimed, unscarred, though covered with dust and mud. The delegates to that convention, fresh from the people, able men who had seen the plan stand at the head of the advancing column in battle hot, who had seen the people rally gallantly and bravely to its support, had no hesitancy in giving it formal adoption.

The Cincinnati conference, composed of all the different reform elements from all parts of our great country, by unanimous vote incorporated it in its platform. Could a measure meet with more hearty approval from the masses before a national contest at the polls?

The evils of which the people justly complain were made possible to be repeatedly perpetrated by dividing our

country into two sections politically hostile to each other and holding them "solid." The repeated efforts of reformers to break the "Solid South" have failed, so the great North, Northwest and West have been voting against those whose interests are their interests, the South. The sub-treasury plan is about to accomplish the long sought and desirable object, unite those whose interests are the same, destroy that monster of hideous mien, sectionalism, make our country one common country, our government one of, by and for the people. The Alliance men of the South have taken a bold stand on the sub-treasury plan, and neither their old love, the Democratic party, negro supremacy, nor anything else has been able to dislodge them—"they hold the fort." Both wings, Republican and Democrat, of the imperial plutocratic party have repudiated the sub-treasury plan.

The solid South is no more with the plutocrats, but with the people—for the People's party. Democratic supremacy in the South is as much in danger as Republican rule in the North.

Now from the North, from the county that enjoys the high honor of sending the first petition to Congress to have the principles of the sub-treasury plan enacted into statute law, comes an article from the magic pen of an able, sincere and conscientious Alliance man—an article for elegance of diction, clearness of thought, force of expression, is unexcelled, in opposition to this measure. The gist of its argument is "class legislation," and the panacea offered is the ancient bone of contention, "free trade," sugar-coated thus: "The farmer and the laboring man seek and ask only a free market and fair trade for the product of their hands and brains, etc."

There is one measure that the great masses, regardless of political affiliation, are united on—free coinage of silver, yet the argument advanced against the sub-treasury plan applies with nearly equal force against the free coinage of silver and gives other measures a rap; even our present postal system is not safe under its implied interpretation of class legislation carried to its logical sequence.

It is asked what has become of the high-sounding motto—"equal rights to all and special privileges to none?"

It is to be found "in the middle of the road," between radicalism on fire, anarchy and conservatism on ice, opposition to the sub-treasury plan at this late hour.

Since the days of Jefferson the American people have had the principle of government, "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political." Only since the sub-treasury plan has been presented has it been interpreted to mean allowing the 32,000 who own 50 per cent. of the wealth of our country to continue to reap all the profits of labor above sufficient to maintain animal existence, ignoring the doctrine of "the greatest good to the greatest number."

"May I beg the Alliance to consider how great disaster" crawling on the principles of the sub-treasury plan "must bring about." It has met the approval of the great masses who favor reform; where it has been most fully discussed, is best known, it has the staunchest defenders and warmest friends.

"The rapid revival of the spirits of the two old parties" consists in the open avowal of the politicians of each that they will fuse to defeat the People's party, but will the rank and file (and it is to them that reformers must look for support) be foolish enough to do so? Will not the rank and file of each soon see that the two are one? that the contest is between capital on one side and labor on the other? between the 32,000 who own one-half our country and the 2,500,000 mortgaged homes? between the dollar and manhood?

The old parties "are gleefully congratulating themselves and preparing vigorously to take advantage of the grave mistake" the friends of justice and good government make in furnishing them ammunition and bayonets to continue the battle.

Imperfect in detail the present sub-treasury bill may be—its friends do not claim perfection for it—yet it is a "step in the right direction." Extension of application, modification in detail, doubtless will be made as reason may dictate or practice prove desirable. Its principles are sound and just and in the interest of the people, hence will receive the support of the

South, North and West in 1892, when victory will perch once more upon the banner of the masses—"Financial freedom won." J. LEA SIMPSON.

Tonganoxie, Kas.

The Silver Dollar.

By Samuel Reynolds, and read before the last meeting of the Douglas County Alliance.

How can we get at the actual value of a silver dollar when the market price of silver changes from day to day as it often does?

Silver when mined is a compound, other minerals being generally mixed with it. The ores are put into furnaces like those for melting cast-iron. Silver ore is usually mixed with limestone and lead. A strong blast melts the whole. The lead and silver, being heavy, sink to the bottom, and are drawn off into molds, forming pigs like pig iron. They are afterwards sent to refineries, where the silver is obtained in a pure state in the form of bars. These bars of pure silver are sold in the markets of the world like wheat, corn or any other product, the price being governed by supply and demand. The price is reckoned by the troy ounce of 480 grains; 12 of these ounces are required to make a pound. This weight, as you know, differs materially from our avoirdupois.

By law the silver dollar is now 412½ grains weight, which is just sixteen times as heavy as a gold dollar. But one-tenth of our silver dollar is an alloy to harden it for wear, as both the precious metals are quite soft when pure. This alloy is copper and is not counted in the value of the coin, the market value throughout the world being reckoned by the amount of pure gold or silver contained in the coin.

Suppose the market price of silver is \$1 per ounce of 480 grains, a simple proportion gives the actual value of the silver in a 412½-grain silver dollar, the amount of silver being 371¼ grains, thus 480 grs. : 371¼ grs. :: 100 cents : 77½ cents equals market value. The government fiat then makes the silver that can be purchased for 77½ cents worth a full dollar. If the market value of silver is 97½ cents per ounce (which I believe is about the present price) then the proportion would be—480 grs. : 371¼ grs. :: 97½ cents : 75½ cents equals present value. In other words, multiply the number of grains of silver in the dollar by the market price of silver per ounce and divide by 480, and you get the market value of our silver dollar. Of course no other country with a gold standard will take the silver dollar for more than its silver value.

These facts naturally suggest other thoughts. If the government can make a dollar out of 371¼ grains of silver by its stamp, or fiat, as it is called, why can it not make a dollar out of 50 grains of silver, or in fact any other quantity less than the dollar value of the silver? Or if it can make a 5-cent nickel coin out of 2 cents worth of metal, why may it not make it out of material not worth the hundredth or thousandth part of a cent? If the government stamp, or fiat, makes the money, why may not paper, the most convenient material for circulation, be used to supply American needs with this American money? It is claimed that this kind of money would not circulate in other countries. In answer to this objection it may be said that our exports would fully balance our imports. This paper currency would buy wheat, corn, beef, pork, cotton, wool, etc., which would in turn bring gold in the European markets, and by a system of exchange pay for all our imports. Besides, it is not proposed to substitute paper money for gold and silver, but to supplement them. Let us have free coinage of gold and silver, supplemented by an adequate supply of paper money, but no inflation. If the monopoly in money is the great cause of financial oppression, as it is claimed to be by those giving the subject the closest attention, then some plan should be devised to break that monopoly. If a substantial increase in paper currency, without undue inflation, would accomplish that object, then let us advocate it, work for it, and vote for it.

Another objection offered against the increase of our currency is, that it would make money too cheap and disturb present values. Cheap money is what the bone and sinew of the country demand. If an increase in our circulating medium will advance the price of labor, enhance the value of our products and put down the rate of interest, by all means let us have that increase.

Another objection offered is, that all

paper money must have a reserve of coin or bullion with which to redeem it. The question then comes up, what percentage of coin is necessary for this purpose? Is 25 per cent. sufficient? Will one dollar redeem four dollars? As the paper currency issued by the people through their agents, the government officials at Washington, is based upon the wealth of the whole country—the land as well as the products of the soil, why is not that as good a basis as only two of the products of the soil, viz.: gold and silver?

Then again, the silly proposition is often stated that it would bankrupt the government to furnish the people all the money they needed. Some people forget that here in the United States of America the government is the people and the people are the government. There need be no fear that the national currency will be scattered broadcast without full consideration. The pension claims could be paid with new issues of currency. The outstanding bonds now redeemable could be paid off with the same kind of currency. Great national improvements, such as the building of vessels for the navy, the improvement of harbors, rivers and canals, could be provided for in the same way. The army and government officials generally could be paid in the same kind of currency. All this would greatly increase the circulating medium without disturbing legitimate business.

In a nation governed by a majority of its people, as this is claimed to be, the financial and economic measures adopted should certainly be in the interest of that majority. It is not only preposterous, but suicidal to the prosperity of the country, to allow a few millionaires to manipulate and monopolize the money of the country. The whole subject, to my mind, is a very important one, and should be discussed without bias or prejudice. We should always be open to conviction when arguments are brought to bear upon any given subject, whatever our preconceived notions on that subject may have been.

Hall's National Convention.

President U. S. Hall, of the Missouri State Alliance, has called a national convention of Alliance men to meet in St. Louis, on Tuesday, September 15, for the purpose of proclaiming an anti-third party manifesto. All Alliance brothers who are in accord with the resolutions recently formulated at Fort Worth, Texas, are expected to be present.

The Fort Worth resolutions arraign the National Farmers' Alliance for debarring persons from membership and office for opinion's sake; for putting dishonest, mercenary and corrupt men in office; for trying to turn the order from the curse of the protective tariff system and to commit them to the curse of class legislation; for placing in the highest official positions men who are not farmers and who seek only to keep the farmers depressed; for using the order for personal aggrandizement, and for changing the order into a partisan political body. The resolutions also denounce the sub-treasury and land loan schemes, and the proposal for the government ownership of lands, and especially C. W. Macune and his corrupt methods, together with the acts of his tools and henchmen, as being a disgrace to the order and a stench in the nostrils of all honest men who know of their corruption and villainy, and thus point out to the order by continuing such men as this in power, they are enabled, by betraying us and our interests, to most effectually chain us to the juggernaut cars of monopoly.

The resolutions closed: "We further demand that these men who are not farmers be removed from the national and State offices of our order, and that none but those who have their interest in farming be allowed to fill such places, to the end that the legislators of our government may know that when the Alliance speaks it is the voice of the farmers and laborers of our land, instead of the wish of some paid tool of monopoly and corruption."

The basis of representation is three for each County Alliance. It is unnecessary to state that old-line politicians will be present to give dignity to the meeting.

Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 80 cents, U. S. Stamps, I will send you one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes ONE GALLON BEST TONIC KNOWN. Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEO. C. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Gossip About Stock.

McPherson *Republican*: There is a large drove of Colorado burros in town which are offered for sale at from \$5 to \$15. The boys had a good time riding them up and down Main street.

Mr. Wm. B. Harvey, West Grove, Pa., has recently recorded in the American Berkshire Record a number of animals that he has sold to Berkshire breeders in Mexico. The names given these animals indicate their future place of usefulness.

The eviction of intruders from the Chickasaw Nation, which was suspended pending the return of agent Bennett from Washington, will be resumed, orders having been issued that the intruders must be out by August 15, and on that day removals by force will be commenced.

The American Berkshire Association, pioneer of public records for the smaller breeds of improved live stock, continuing to lead in matters of benefit to the swine industry, has appointed a committee to make a classification for Berkshire swine to be shown at the World's Columbian Fair. The premiums to be offered by the association will be in cash and aggregate \$1,000.

The *Northwestern Live Stock Journal* says: Twenty-three hundred horses will be thrown on the market in Michigan soon, by the substitution of electricity on the street-car lines in Detroit. This change to a motive power by electricity has been going on all over the country gradually for the last three years, and still persons wonder at the stagnation in the horse market throughout the country.

The suit brought by the Wichita Live Stock Exchange against the Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Frisco, to enjoin them from putting into effect a new rate on live stock, came up for hearing a few days ago and resulted in a victory for the roads. All the solicitors and general freight agents of the roads interested were present. The Wichita Exchange tried to show that the new rate discriminated against Wichita in favor of Kansas City, and that it was in excess of the rate recently ordered by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, in both of which it failed. The temporary injunction was therefore denied.

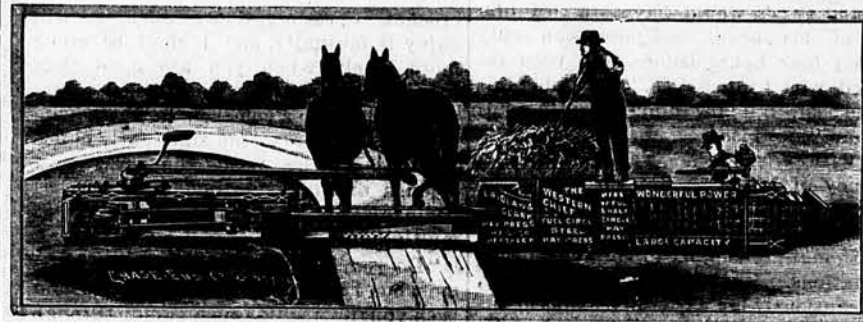
A Mr. Marshall was brought to Topeka on the night of August 11 by Sheriff Wilkerson under arrest charged with stealing five cows, in all valued at \$125. The cattle belonged to Martin Johnson, who made the complaint, Samuel Titus and Fred Engle, and were in a pasture near Auburn. Marshall brought them to Topeka and offered them for sale at Wolff's packing establishment. He was not known at the packing house, consequently a letter of introduction was demanded before any business could be transacted. Marshall said he would go and get such a letter and that was the last seen or heard of him. By a description given by the Wolff men the officials were able to locate the man. Marshall was taken before Justice Chesney, where his bond was fixed at \$500, in default of which he was sent to jail.

About 6:15 on the evening of August 11, smoke was seen issuing from the second story windows of E. Bennett & Son's large stock barn, situated on Eighth street near Buchanan, directly opposite the magnificent Bennett mansion, Topeka. By the time the fire companies reached the barn flames were shooting from many of the upstairs windows and the firemen decided to send in a second alarm, to which all of the companies promptly responded. In the barn were eight head of valuable horses, all of which were got out safely. Superintendent Irwin, foreman King and Frank and Rasse Bennett were the first men to get to the barn before the fire companies, and hurriedly opened all the stalls and without much trouble drove the horses into the alley back of the barn. One large stallion gave the men a little trouble to get him out, but none of the animals were in the least injured. The firemen succeeded in getting control of the flames before they could do a great deal of damage, but this demanded hard and persistent work. The barn in some places was pretty badly burned, but for the most part was simply charred. The sleeping apartments upstairs were not touched by the flames; neither was the office nor any of the barn on the ground floor. The damage is roughly estimated at \$1,500. There was \$13,000 insurance on the building; none whatever on the horses. The origin of the fire is a mystery. There was a ton

of hay upstairs, and in this the fire started. No smoking was allowed about the barn by employees, and there were no outsiders in the barn at the time. The theory of spontaneous combustion might stand if there had been more hay in the barn which had been put in green, but the quantity was small and the mow was well ventilated. Mr. Frank Bennett says he has not the slightest idea how the fire started. The barn will be repaired at once. There are sixty head of fine horses on the way to America from Scotland, and these will be placed in Bennett's barn within two weeks. Some of the horses that came near being burned were valued as high as \$3,000.

The Hutchinson *News* in its issue of August 6 says: Mr. Frank McKee has just returned from Comanche county, where his large stock ranch is located. The last three months has been spent in "rounding up," and Mr. McKee's description of his experience is highly interesting. The ranch contains 30,000 acres, is twenty miles long and three wide, and is all inclosed by a four-wire fence. In this large area the cattle roam at will, and twice a day men ride around the entire inclosure to see that none of the wires are down. This is all the herding that the cattle require. There are three camps on the ranch—one in the center and one at each end—for the men who are in charge. The herd comprises 4,000 cattle, and the round-up which Mr. McKee has just been to oversee, is an event of much importance.

The Southdown sheep breeders of America have for a long time felt the needs of a public record for this breed of sheep in Great Britain, and through the American Southdown Association have pressed the matter until an association for the publication of a flock book in England has been



WESTERN CHIEF HAY PRESS.

Manufactured by Laidlaw & Clark Hay Press Manufacturing Co., Cherokee, Kas.

established. The formation of this new association has met with considerable opposition from some of the breeders of that country who cannot see their way out of the old manner of doing things, but those who have taken the progressive step should not be discouraged by the fewness of their numbers. Experience with all such societies has been that a comparatively few of those interested were connected with them at the start; and the same is true as to other progressive movements. Those "on the fence" and even the "hold-backs" will in due season fall in with the improved order of things, and it will not be long until the ones holding out against such a record will be the small minority. The establishment of this flock book will largely increase the importations of Southdown sheep to the United States and Canada.

Western Chief Hay Press.

We present our readers with an illustration, on this page, of the Western Chief hay press, manufactured by Laidlaw & Clark Hay Press Manufacturing Co., of Cherokee, Kas., whose advertisement appears in another column. It is a full-circle steel press of the latest improved pattern. It has an improved cam power, which gives two feeds to the circle, yet with a comparatively even all-round strain on the team. This power is also adjusted so that a pause of the plunger gives plenty of time to press down the charge without checking the team. The press is easy and quick to move and set, easy and rapid to operate. This firm also makes a specialty of furnishing wire bale-ties by the bundle or carload.

By square dealing and the merit of their goods these people have succeeded in building up a business which is a credit to themselves and the State. For further information in regard to presses and ties, drop them a card and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

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Catalogue. You cannot spend a few moments to better advantage than in reading the description of the FOSTER VEHICLES and HARNESS and it will save you 50 per cent. on every purchase. A postal card to our address will secure for you this valuable book FREE. The FOSTER BUCCY & CART CO., 71 to 79 WEST FOURTH ST., CINCINNATI, O.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Your correspondent has recently had the pleasure of visiting the Lawrence and Atchison Business colleges, two large training schools, under the management of the well-known firm of Coonrod & Smith. These gentlemen have been for many years prominently before the public as educators of unusual ability, during which time they have instructed thousands of young men and women. They are firmly convinced that the present age demands of its citizens thorough training in the principles which govern the affairs of business, be their calling professional or commercial. Therefore the entire course of instruction is arranged with a view to providing an education which will be of inestimable value to every young man or woman. They are making the subject of practical education a life-work, and the conscientious manner in which the interest of each individual student is concerned accounts for the unusual success they have attained in building up an institution at Atchison which has an attendance outnumbering many schools of four-fold its age, and a reputation far and near for an admirably arranged course of study. The purchase of the Lawrence Business college, which occurred last spring, will enable them to put in practice many valuable ideas which their experience proves will greatly enhance the efficiency of the work done. Intercommunication of business

therefore, readily accessible from all parts of the country. Tickets good for return passage until October 31 are on sale at greatly reduced rates at all principal ticket offices throughout the country. Tickets reading from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago and any point on B. & O. system are good to stop off at either Deer Park or Oakland, and can be extended by agent at either resort if deposited with him for safe keeping.

For full information as to rates, rooms, etc., address George D. DeShields, Manager, Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland.

Personal Notices.

Mr. Frank Thomas is a splendid representative of the young Democracy of the State, and has received unsought the nomination for Register of Deeds of Shawnee county, and in his speech of acceptance he commends decent politics in the following words: "I believe a campaign can be conducted free from personal abuse, and I believe it will secure us more votes than can possibly be gained by applying such pet names as 'hayseed,' 'calamity shriekers,' etc., to our opponents. Let the campaign be one of principle, and I for one believe that in this three-cornered fight the Democratic party will win. I assure you I will do my part to the best of my ability."

Mr. Geo. C. Stoker, who is announced in our columns, has been for twenty-four years a resident of Shawnee county, and has been a practical and successful farmer until the past four years, when he came to Topeka to reside. He made farming his life work and is counted as one of the most successful men in that line in the county. He is, however, well qualified for the position of Register of Deeds. He has never sought office, but if he is tendered the position for which he is announced he will enter the race and make a vigorous campaign in behalf of his party. We bespeak for him consideration and trust that at the primaries to be held August 20 his former comrades in the service will support his candidacy.

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:

"A NORTHERN SOUTH," or the Race Problem in America, by a Northern man who spent many years in travel and life in our Southern States. A history of the colored brother, his present condition, and what to do with him. Paper, 10 cents.

"THOUGHT AND THIRTY."—A book of 358 pages, on subjects in every letter of the alphabet for all who labor and need rest—a looking forward, by Joshua Hill. Price in paper 30 cents by mail, or in cloth 60 cents.

"LADIES' GUIDE TO NEEDLE WORK AND EMBROIDERY."—This book is what its name indicates and is very useful to the lady members of the family. It contains 158 pages, with full descriptions of all the various stitches and materials, with a large number of illustrations for each variety of work. In paper 25 cents, postage paid.

"HINTS ON DAIRYING."—This is a nice little volume in flexible cloth cover which treats the subject in a practical way in chapters as follows: Historical, conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. Price 25 cents, postage paid.

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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.

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

One and One.

The last red glimmering of the sun
Shines through the open door,
And lies in struggling bars upon
The well-worn school house floor;
Before the grave young master's chair
A weeping maiden stands,
As with a nervous, puzzled air
The ciphered page he scans.

"It's no use," she said, "to try;
I cannot get it right."
"See here," the master said, and held
The figures to her sight;
"This problem that has kept you here
Had long ago been done
Had you not said in adding, dear,
That one and one make one."

"But isn't that?"—She stopped, confused;
Her blue eyes sought the floor;
A look was on the master's face
She had not seen before.
"Not quite, my dear," he gently said,
"That is, in sums like this;
But yet, I think, there are times when
"Two would not be far amiss."

And then, but pshaw! Why undertake
To tell just what was said?
Full often has the tale been told
Since Eve and Adam wed.
The logic that the master used,
To make the matter plain,
Was used by man since earth began
And seldom used in vain.

The swaying trees a tale of love
Seemed whispering to the brook,
As man and maid adown the glade
Their homeward journey took.
Now, hand in hand, they pass life's school,
Their knotting problem done,
They've solved it by the good old rule
Of "one and one make one."
—Yankee Blade.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

IN STRAWBERRY TIME.

BY FRANE GOULD WHEELER.

(Continued from last week.)

After dew is well dried upon the meadow grass, Hetty proposes a ramble to the wildwood, and says: "Cousin Jack, if you will allow me to constitute myself your guide, in lieu of father, who cannot leave his work this morning, I should be very happy to show you through glen and glade, my favorite nooks."

"Surely, Cousin Hetty, no man could wish for fairer guide, and there is nothing in the way of an outing I should better enjoy."

When all is in readiness, Hetty continues: "I beg pardon, but may I take my materials and sketch a giant rock that rises in the way, now while I'm in the habit of sketching, before I take up other work?"

"Why! dear me; why do you ask? Of course you may, and I'll be proud to carry them for you; in fact, I begin already to feel quite proud of my artistic cousin. You have my full consent and sympathy in all your artistic ventures."

"Thank you, Cousin Jack. It is very nice of you to encourage my amateur attempts in developing my talent, and though I may never become a Rosa Bonheur, I find much pleasure in sketching from the open book of nature, my great teacher. But what is your hobby, now that you have learned mine?"

"Well, really, I never set myself to solving the question before; but since it comes up this moment in an abstract manner, I think I may readily say that a study of geology, in its various moods and phases, gives me most pleasure of all the sports I have ever enjoyed. Exploring the unexplored caverns of earth, and unearthing new fossils and formations, gives me my highest fund of happiness, as regards sports, hobbies, etc."

"Well, here we are, close to my rustic bridge. Do you see any similarity between the real and my ideal?"

"Indeed I do, a close resemblance, and I could almost catch the sound of this gurgling ripple that coyly creeps beneath this foot-bridge, while viewing your miniature creation upon the canvas. I think you must have an inspiration with your brush. Do you never expect to broaden and widen your field of art, to go abroad, and sit at the feet of the great masters?"

A shade, akin to that of sadness, for a moment swept over her regular features, as she answered: "No, not now, since mother left us. I am all father has left, you know, and for his dear sake I have quietly given up my girlhood's dreams of fame in my coveted art, and a sojourn under Italian skies, the land of sculpture and song. Whatever of pleasure, pastime or profit I may pick up at random in my

chosen way, I shall be content. But see! here is the gray old rock I told you about. Is it not truly grand, nestled here amid the quiet greenery of wood and glen?"

"Grand," says Leighton, "is a feeble word. It is more. It is glorious! Some day, if you like, I will define its formation to you, so, when you have it reproduced upon your canvas it will become doubly valuable to you, once you understand of what and how it is made." So saying, Jack Leighton adjusted for his fair artist her easel he had brought for her, and when she was settled to her pleasant task, surrounded by the green gems of nature's own gathering, with a flood of springtime breezes floating wistfully above her through the mass of morning freshness, her hero judiciously withdraws a little space into the background, and seating himself upon a moss-grown mound, opens the book which only yesterday afforded him much mental food. Strangely enough, somehow, this beautiful morning, the author's language has lost its eloquent interest and the present scene eclipses so far the conventionalism of travel in a railroad car, that, half unconsciously, the volume is cast carelessly aside. To the beholder, in this enchanted wildwood, there seemed no prettier picture extant than that of the present, with the comely artist in the foreground, plying skillfully her brush in her own delicate manner of tint and of touch. Unconscious of the disturbing elements that were already waging havoc in the masculine heart near by, Hetty gives her canvas creation its few last touches, while her companion, half culprit-like, is feasting on her loveliness in an indescribable exultation, not altogether unlike a sense of longing possession, akin to that of any other impassioned lover—pure, true, self-forgetting love, lost in the dominant desire to win and hold and keep for its very own sake. The whisperings that came to Leighton's senses from the love gods, both low and sweet, would have startled him out of his usual self-possession only twenty-four hours before, and been repulsed with "impossible," with a big initial to boot. But now things were different. He had "met his fate," had stood face to face with the girl that was to walk the journey of life with him through to the very end. And yet that girl, innocent as the birds above her head, was ignorant of any thought of the nature of her cousin's cogitations. He would advance slowly, and cautiously lay bare the feelings of his heart before his visit had reached its close, not spoil all hope of possible bliss by a premature blundering confession. He was sure the opportune moment would arrive at length, and then he should make full declaration of his love to her, the fairest of the fair. But lovers often appear when least expected, and when the feminine fancies are less combative because least fortified against an onslaught at the door of the heart's affections. Seeing the fair artist tying on her hat, which, during her sketching, she had idly tossed aside, Jack Leighton was a moment later by her side, resuming the pleasant role of escort, and when he would fain have retraced his homeward steps.

Hetty exclaims: "Oh, there! I forgot to bring a basket to gather berries, for it is strawberry time, you know; but I can roll my tubes in some canvas I have left, and line my basket with paper, and we shall have the delicious treat after all."

"Capital idea," rejoins Leighton, "and fully proves the old truism, 'necessity the mother of invention.' With your improvised vessel we can gather just as many berries as though supplied purposely with baskets plenty."

A second later the cousins were on the hillside, climbing a rough and somewhat stony path which in some places seemed almost a water-course, but which wound up the hill toward an open stretch of level land, where lay the Mecca of wild strawberry pasture. Accustomed as was Leighton in climbing rugged steep and mountain side, this little ascent was little less than mere pastime, for it afforded opportunity to take the little rounded hand of Hetty's while assisting her up the narrow cattle-path. Oh! thought Leighton, one clasp of that little brown hand were worth far more than all the strawberries this level stretch of earth affords. Bravely, however, he concealed his sentiment for the little chattering creature beside him, and began to warble the song of his childhood, "The Strawberries Grow in the Morning, Mill May."

"How kind of good old nature," continued Hetty at length, "to grow such rich fruit for the palates of her children. Do you not think them the most delicious of fruit, Cousin Jack?"

"Yes, Hetty dear; I believe there could be nothing prepared for a fellow's palate more delicately delicious, unless—" and here he ventures a full confession of the uncertain condition of affairs within his mind—"unless one might be permitted a kiss from your strawberry lips."

Hetty crimsoning meantime, and Leighton, seeing the blunder he haplessly has made, sees no way out of it only to pursue the strain a trifle further, which he does by asking if she, or some rural swain thereabout, were the keeper of those ruby lips? "Up to date," she heroically continues, "they are in full possession of Miss Hetty Thayer, proprietress and conveyancer." "Bravo! Hetty, you are wise beyond your years," Jack continued, scarcely intending to make such a signal exclamation, but mentally reiterating to himself the chosen words of Hetty's. "So she is free, as yet, from any love entanglement. Then my chances are not at all discouraging."

"I think we have berries enough now for our dinner feast, and we had best return. Oh! I must not forget my easel and things down by the rock—"

"My lone rock by the sea.
Then ask me, woo me not to leave
My lone rock by the sea."

She found herself crooning the favorite guitar song just when she wouldn't have done so for the world.

"I'm not going to ask you to leave your rock, but that I may share it with you. What have you to say in return, little girl?"

"Share it with me? Certainly, as long as you choose to stay with us. I should much enjoy your company beside the grand old boulder, and you could come with me when I sketch or practice on my guitar, or you could read to me while I crochet. Certainly, Cousin Jack, we will enjoy it mutually, and I shall be much more lonely when you are gone than though I had not first learned how pleasant it is to have a comrade in these wild haunts familiar to me since early childhood; but why must you limit your sojourn among us to one brief week? I begin already to wish the week might multiply into many more."

"Do you, indeed, think you shall miss me when I am gone? you who have ever been your own solitary companion through bush and brake? There are certain conditions upon which I might extend my visit for a little time at least. I had intended a genuine surprise upon the dear old home circle, for they still think me in the wilds of far Arizona; still, as I have said, upon certain conditions I should be delighted to stay."

"Name your conditions, then, Cousin Jack, and if there is anything I can do or anything that concerns me in the matter of your extending the time of departure, you have my word for it, I am at your service."

Reaching out for the little brown hand that was toying with a violet she had plucked, Jack Leighton felt in its tender clasp confidence to ask if he might not become her acknowledged lover, and in the answering crimson of her blushes and glances from her soul-lit eyes, he guessed the answer in eloquence far richer than tongue or pen could convey, and Jack was satisfied the love was reciprocal, the sentiment mutual—a genuine case of love at first sight, so the twain acknowledged to themselves in the shadow of the great elm that overspread the meadow path midway up the homeward way.

"Lor' sakes! Miss Hetty, we shall have dinner late enough to-day, I'm thinkin'," exclaimed Phyllis, upon Hetty's appearance in the kitchen. "Seems to me you have been gone long enough to pick every berry from here to Brookville. Guess your gemmen friend has been makin' love to ye instead of pickin' berries."

Hetty, though considerably flushed, managed to raise a defiant finger in defense, lest her visitor might overhear Phyllis' uncouth remarks. That ebony personage, however, was too much absorbed in the belated berries to offer further censure, and upon finding the fruit all nicely hulled and ready for her waiting shortcake, the case was not so hopeless after all, nor dinner delayed so seriously as might be feared.

And thus the days glided by on fleet-footed pinions, while the cousins (lovers) found additional pleasures, day by day,

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Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

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100 Doses One Dollar

riding, fishing, roving, reading and the like. Leighton, evidently satisfied with his prowess thus far, taught Hetty archery, or explained to her the mysteries of geology, of which he had brought numerous rare specimens, and had largely contributed to her cabinet. The tastes of each seemed so in harmony with that of the other. The author one acknowledged his favorite, the other found equally interesting; songs that thrilled the soul of one, brought echoes, also, from the heart of the other; games one delighted in, afforded equal entertainment for the other, and, as better acquainted they became, the hour of parting seemed to bind them closer to each other.

"I shall come again in the autumn," Jack explained, "and, if not now you are willing to grant me the boon I crave, you will have had time by then to know whether you love me well enough to promise to wed with me and be my dearest little wife. I know your deep solicitude for your dear father, and I do not ask you to leave him, for, indeed, that would be cruel in the extreme; but you need never leave him, for he can follow when and where we go, and this would still be a sure retreat for us all to come when weary with a busy, bustling life. I have accumulated enough of wealth in my Western speculations to keep a family, when once the happy possessor of one, in ease and even luxury. You shall visit the land of art and song—the artists' Italy. We'll spend a year or so abroad, and you shall still pursue your chosen vocation—shall be taught by the masters with a master's hand, and I'll just bask in the joy of your joy. But I'll not urge this subject now, little Hetty—my Hetty, since you acknowledge me the dearest fellow in the land. There is time enough yet, for you are young and I am used to waiting. The years yet to be will change your childish dreams into happy realization."

Thus time glides on, and to the lovers (brought face to face with facts and each other after a lapse of months) kindly brings together two hearts that beat in unison with each other, hearts that have learned to love and trust each other, hearts that have promised to share each other's destiny, to walk beside each other, even to the valley and the shadow of death. To Hetty a new world opens before her vision—anticipations of a sojourn, at last, in her ideal land of art, her companion to be her first and only lover. The thought of leaving home is softened by the assurance that her father has consented to spend the year abroad with the happy pair. The bridal day is set, the expectant lover, meantime, busy with the settlement of business that claims his presence in the far Southwest. And all this came about by a visit from Cousin Jack "in strawberry time."

It is a great misfortune for the young and middle aged to be gray. To overcome this and appear young, use Hall's Hair Renewer, a reliable panacea.



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troubled with Constipation or Sick Headache will find safe, speedy and economical cure in a dose of

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The Young Folks.

Chorus.

[By Lee Masters, from an unpublished drama.]

Whither doth yon wild lark fly
Through the blue of cloudless sky?
Seeks he not his mountain home,
Now that he no more would roam?
What must be his spirit's pleasure
The familiar earth to measure—
Fleeing with the shrieking wind,
Leaving even desire behind.

Hail to Cynthus, skirts of mist
Swath his flanks with amethyst.
There the violet takes its hue,
Washed with distilling dew.
There the roses burn like ombers
On a hearth which love remembers;
And their floating odors seem
Mem'ries of a lovely dream.

Have ye heard the hunter's call
Ringing like a waterfall?
Did ye note the morning's hush
Rich as is the wild briar's lush?
Then the nightingale ceased plaining,
Then the hours of morn were staining
Diamond panes which pave the East
By their rosy faces kist.

When the night flies with her rout
Then she snuffs the bright stars out;
As she hastens on her way,
Envious of the pale-browed day.
Then the twittering of each swallow
Shakes the air to hail Apollo—
Whilst enamored of his face
The glad earth courts his warm embrace.

Every spirit is in its grave,
Every wolf is in his cave;
All that prowls by night have fled
To the caverns of the dead—
Where the king of ruddy slumber
The forged hours of darkness number—
While outside the air and sea
Gleam with light transparently.

We have risen with the dawn,
We have watched the mild-eyed fawn
Feed among the lentic brake,
And the dewy grasses shake,
Bounding fleet across the meadow
Swift as is a cloudlet's shadow
When the powers that rule the air
Move most rapid everywhere.

Who can tell what tender tale
Breathed the passion-sandaled gale?
For we saw the anemone
Weep seed pearl—ah, woe is me!
Then she trembled as her lover
Momentary seemed to hover,
For the magic of his touch
Seemed to thrill her overmuch.

AN IMAGINARY TRIP.

[The following was written for a Friday afternoon exercise by a pupil 15 years old, it being an imaginary trip from Denver to Paris.]

One beautiful morning in September, my friend Daisy and myself went down to the depot, and, after inquiring about our train, found that it would start at 4:40 p. m. We purchased our tickets and returned home to finish our packing.

We went to the train and started from Denver on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe route. After a ride of about sixty-five miles, we reached Colorado Springs.

Daisy having expressed a wish to stop here, we got off the train and proceeded to take in the "sights." We took a cab and rode out to Pike's Peak, a distance of ten miles. Before we reached our destination, Daisy thought she would like to climb to the top of it; but by the time we got there she changed her mind, for it is 14,147 feet high, and as it cost \$5 to ride up, we thought we would be contented to stay below. We afterwards went to see the "Garden of the Gods," which is the most beautiful sight I ever saw. The walls on each side are over 300 feet high and all kinds of animals are carved on the side. At the entrance there is an old woman on one side and an old man on the other. Each one has a basket. The figures are over 200 feet in height. While we were walking to dinner it began to rain, and we were glad to ask for shelter at the first house we came to. We each bought a sandwich and a cup of coffee, as we were hungry. It cost us 40 cents apiece.

The next morning we boarded the 8:25 train and resumed our journey.

We passed into Kansas, following the Arkansas river to Great Bend, which is on the bend of the Arkansas river.

Then we went down into the Cherokee Nation, and made a stop at Vinita. We saw a great many Indians and cowboys. Passing on, we arrived at Dallas, Texas. We stopped here one day, as the track was washed away two or three miles beyond the city, and we were glad when the train started again. We passed a number of small cities, but did not stop until we reached Houston, which is a large railway center.

Our next large city was Galveston, where our ship (the Crescent) was awaiting us. We did not have time to go over the city. We took a cabin passage and started out for our trip by water. We were shown to our cabin, which was a nice little room, and our meals were brought to us.

At the West Indies we took on more pro-

visions; at Porto Rico fifty new passengers came on board.

We only saw the sun rise twice, but saw it set a number of times. It was a grand and beautiful scenery.

At last we arrived at Bordeaux. We had gotten pretty tired of the sea by that time, and were glad to get on land once more. Bordeaux is a nice city of 221,305 inhabitants. As the people were French, we could not talk much with them.

At Bordeaux we boarded a train for Paris. We crossed the Loire river, and at Linoges had our first French dinner. I did not enjoy it very much, but Daisy did. The next morning we arrived in Paris.

I shall not attempt to describe Paris in this. As Daisy has come here to finish her French, there is no telling when we shall go back to America.

MYRTLE MITCHELL.

Boxing for Boys.

There is absolutely nothing in the way of recreation so beneficial in every respect to a boy as boxing. I am positive—and I know whereof I write, for as boy and man I have tried them all, fencing, wrestling, rowing, swimming, riding—that no one of them has the many advantages of boxing. As an all-round developer it is unequalled; not one of the boy's muscles remains inactive; back, stomach, legs, arms, all are called upon for vigorous service. But what I consider its best feature in its recommendation for boys is the very thorough drilling which the disposition of the boy must undergo. If a lad is quick to lose his temper, boxing will cure him; it will teach him that no one who lets his temper get the better of him will become an expert sparrer; it will speedily convince him of the absolute necessity of keeping cool and in entire possession of his wits in order to sustain his efforts and avoid defeat. The boxer who cannot control his temper is practically at the mercy of a cool, skillful opponent. One cannot spar successfully and become flustered. A boxer must ever be on the alert, his wits constantly alive, looking for an opportunity of assault; he must be able to act instantly and with cool deliberation, as distinguished from wild, undirected action. He need do no running to develop the muscles of his legs or his lungs; these are all continuously in action. —Harper's Young People.

Two Intelligent Dogs.

There are two dogs in New York that surpass, in point of intelligence, the celebrated boar-hound that nightly appears with Prof. Darling, the lion trainer in the lion's cage in "Claudius Nero." Any one walking up Broadway late in the afternoon or evening would probably notice an old blind beggar who sits at the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth streets; with him is a dog of the breed commonly known as the "yellow cur," yet one glance at the animal is enough to convince any one that he is a dog of more than ordinary intelligence. When the old blind beggar is ready to go home the dog leads the way, the old man holding him by a string attached to his collar. At every crossing the dog barks once. If there are wagons or carriages passing the dog will bark twice, and the old blind beggar will wait patiently until a tug on the string he holds informs him that the street is clear and that his guide is ready to proceed. At other times the dog has a habit of whining piteously to attract attention to the beggar's outstretched hand, and the whine rarely fails to produce the desired effect. Somewhere in the neighborhood, generally about Twenty-eighth or Twenty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, you will come across another blind beggar and a dog. The latter is a shaggy hound and knows his business quite as well as his Broadway rival does. He, also, has a habit of whining to attract attention, but the act that makes him famous is the manner he goes through a crowd. If the crowd is a big one and the dog can see no way of going through it he will growl ominously. The crowd scatters at once, and the dog, with a wag of his tail, proceeds with the old man who owns him.

If the ladies would abandon cosmetics and more generally keep their blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, naturally fair complexions would be the rule instead of the exception, as at present. Pure blood is the best beautifier.

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

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"I have been ill for Hemorrhage about five years, have had the best Five Years. medical advice, and I took the first dose in some doubt. This resulted in a few hours easy sleep. There was no further hemorrhage till next day, when I had a slight attack which stopped almost immediately. By the third day all trace of blood had disappeared and I had recovered much strength. The fourth day I sat up in bed and ate my dinner, the first solid food for two months. Since that time I have gradually gotten better and am now able to move about the house. My death was daily expected and my recovery has been a great surprise to my friends and the doctor. There can be no doubt about the effect of German Syrup, as I had an attack just previous to its use. The only relief was after the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

HOW I EARNED AN ISLAND.



Enterprising Young Man: True & Co. instructed and started me. I worked steadily and made money faster than I expected to. I became able to buy an island and build a small summer hotel. If I don't succeed at that, I will go to work again at the business in which I made my money. True & Co. Shall we instruct and start you, reader? If we do, and if you work industriously, you will in due time be able to buy an island and build a hotel, if you wish to. Money can be earned at our new line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This entirely new lead brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment—we teach you FREE. This is an age of marvelous things, and here is another great, useful, wealth-giving wonder. Great gains will reward every industrious worker. Wherever you are, and whatever you are doing, you want to know about this wonderful work at once. Delay means much money lost to you. No space to explain here, but if you will write to us, we will make all plain to you FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Box 1257, Augusta, Maine.

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should reach this office not later than Monday.Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders.
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State
Temperance Union will be held in Topeka
September 15 and 16. Every organization
in sympathy with the temperance cause
is invited to send three delegates. Half
fare rates have been secured on the rail-
roads for this annual meeting.

Rye for winter pasture is a matter which
should have the serious consideration of
many of our farmers, especially those who
have but little tame grasses. So many
farmers rely on straw and corn stalks for
winter pasture. Rye can be sown in the
corn fields at your convenience during the
next month, and in this way have green
pasturage until spring. We never hear of
impaction in cattle that run in stalk fields
where rye has been sown.

Last week we published an extended
notice for the University of Kansas. If
any of our readers failed to notice the
same they are requested to look it up. In
addition to the regular courses the Uni-
versity has schools of law, pharmacy,
music and art. It is a matter of pride that
we have an institution of higher learning
which freely offers its advantages to the
youth of Kansas, and one that has few, if
any, superiors in the United States.

"We are as one family," was the edict
sent forth by the *Daily Capital* recently,
and already it has begun to bear fruit, as
shown by the fusion of the Democrats and
Republicans for the purpose of capturing
the District Judges, which would go to
the Alliance people were it not for the
promised success of this unholy combina-
tion. However, the fusionists have not
yet won, as the election is not over. The
"hayseeds" may conclude to stick to-
gether once more.

One of the encouraging signs of the
times is the increased and growing demand
for public documents of all kinds. It
clearly shows that the people are thinking,
and propose to secure the facts for them-
selves instead of taking it second-handed,
as has been done too much in the past.
Major Brock, Chief of the Bureau of Sta-
tistics at Washington, states that the
calls for figures regarding the operation of
the new tariff law is unprecedented, and
is especially heavy from Kansas.

We have had several inquiries from
farmers who have taken advantage of the
rainy season and now have well-filled
carr ponds and are now desirous of stock-
ing them with carp. The last Legislature
did away with the office of Fish Com-
missioner, therefore, it will be necessary
for those who wish to stock their ponds
to secure a supply from the United States
Fish Commissioner from Washington, or
from carp ponds in the State that are now
well supplied. Those of our readers who
have carp to dispose of would no doubt
find ready sale by letting their wants be
known through this paper.

AGREED ON THE MAIN QUESTION.

Concerning the great question of the
time—money, both of the old political
parties are agreed, and they are working
in perfect accord. The only shading of
difference which appears anywhere is in
the matter of silver coinage. While most
Republicans favor free coinage, no State
convention of that party held this year
has declared in favor of it, and there is no
indication that it will be done next year.
Several Democrat State conventions have
so declared. But when it comes to formu-
lating national party platforms there will
be no difference on this subject except in
the manner of stating the party's opposi-
tion to free coinage. All the great news-
papers of the country are one in opposition
to any "tinkering with the currency." They
all believe, with Senator Sherman,
that legislation concerning finance affects
the value of all property in the country,
and that it "thus touches the hearts and
the homes of every person in the United
States." It is, presumably, because prop-
erty values are thus affected by legisla-
tion that there is this argument. Public
interest in the "money question" is be-
coming so intense that men who are inter-
ested in maintaining a single monetary
standard and in keeping that standard
limited to the smallest possible quantity,
are alarmed lest the people take hold of
their own financial affairs and legislate a
little life into labor.

The metropolitan press is particularly
critical and severe upon those persons and
papers that are advocating a large and
prompt increase in the volume of our cir-
culating medium, insisting that they are
ignorant and malicious. The strange
thing about it is, that the interest of the
masses is not regarded by these critics as
worth looking after. They all know, or
they ought to know, that the depression
of agriculture and the low wages of labor
are direct results of our financial methods;
they know or ought to know that Con-
gress has legislated about one-half the
value of property and labor out of exist-
ence, just what our statesmen told us long
ago would be done, yet they insist that
nothing shall be done to change these con-
ditions and to prevent their growing
worse. Take up the leading papers of the
country, of both great parties, and you will
find them all preaching the same doctrine
in relation to finance. They are quarrel-
ing about the tariff and our foreign policy,
but when the interests of our working
people are brought forward for better-
ment, this great power of wealth—the
press, is one in denouncing the movement
as dangerous and the movers as dema-
gogues and evil-doers, too ignorant to de-
serve respect yet too troublesome to be let
alone.

It is fast dawning upon the average
mind that the " portentous contest " which
Senator Ingalls spoke of a dozen years or
more ago is indeed upon us. Wealth on
one side, poverty on the other. Let the
people prepare for it.

NO MAN CAN SERVE TWO MASTERS.

Our Alliance friends are fast learning
that party politicians are not safe cus-
todians of Alliance principles. A large
number of men have been elected to office
within a year on pledges of sympathy
with our doctrines, yet, as far as we have
been able to ascertain, none of them are
firm believers in the measures which we
regard as vital. The first of the seven
demands adopted at St. Louis, December,
1889, condemns national banks of issue
and favors the substitution of treasury
notes for bank notes—the money to be
issued to the people directly, without
the intervention of any sort of interest-
charging agency. What one among the
distinguished men who have recently been
taken out of the old party ranks and put
in prominent places of public trust has
ever publicly indorsed this our first de-
mand? Governor Tillman, of South Caro-
lina, was a Democrat when elected, and
he is a Democrat now. Democrats are not
opposed to national banks, and they have
never announced themselves in favor of
government paper issues as a permanent
currency. General Gordon, recently elected
to the Senate by Alliance votes, now
announces that he has no intention of
adopting any views other than those of
his party. General Palmer, elected to the
Senate by the aid of two F. M. B. A.
men, declared himself in opposition to the
Alliance idea of cheap money. Similar
cases are reported in other quarters, and
we may expect to hear of them continually

as long as we support men who think
more of their parties than they do of the
Alliance.

The KANSAS FARMER, in answer to
questions propounded by party friends,
as to whether the party or the Alliance
should be supported in case of conflict,
has uniformly put the proposition thus:
The Alliance is right or it is wrong; if it
is right, whatever is in conflict with it is
wrong. It follows logically that if we
prefer to be right rather than to be in
accord with a party, we will follow the
Alliance lead if we believe it to be right.
No man can serve two masters. We can-
not serve the Alliance and either of the
great parties, because they differ about
important matters. Both of the parties
approve existing financial methods, and
the Alliance not only does not approve
them, but opposes them and believes them
to be both wrong and vicious. As Alliance
men we charge that Congress has legis-
lated \$2 wheat into \$1 wheat; 90-cent corn
into 45-cent corn; 15-cent cotton into
7-cent cotton; and that the legislation
which brought about those results effected
equally damaging changes in the market
values of other products. Now we favor
a reversal of legislation which has thus
diminished our ability to pay debts. We
would legislate prices up to where they
were when our debts were contracted so
that we may be placed as nearly as possible
in the same relation with our creditors
that we enjoyed when we borrowed their
money. Let us change 40-cent corn into
60-cent corn; \$3 beef into \$5 beef; \$3.50
pork into \$6 pork; \$1 wages into \$1.50
wages, and so on. This will even things
up to the level of seven or eight years ago,
and it can be done by reversing our finan-
cial methods so as to favor the debtor
equally with the creditor. But who among
the distinguished men above-mentioned
or referred to believes with us touching
these matters?

The time has come to act upon the ad-
vice given in these columns more than
nine years ago—to raise up a new party if
the old ones will not give us what we are
entitled to. The differences between the
demands of the Alliance and the platform
declarations of parties are radical, and
they cannot be made to harmonize. One
or the other must be abandoned. If
Alliance people would incorporate their
principles into law they must not intrust
the work to men who think more of their
party than they do of their principles.

The number of domestic animals im-
ported into the United States for the year
ending June 30, 1891, was, 2,740 cattle, val-
ued at \$49,326; 6,483 horses, valued at
\$2,900,955; 9,646 sheep, valued at \$127,221.
These were all admitted free of duty.
Our exports of domestic animals for the
same period were, 374,679 cattle, valued at
\$30,445,249; 95,654 hogs, valued at \$1,146,-
630; 3,110 horses, valued at \$784,908; 2,184
mules, valued at \$278,658; 60,947 sheep, val-
ued at \$261,109.

A number of leading manufacturers of
agricultural machinery have sent forth
the edict that they would, during the sea-
son of 1891, abstain from exhibiting at any
and all county and State fairs, and fur-
ther, that they will not furnish their
agents with printed matter to circulate in
case they decide to exhibit at their own
expense. The reason assigned for this
step is the great expense; and while it
helps out the fairs, it does not pay them.
There is no question but what these man-
ufacturers would receive greater returns
for their money by advertising in agricul-
tural papers. The result of such a move
can better be discussed after the fair sea-
son.

Sheep-raisers will be interested in know-
ing the amount and value of wool imported
into the United States for the year ending
June 30, 1891, as compared with the pre-
ceding year, which is as follows: 32,230,-
935 pounds of class one, valued at \$6,919,-
913; 6,667,023 pounds of class two, valued
at \$1,551,490; 90,405,690 pounds of class
three, valued at \$9,759,960. Comparing
these with the imports for the year ending
June 30, 1890, which amounted to 16,649,-
480 pounds of class one, valued at \$3,894,-
760; 7,658,806 pounds of class two, valued
at \$1,905,970; 81,122,000 pounds of class
three, valued at \$9,463,353. This shows an
increase of dutiable wool, of all classes,
over last year of 23,872,263 pounds, valued
at \$2,967,289. It will be observed that the
greatest increase was in class one, which
is almost double that of last year.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR FARMERS.

Truly the life of a nation depends upon
its tillers of the soil. All classes of peo-
ple, in every department of life, are bene-
fited when the situation of the farmers
is hopeful, and when their labor is re-
munerated by equitable prices for their
products. The price of all toil and its
fruits from the earth should be controlled
by their actual worth, and not by a gang
of grain and stock gamblers. Therefore
we again repeat our advice to farmers to
hold their surplus grain for the higher
prices that are inevitable. All the news
from Europe confirms the information that
the world's crop for 1891 shows a colossal
decrease, especially in the wheat of India
and Russia. There is in fact not a half
crop in the great wheat-producing coun-
tries of the old world, which insures big
prices in Liverpool and other European
markets. This being true, the only thing
to prevent American farmers from realiz-
ing a good price for their wheat, will be
the continued practice of permitting the
grain gamblers to stand between them and
the consumption of the whole world. The
only way to prevent this legalized rob-
bery is for the producers, through their
organizations, to handle the crops with
the systematic demands of consumption.
Farmers must adopt the business sense of
other industries. These questions should
be thoroughly considered in every farm-
ers' organization throughout the country.

Already the timely advice for farmers to
hold their wheat, so spontaneously and
generously scattered from the eastern to
the western and from the northern to the
southern boundaries of the country has
had its effect. As soon as the deliveries,
which started in with the usual rush,
commenced to so unusually fall off there
was a commotion among the gamblers,
and an excitement in the "pit," and up,
up, up, went the price of wheat, and on
Monday last, had advanced to \$1.13 in Chi-
cago, with cables strong and higher.
Farmers who are wise, and possessed with
good, unobscured business sense will se-
cure at least \$1 per bushel for their wheat
delivered from the thresher or from their
bins.

The estimate put forward by the *Ameri-
can Agriculturist* in its annual review of
harvests, to appear in the forthcoming
September issue of that journal, shows
that farm profits in the United States this
year will be \$1,000,000,000 more than they
have been during the late years of depres-
sion.

On the basis of present prospects, this
authority estimates the corn crop of 1891
at 2,000,000,000 bushels, wheat 500,000,000
bushels and oats at 622,000,000 bushels.
This makes the total prospective crop of
corn, wheat and oats, 3,122,000,000 bush-
els, or 28.8 per cent. greater than the last
year, and 14.7 per cent. over the average
of the preceding eleven years.

The *American Agriculturist* believes
that unless unexpected influences wholly
change the current of events the value of
corn on the farm will average, in Decem-
ber, 50 cents a bushel, wheat \$1 per bushel
and oats at least 40 cents. On this basis
the value of the corn crop to the farmers
will be \$1,000,000,000, wheat, \$500,000,000,
and oats, \$250,000,000, or a total of \$1,750,-
000,000. This is \$450,000,000 more than the
value of these crops in 1890, and \$625,000,-
000 more than the value of the average of
these crops from 1880 to 1890, inclusive.

Cotton and rye will command better
prices than last season. Cattle are worth
one-third more than eight months ago,
with other live stock in proportion.

Tobacco is advancing heavily for cigar
leaf (contracts being made for the crop in
the field at an advance of 15 to 50 per cent.
over last year). Hops are firm at good
prices; winter fruit will command large
values, and all vegetables are yielding
fairly with every indication of a remuner-
ative market.

The export outlook was never better;
immensely increased sums will be sent to
the United States for our product. Ulte-
rior influences may, of course, interfere
with the brilliant prospect, but we confess
we are beginning to share more fully the
hopes of certain well informed but conser-
vative agriculturists who predict better
profits for the farmers of the United
States during the next year than ever be-
fore.

The *American Agriculturist* says there
will be no return of "war" prices, but the
money received above expenses will go
further and enable the farmer to get more
value out of his profits than at any pre-
vious period.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

An important meeting of the Bureau of Promotion of the Kansas Columbian Exposition was held at the Copeland hotel, Topeka, August 12, every Congressional district being well represented. The reports submitted by the Secretary encouragingly indicate that the enterprising citizens of Kansas are not all disposed to permit this unsurpassed opportunity to show to the world the boundless and unrivalled resources of the great Sunflower State to go by default. Over half of the counties have either secured their portion, or are thoroughly organized and at work, with a fair prospect of raising their quota soon.

The time of holding the State convention for the election of a permanent board of managers, consisting of nine members—one from each Congressional district and two at large—was thoroughly discussed and decided by the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The encouragement received and amount subscribed paid in and guaranteed in aid of the work outlined by the convention which created this bureau, and necessary to enable Kansas to make a fitting exhibit of her products and resources at the World's Columbian Exposition warrant the belief that the amount necessary to the successful prosecution and completion of the work undertaken will be forthcoming as required. Be it therefore

Resolved, By said Bureau of Promotion that the 16th day of September, at 2 o'clock p. m., is hereby named as the day for the election of a permanent board of nine managers as provided by the convention that created this bureau. That said election shall be held at Topeka, Kas., and shall be provided for and organized under the direction of the officers of this bureau. That each county and railroad company of the State shall be entitled at said election to one vote for each \$100 and major fraction thereof by it paid in or assured to the fund to be raised. That the several counties and railroad companies of the State entitled to vote at such election shall determine for themselves the time, place and manner of electing the delegates to attend and participate in said election and the number thereof.

Resolved, That in order that the various counties may have a voice in the selection of the permanent board of managers, it is important that those which have not as yet subscribed the amount allotted to them in the original call issued by this bureau, as directed by the State convention which met here in April, should organize at once and be prepared to participate in the State convention called for September 16. The time is limited and work should be pushed vigorously to the end that every county will be represented in this important work.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the bureau premiums were offered for the best specimens of wheat, rye, oats, barley, grasses, etc., grown this year. These samples were sent to the agricultural department and have been prepared in proper bundles for preservation by Prof. Worrel and stored in a room to be sent to Chicago with specimens of next year's growth.

The Executive committee, at its last meeting, appointed a committee to award these premiums, consisting of William Roe, of Douglas county; Joshua Wheeler, of Atchison county, and Thomas Buckman, of Shawnee county. This committee met at Topeka, August 11, and made the following report:

TOPEKA, KAS., August 11.

By direction of the Executive committee, premiums have been offered and awarded as follows:

For best sample of winter wheat in the straw—First premium, Lewis Laffin, Riley county; second, C. J. Stanley, Valencia, Shawnee county.

Oats, red—First, Fred Summers, Clyde, Cloud county; second, T. A. Hopkins, Prescott, Linn county.

Oats, black—First, A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Jefferson county; second, Samuel Detwiler, Hiawatha, Brown county.

Oats, white—First, S. A. Gunn, Sterling, Rice county; second, S. A. Metz, Mankato, Jewell county.

Barley—First, A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Jefferson county.

Rye—First, John Burns, Jewell county; second, S. A. Gunn, Sterling, Rice county.

Flax—First, W. D. Thompson, Mound City, Linn county; second, Adam Kathary, Hamilton, Greenwood county.

Timothy—First, John Burns, Jewell county; second, J. Begole, Burlingame, Osage county.

Orchard grass—First, J. Begole, Burlingame, Osage county; second, Fred Summers, Clyde, Cloud county.

Blue grass, English—First, A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Jefferson county; second, Adam Kathary, Hamilton, Greenwood county.

Blue grass, Kentucky—First, Samuel Detwiler, Hiawatha, Brown county; second, Miss Lizzie Champion, Hamilton, Greenwood county.

Clover Mammoth—First, J. Begole, Burlingame, Osage county.

Malta—First, J. H. Irwin & Son, Syracuse, Hamilton county; second, Rev. Warren Mayo, Mankato, Jewell county.

The first premiums awarded were \$10 and the second \$5.

During the deliberations of the bureau Mrs. Hanback and Mrs. Mitchell, lady members from Kansas, of the World's Fair, were present and gave an encouraging report of woman's work in connection with

the Fair. They spoke of the interest they felt in the Kansas exhibit and of the preparations of other States in making that department one of very great interest. The members of the Bureau of Promotion were unanimous in their desire to see the forthcoming State convention recognize the ladies of Kansas in giving them a representation on the permanent Board of Managers. It was the unanimous opinion that the selection of Mrs. Hanback and Mrs. Mitchell as the two members at large, would be fitting and proper, and that the people of Kansas could not afford to ignore the ladies in a movement in which they will be called upon to render so much assistance.

The bureau adjourned to meet on September 16, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the Copeland hotel, Topeka.

COUNTY BREEDERS' CLUBS.

One of the strongest and most influential live stock associations in the State is the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, which was organized last winter. All the pure breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine are well represented by the membership of this association.

And for the purpose of promoting the objects of that association and in behalf of the improvement of live stock generally, the KANSAS FARMER urges the breeders of every county to organize a county association or club, with a view of promoting the local interest and thereby co-operate with the State association in its good work. If the breeders of any county are confined mainly to swine breeders, let there be a county swine breeders' club. The same may be done with horses, cattle or sheep. But in most of the counties of Kansas there is one or more persons who breed pure-bred horses, cattle, swine or sheep. Let all these breeders of the different classes of pure-bred stock get together and form a county club or association, and thereby help their private business interest as well as promote the welfare of the general farmer by encouraging the improvement of our live stock.

The organization of such a club or association is a very simple matter, and the benefits to be derived from it are beyond question. If the breeders of any county will only confer with each other at stated intervals, they will be surprised at the various important matters that will be suggested. Successful breeders of pure-bred stock are natural leaders, and they will find that they have much to do if they only give this matter consideration. Individually, a single breeder can do but little, but collectively with the other breeders of the same county, a vast amount can be done to stimulate and encourage the improvement of our domestic animals.

Kansas has as fine stock of every breed as any State in the Union, and the only difference in favor of the older States farther east is that they excel us in numbers only of good stock. And the only reason why Kansas is not making more rapid progress is because of the unbusinesslike indifference of our home breeders. Get together, gentlemen, and find out how many breeders of pure-bred stock you have in your county and the number and value owned. Ascertain if possible how many of the stockmen are using or should use pure-bred males. There are a thousand and one things that demand your attention.

Organize a county breeders' club and make a statement showing what your county has in the way of pure-bred animals of each breed of stock. You will be surprised at the result of the showing, as well as the increased sales in your own county as a result of united action. The KANSAS FARMER will gladly publish such a statement for your county and give you freely the benefits derived from such a general announcement of your valuable resources. If you have a fine county and good people it necessarily follows that you will make an excellent exhibit of improved stock.

The outlook for stock-raisers is brighter than for years, and the demand for pure-bred stock will constantly increase, and if you are to enjoy your share of the best trade, organize your county club as soon as possible. A preliminary meeting of fine stock breeders could be held during the county fair. We trust that Kansas breeders will take hold of this matter in all earnestness, and the KANSAS FARMER will lend whatever assistance may be necessary to make the clubs a success.

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 14, says that the rainfall has been deficient in the eastern half of the State, except in extremely limited localities, while in the western half it has generally been above the average.

The temperature has been above the normal, while an average amount of sunshine has shed its benign influence over the State.

This has been the hottest week of the season, and has proved a trying one on the corn in some parts of the State. In the western half the rains were quite timely, not only proving very beneficial to the corn, but also rendering the ground suitable for plowing. In the eastern half more rain is needed; in the southeastern counties, where the rainfall has been light for some time, the almost total absence of it this week, coupled with the high temperature, has begun to affect not only the corn, but the shade trees. The hay crop will be large, the prairie grass being the heaviest for some years and making hay of an excellent quality. Apples promise to be very abundant, the limbs of the trees often being covered with them "from stem to stern."

Allen.—The rain has been local; threshing progressing finely; favorable for haying; apples abundant; late potatoes doing fine; flax and oats not yielding well.

Chautauqua.—Pastures are getting dry, stock water very low in localities; corn cutting commenced, new corn on market at 50 cents per bushel.

Clark.—Until the shower of Wednesday there had been no rain to do any good for about two weeks, and things were getting a little dry.

Cloud.—The rain Tuesday was refreshing and did a great deal of good, but was not enough considering the past hot weather; corn is fine.

Comanche.—The light rains of the 10th and 11th, followed by the soaking rain of 12th, has put everything in prime condition.

Ford.—The rain was very beneficial and insures the corn crop.

Gove.—The hottest week this season, and has tried the corn and sorghum in the south part of the county; in the center we are needing rain, in the north part they received a good rain.

Greeley.—Harvesting all done, and threshing in progress; yield, so far, better than expected; the rain was very beneficial to late corn.

Kingman.—Hottest week of season; fine shower Tuesday freshened the air; grass good, but getting dry.

Labette.—Very dry; corn, grass and fruit drying up, late peaches are badly damaged.

Montgomery.—This is the first week since April with a temperature above the normal; it has been injurious to the crops on account of the light rainfall for past six weeks; shade trees, as well as crops, are badly affected.

Nemaha.—Our first real hot weather of the season; a good rain very much needed immediately, the ground is baked hard.

Ottawa.—Corn is needing rain very badly; wheat turning out poor; early corn will be the best unless we get rain soon.

Pratt.—Bound grain mostly in stack; help is scarce; corn needs rain.

Riley.—Rain would be beneficial, though corn is not suffering yet.

Rush.—Rain this morning will make corn and millet; sorghum and prairie hay never better.

Wilson.—Flax about all stacked; local showers are helping corn; ground too dry for plowing; haying in full blast, yield very heavy and hay excellent; more rain needed.

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.

There seems to be a great deal more inquiry for lands in western Kansas than for many years past. The prices of land are so cheap and the crop so good this season that many of the farmers are figuring on buying adjoining farms, to say nothing

about outside parties. The outlook for wheat is so promising, and western Kansas can be counted on to produce this crop much better than corn, as small grain matures and is ready for harvesting before the hot winds come, farmers generally are preparing to increase their acreage next year.

S. O. Aubry, President of the Stevens County Alliance, says that wheat threshing has commenced and goes steadily on between showers. The highest averages so far—machine measure—are, wheat thirty bushels and oats seventy. The people are plowing all over the county, and there will be double the amount of wheat sown this fall. Every kind of spring crop exceeds all expectation; in fact, there is a wilderness of feed of all sorts. Broom-corn cutting is beginning and everybody will be busy until frost comes.

A meeting of the potato-growers of Wyandotte county met at Kansas City, Kas., last Monday, and effected an organization which will be known as the Wyandotte Potato Growers' Association, and the object is to secure better prices for the potatoes. Potatoes now are 25 cents per bushel; the farmers hold that they should receive more than that. Potatoes would not cost the consumer more, but the middleman's profits would be less. The membership fee was fixed at \$1. A board of managers, consisting of Michael House, James Hall, L. P. Hewitt, A. A. Burgard, J. Moody, Thomas Lee and A. Chandler, was appointed to conduct the business of the association, and the members will select an inspector who will grade the potatoes as they come in each morning and fix the prices. The inspector will be required to do this until September 20, or until the Northern potato comes into the Kansas City market. It is thought that all the potato-growers of the county will become members of the society.

The *Farmer's Review*, of July 29, criticizes the Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association, which was recently organized at Topeka, as being an ill-advised movement and unworthy of the encouragement of reputable breeders; and this misguided journal thus seeks to discourage the honest efforts of Western horse-raisers who are anxious to improve their stock. It is quite evident that the *Farmer's Review* has a superficial knowledge of the objects of this association. It is not intended to increase the multiplicity of stud books for pure-bred horses. This association intends to make their register to the general farmer what the recognized stud books are to the breeders of pure-bred horses, and to co-operate and encourage the men who breed or import representative and pure-bred horses of the different breeds. This register will accept for registry any mare or filly which is the progeny of any draft or coach stallion that is registered in any of the recognized stud books; the dam is not required to be pure. They propose, also, to record for such owners as may desire it, the pedigree of their stallion, provided it is eligible to the other stud books. Owing to the unwise practices of many farmers breeding fairly good mares to grade stallions, the representative men who wish to discourage it and promote the improvement of stock, propose the establishment of this Western register so that any farmer breeding to a pure-bred sire may have the female progeny recorded. And with this evidence of his wisdom and enterprise, he can command a higher price for such animals than the farmers who patronize the scrub horse. Therefore, we suggest to the *Farmer's Review*, that if they desire to encourage our farmers and breeders to improve their stock, they will not make senseless strictures on our institutions intended to promote the improvement of Western horses.

Current cuttings should be made and set in August or September, so that they may get started before the soil is chilled by the cooler weather of autumn. If one has not any bushes of his own from which to take cuttings, the cuttings may be bought for a small price from nurserymen, and this method of starting a plantation will be much better than to make the outlay that would be required should one-year or two-year root be purchased. The cuttings must be from shoots of the present year's growth, should be six or eight inches long, and placed vertically in the soil with an inch exposed at the top.

Horticulture.

New Seedling Fruits.

G. C. Brackett, Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, writes *Smith's Small Fruit Farmer* the following timely and interesting article. Thousands of dollars have been more than wasted in purchasing highly advertised seedlings:

"I have a promising seedling," has become as common an expression among fruit-growers as household words, and most every small fruit-grower has one or more such pets, of either the strawberry, raspberry or blackberry, from the sale of which he hopes to realize a small fortune at least; little realizing the fact that many are offered yearly to the public as possessing some merits superior to any sort then in use, but which an intelligent planter fails to discover. It is often the fact that not one plant among ten thousand seedlings proves to be superior to the parents, and unless a sort, after having been fully tested through several years culture, shows some feature excelling those sorts which have become standards by trial in the years past, it should not be added to our already excessive list.

"Thousands of dollars have gone to the purchase of highly extolled seedlings, mainly from novices and amateurs, and such is the haste of the originator to win a fortune or fame that his stock is offered to the public as soon after the discovery of the parent plant as rapid and encouraged propagation can produce it, and so anxious are the enthusiastic planters to have the best known, that they, as a class, are easily deluded into the purchase of most every variety whenever put upon the market, and too often they are sufferers through the vendors of such sorts. The originator having gathered in the shekels, which was the main point with him, seldom cares how the purchaser comes out.

"It is a well-known principle with every practical observer that seedlings are apt to be more vigorous and healthy during the first two or three years, hence are better able to resist the attacks of insects and fungus and the fruit is larger and more enduring than sorts which for years past have been propagated and planted, and even while very desirable as evidenced by the first and second year's fruitage, may thereafter prove worthless. Hence the necessity of more fully testing a variety in different localities and soils before offering the plants to the people, and if it does not possess qualities superior to those varieties already established as valuable, nothing has been gained by its origination which would entitle it to a recommendation or a place on the list as desirable, and the planter, either as an experimenter or a grower of fruits for market purposes, should, before purchasing, demand unquestionable proof that it is superior in important qualities to such as are in general use, and of its adaptation, whether generally or locally successful.

"It would be far better that a man should not be known to the public as a propagator than to sacrifice his honor or intelligence as a horticulturist by the dissemination of a variety which has not been fully tested, for the few shekels he may gather in by its sales."

Early Grapes.

The *Hutchinson News*, in its issue of August 6, editorially says, under the head of "Early Grapes:"

"The lovers of this luscious fruit will be pleased to know that it is likely to appear in our market in abundant supply. Some days ago Mr. Morgan, who lives in the district northwest of the city, which boasts so many successful fruit-growers, placed upon the market some good specimens of the Champion or Tallman, which is the standard of earliness. Mr. F. F. Prigg exhibited yesterday a basket of fine-looking Hartford Prolific. Moore's Early and Hartford Prolific are coloring rapidly and will soon be on the market. The two varieties first named are of rather poor quality, but are profitable to growers because they have possession of the earliest market.

"It has long been a source of regret to grape-growers that there was no very early variety having the qualities of hardness and high flavor, but this difficulty is likely to be removed. The Jewell, a new variety and a black seedling of the Delaware, is nearly equal to its illustrious parent in quality and much superior in size, while it is fully equal to the Cham-

plion in earliness. It thus appears that the desideratum of a grape of the first quality and coming at the very first of the season is soon to be supplied. Heretofore the Jewell has been too scarce and high-priced for general planting. The price next season will doubtless be reasonable enough to place it within reach of all. The Jewell is a Kansas variety, as is also the Early Victor."

Bees and Fruit-Growing

It is simply an aggravated case of base ingratitude on the part of the fruit-grower if he finds fault with his bee-keeping neighbor on account of the injury done to fruit by bees. The fruit-grower, in fact, has no warmer friend, no more useful agent, than the pollen-carrying, honey-seeking little insect. The interests of fruit-grower and bee-keeper, far from being antagonistic, lie indeed so nearly in the same direction that we urgently advocate the combine of the two vocations in the same person.

The leading cause of barrenness in fruit trees and bush fruits is lack of proper pollination, due again, in many cases, to the absence of the right kind of pollen, and in others to its non-transfer from the stamens to the needy pistils. Many trees are not self-fertilizing, either because their own pollen upon their own pistils has no potency, or because the pollen is not discharged at the time when the pistils are receptive. A notable example of the one case is the chestnut, and one of the other case, the Wild Goose plum at the North. The remedy to be suggested is planting a number of trees or varieties near enough together, so they can furnish what pollen they need, to each other.

On the whole, however, we believe that more trees, shrubs and garden plants have to depend on the agency of insects, especially bees and bumblebees, for the transfer of suitable pollen to the pistils, and thus to become fruitful, than is usually supposed by the average soil-worker. We have recently heard of a number of instances where cherry trees were almost fruitless for a number of years, during which no bees were kept in the vicinity, and all at once began to bear heavy regular crops so soon as an apiary was established near by.

We believe bees are a good thing, and a number of colonies should be kept in or near every orchard.—*Popular Gardening.*

Sun-Drying Apples.

The following account of an Australian method of drying apples, in the columns of *Popular Gardening*, is not without its lessons to American fruit-growers:

"There is no doubt that the artificial process of drying apples is the most expeditious, and makes the best color when a little sulphur is used, but at the same time the sun-dried apples have the best flavor, and are the best for home use on that account. The apparatus is simply an ordinary table twelve feet long (but it can be made of any size) and four feet wide. The side boards are put on nearly flush with the top.

"One feature of the arrangement is that from the ends you can draw out two long trays of the whole length of the table, with legs at the end to support them, thus increasing the surface to nearly three times. Round the top of each tray or drawer is a small ledge, tacked on to keep the slices from falling off. Over the top are a few light movable rafters and a ridge pole, and there is a light drill cover which fits over them and ties round the table under the drawers, so as to cover all up secure at night, or if a shower comes on. Two other drawers could be made if required, to pull out sideways.

"With the aid of an American corer, parer and slicer, you can get through a great many apples in a short time, and the cores and skins can be dropped into a bucket and given to the pigs, or they will make excellent jelly, if you are so disposed. The slices must be stirred pretty often, and when quite dry, hung up in scrim bags for a month or more, when you can press them into dry casks or boxes, and you have then a good store of wholesome food for home use.

"Care must be taken against rain or damp, as in hot weather drying fruit is more apt to spoil than in the cooler and more breezy atmosphere of the following months, and you will find the morning the best time to gather and slice the apples, as those cut in the afternoon are much more apt to spoil. Apples should not be too green when sliced, or they are apt to

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores the original color to faded and gray hair, keeps the scalp clean, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness so universally admired.

"A little more than two years ago my hair began turning gray and falling out. After using one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, Digby, N. S.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know it to differ from most hair tonics, in being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

be very acid, and require more sugar as well; and they should not be too ripe, or they will spoil—nor should they have any bruises on them. Perfect apples, just approaching ripe, are the best, but very fair samples can be made even out of windfalls."

Number of Trees to the Acre.

We give in the following table the number of trees or plants required for an acre of ground if placed at an equal distance apart:

Distance apart each way.	No. of plants.
1 foot.....	43,560
2 feet.....	10,890
3 feet.....	4,840
4 feet.....	2,622
5 feet.....	1,742
6 feet.....	1,210
7 feet.....	888
8 feet.....	680
9 feet.....	587
10 feet.....	495
12 feet.....	302
14 feet.....	222
16 feet.....	173
18 feet.....	134
20 feet.....	108
25 feet.....	69
30 feet.....	48
35 feet.....	35
40 feet.....	27

If other distances than those given are required, multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or tree. Divide this number into the number of square feet in an acre, 43,560, and the result will be the number of trees or plants required for an acre.

Horticultural Notes.

Dewberry vines should be tied up to stakes in order to facilitate cultivation, and gathering the fruit.

The vineyard should be kept thoroughly cultivated. This will tend to ward off mildew and rot, and the grapes will be larger, sweeter and ripen earlier.

Gaylord Herald: E. A. Taylor, of Beloit, will have seven or eight thousand bushels of peaches to market this season. We notice some of his peaches in the stores at this place, and they are very fine.

When planting cherries next spring, our readers should not overlook the merits of two early varieties, namely, "Northwest" and "Dyehouse," both about one week earlier than Early Richmond and better in quality.

Wellington Mail: Probably the first carload of fruit ever shipped from Sumner county was shipped from Mayfield by W. H. Maddy, Deputy County Clerk. The car was a regular fruit car and was loaded with peaches, which were consigned to a commission firm at Denver.

Leavenworth Standard: Mr. Concanon, of Delaware township, who operates a small farm near Lansing, picked 2,640 quarts of blackberries on his place one day recently, and sold them to a commission merchant in this city for \$1.25 a case of twenty-four quarts. This is a case in point of the money in small farming.

South Kansas Tribune: Mrs. N. H. Duncan, of Sycamore, left us last week some extra fine specimens of the Wolf River apple and Blue Damson plums, and reports the sale of more than 100 gallons of berries. Seven years ago Mr. and Mrs. D. had no home, but with aid of a mortgage bought a place, and now have all kinds of fruit and are prepared to meet the mortgage when it matures. They are workers and we are glad to know are so successful.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color and vitality to weak and gray hair. Through its healing and cleansing qualities, it prevents the accumulation of dandruff and cures scalp diseases. The best hair-dressing ever made, and by far the most economical.

If you are Bilious, take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The Poultry Yard.

The Management of Poultry.

Upon the management of poultry depends your success, and unless you have patience, perseverance and a fancy for the business you had better "go slow," says a correspondent of the *Rural Sun*. First of all, prepare comfortable quarters for your fowls, so that you can ventilate well in the summer, and as winter approaches close up their quarters so as to keep them comfortable. Keep it clean and dry, just as you would your stable.

Second, do not crowd them; fifty grown fowls are a sufficient number for a run of one-third of an acre, and a hen-house ten by twelve feet.

Third, avoid mites by whitewashing the quarters two or three times during the spring and summer months, and scatter fresh slacked lime promiscuously after sweeping out, which should be done at least once a week during the summer, and occasionally powdered sulphur.

Fourth, it is best not to let your hens sit in your hen-house, as mites or vermin are generated by sitting hens. Build a run near the hen-house, say five feet wide and in length in proportion to the number of hens you may wish to set; make it sufficiently high or cover it over so that the hen cannot fly out; make the nests on one side, and as your hens begin to sit, after the second night, move them at night to the nests in the run, give them one or two eggs for a day or two, then after she has settled down to work take a handful of powdered sulphur and sprinkle through the nest, then give her as many eggs as she can cover easily, and about two or three days before she is ready to hatch take another handful of sulphur and sprinkle through the feathers of the hen, also the nest. By this means the brood comes off without any mites or vermin, and consequently grow from the first. Keep plenty of food and water in the run, small grain and cooked food preferable, so as the hens can come off and get it as they like, also a dusting place, ashes preferable. Make the nests as near alike and as dark as possible and well protected from the sun. During the summer months I use cooked food for their morning meal and small grain at night. For young chicks I chop onions very fine and mix in the meal before it is cooked about three times a week. The old ones will soon learn to eat the onions without cooking them. Let your fowls have access to plenty of fresh water, and once a week give them a tablespoonful of copperas to the gallon of water. After ten years' experience I have followed the above rules for the past three years without a case of cholera. Have raised over four hundred chicks this season in a yard seventy-five feet by one hundred and seventy.

Hens and Ducks in the Orchards.

It is well known that young poultry will get a large part of their living from insects if they have the opportunity. As the *American Agriculturist* says, it is a good plan to give up the fruit yard, or a part of the orchard, to poultry. Chickens and ducks want shade as well as sunshine, and thrive better for it during the summer. They are always on the watch for worms and millers, and greedily devour every insect that falls from the trees. They are fond of fruit, and consume the windfalls, which harbor the insects that are so destructive to fruit. A brood of chickens left under an apple tree afflicted with canker-worms or caterpillars will reduce the stock and finally exterminate them. One of the most successful fruit-growers we are acquainted with keeps poultry constantly under his trees. The apples and pears are fair, and he pays crops every year.

In the Dairy.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

From an ably written and very interesting pamphlet on the above subject, by Miss Margaret Barron, the champion butter-maker at the London Dairy Show, in 1889, the *North British Agriculturist* makes the following extracts:

"The importance of having a thermometer in every dairy, and using it, cannot be too strongly impressed upon all dairymaids. In many farm-houses its use is hardly known, and in such cases the cream is put into the churn at whatever temperature it may happen to be, which, of course, varies considerably with the weather; if it is hot, the butter comes too soon, and is pale and soft; and in the winter it is put into the churn too cold, and the butter will be a long time coming. Then, the impatient dairymaid throws in some hot water, which 'brings' the butter, but at the same time spoils it. A churn should never, under any circumstances, be filled more than half full. The right temperature at which to churn is from 54° to 58° in summer, and from 56° to 62° in winter.

"If the cream is only a little too cold it may be raised to the required heat by rinsing the cream tin around with a little warm water, and adding it to the cream in the churn; on no account should the water be hot, or it will melt the fat globules in the cream. If it is much too cold it is best to set the tin containing the cream into another vessel containing warm water, and gently stirring until it is the required heat. If the cream be too hot, the tin may stand in another vessel containing cold water, or cold or iced water may be added to it.

"We have now got the churn and cream quite ready for use, and will go on to the process of churning.

"Churning is not, as is often supposed, a very simple matter; on the contrary, it is rather difficult, for it is quite possible to spoil, in the process, the results of previous good management. It is possible to turn out good butter or bad, much or little, firm or soft butter, and all from the same quantity and quality of cream. The mode of churning may be adapted to the manner in which the cream has been ripened, remembering that thin cream takes more churning than thick cream, and sweet cream more than sour cream. At the commencement churning must be done slowly, and the churn ventilated frequently; at the end of the first ten minutes most of the air will be out, and the churning may be done faster, and the ventilating done less frequently, say about every five minutes, till the butter begins to break. The speed at which a churn should go depends a good deal on the size of the churn, but a barrel churn with dashers inside generally requires to be turned about forty-five revolutions a minute, and an end-over-end churn, which contains nothing in the shape of dashers, about sixty revolutions a minute.

"As soon as the butter is visible on the glass, which is now provided in most churns, stop churning and add a little cold or iced water, say about a quart or two quarts, and go on churning slowly until the butter is about the size of a small shot. Adding this cold water not only hardens the butter, but it improves the grain. It is not advisable to add this cold water in winter, but rather a little chilled water, as the butter is often too hard.

"When the grains of butter are large enough, churning must be at once stopped, and the buttermilk drawn off through a hair sieve with a muslin tied over it; then the butter must be repeatedly washed, until the last water runs away almost clear. The washing is done by pouring a bucketful of cold water into the churn, and gently stirring the butter about with a Scotch

hand, so that the water gets well in amongst it, and then running the water off through the plug-hole at the bottom of the churn and through a sieve to catch any butter that comes out. About three waters will generally be found sufficient to wash the butter thoroughly.

"To slightly salt the butter, make a strong brine of the proportion of two pounds of salt to a gallon of water, and pour into the churn through a muslin, move the butter gently about, and allow it to stand for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. This is, of course, if the butter is to be salted by brining; if salted butter is desired it must be dry salted. This should be done when the butter is taken out of the churn.

"Let me point out a few of the advantages of brining. But first let me observe that if the butter is 'over-churned,' that is, churned into big lumps, it is no use to brine it; otherwise, when it is in small grains, the brine encircles every grain, and salts them alike, so that the butter is not unevenly salted, as is often the case with dry-salted butter, and which is also the cause of streaks in butter. For another reason, the water can all be pressed out and the butter left quite dry, and will therefore keep better; whilst in dry-salted butter there is always a certain amount of salt left in, which will dissolve after the butter is made up, and prevent it from keeping so well.

"When the butter has remained long enough in the brine, it is taken out and put on the worker, ready to have all the water pressed out. This part of the operation of butter-making is quite as important, if not more so, than any. It is very easy now to spoil the results of previous good management.

"Great care must be taken not to rub the butter, or it will become greasy and the grain will be spoilt. The action it requires is firm but gentle pressure. Take care not to turn the handle of the roller whilst you are not pushing the roller along; both hands must work together. It will be found that a quantity of the water that is pressed out of the butter will not easily drain off the butter-worker; this should be repeatedly dabbed up with a clean white muslin. The working must be stopped at exactly the right point, and this is rather a difficult matter to decide, but it can be ascertained by cutting the butter in two with a Scotch hand and squeezing one end of it to see if any water oozes out; if it does, the butter is not worked sufficiently. In judging butter, we want to see it cut clear and quite close without any holes in it, and to break with grain in it like cast-iron. If it is under-worked there will be water and holes in it, and it will not cut well; on the other hand, if it is over-worked, the grain will be spoilt, and it will not break properly, but, instead, will be tough and draw out when broken.

"If the butter be dry-salted, the salt (from one-third to one-half ounce to the pound), should be dredged on with a dredger while the butter is on the worker, worked a little, and then allowed to stand for the salt to dissolve for about half an hour. It may then be worked again, but it will never be as dry as butter that has been brined.

"Nothing now remains to be done but to make the butter up into pounds or half-pounds. Care must be taken not to rub the butter and not to beat it too much, or it will become soft and greasy; it simply requires repeated patting and squeezing with the Scotch hands, first one way and then the other, until it is uniform in shape, and entirely free from holes. There are many different ways and shapes of making up the butter, but the brick shape is the easiest and most convenient, both for packing and for cutting for table use. A great variety of pretty designs can be printed on the top with the Scotch hands.

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Three
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With their
Skipping Tope.



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the butter is not once touched by the hands, and no one can fail to see what an advantage this is, more especially in hot weather. It is generally called the 'granular system,' because the butter always remains in small grains, and the buttermilk can then be thoroughly washed out; whereas, if the butter is churned into a lump, it can never be thoroughly cleansed from the buttermilk, and will rapidly decompose."

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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.

FISTULA.—I have a seven-year-old horse that has a fistula. I have used a white liniment, but he is not getting any better. Can it be cured? Please reply through the KANSAS FARMER. E. A. S. Topeka, Kas.

Answer.—Fistula, if not of too long standing, can be cured. But if the pipes are very deep we advise you take the horse to a qualified veterinarian at once. If you wish to try it yourself you can take a sharp knife and open up the pipes to the bottom, then dress the wound twice a day with a solution of sulphate of copper 4 drachms to the pint of rain water. When it shows a healthy surface, then change to the following: Carbolic acid, 2 drachms; rain water, 1 pint. Mix, and apply a small quantity to the sore twice a day, after first cleansing with warm water.

SORE MOUTH.—I have a cow with a sore mouth. Her gums are swollen and dark colored and she slabbars. She cannot feed or bite grass, but seems to be hungry, and will eat if the food is put in her mouth. She seems to be stiff or lame and is falling in her milk. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER. W. D. S. Redfield, Kas.

Answer.—Have the cow examined by a qualified veterinarian if possible, and if not, then isolate her from the others and treat as follows: Dissolve 2 ounces of hyposulphite of soda in 1 pint of warm water, add 1 quart of raw linseed oil and give the whole as a drench. Give three times a day, in drinking water or in a drench, a heaping tablespoonful of the hyposulphite of soda. And swab the mouth every three hours with the following: Water, 1 quart; alum, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms. Feed on gruel for a few days.

MAMMITIS.—I have a three-year-old mare that I have been working some and have been trying to get in foal but have failed. About three months ago her udder swelled and continued so for a few days, went down and then in a few days swelled again. Each attack is a little worse than the one preceding it and now an oily substance oozes from the teats. She is in good flesh. H. W. Coldwater, Kas.

Answer.—Inflammation of the mammary glands sometimes takes place in mares which have never been pregnant, and is generally due to some external injury, or to cold from lying on wet ground, but it may be due to a natural tendency to disease of the glandular system. Give the mare 1 ounce of Barbadoes aloes dissolved in 1 pint of warm water, as a drench, and then do not work her for three days but turn her loose in a box-stall or small lot. Give, three times a day, in drinking water, a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash. Bathe the udder three times a day, half an hour at a time, with very warm water, and squeeze all the oily substance out of the teats. Each time wipe the udder dry and apply a little of the following: Fluid extract of belladonna, 1 ounce; spirits of camphor, 2 ounces; soft water enough to make 1 pint. Apply cold and rub it in well.

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California is a strange country; poor men get rich, sick men get well, money is plenty. I heard of the big profits that were made in fruit and I sent to Walter J. Raymond, Dayton, Ohio, owner of California land, \$2.00, first payment on a deed. My land is planted in Olives, Figs and Prunes. These fruits have been only grown in France and Spain, and the profits are immense. I get \$100 profit every year off of my land, and I will not have to make any more payments, as the land will pay for itself in two years. Mr. Raymond's son lives on the land, cultivates and markets the crop, which is sold on the tree. I got with my first profits a free ticket to California. Any one can get some of this land by writing to Walter J. Raymond, Dayton, Ohio, and make money out of it, too. Why should any one be poor, when they can be well-to-do and have a nice income as I have, and not pay out much either? A READER.

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GILMER, TEXAS, July 18, 1891.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.—Gents: As my medicine has done me so much good I thought I would write to you and tell you about it. You can publish it if you like. I bought eighteen bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I had Bright's Disease and gravel. I owe my life to Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I would not have lived a month longer if it had not been for your medicine. Yours truly, H. G. McCULLOUGH.

All persons desiring further details as to the above cure are requested to write Mr. McCullough, who will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry. There is no form of kidney or urinary disease for which Pe-ru-na is not a reliable remedy. Gravel, catarrh of the bladder, diabetes, pain or weakness in the back or hips, dropsy, puffiness of the face or feet, smarting, scalding, or scantiness are all curable by Pe-ru-na. This remedy can be obtained at most drug stores. In all cases where there is also constipation or irregularity of the bowels Man-a-lin should be taken in addition to Pe-ru-na.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE.—Receipts 7,107. The best native cows were active and firm, but everything else was dull and steady to lower. The supply of beef steers was light, and no natives were on sale. Shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$4.70; Western steers, \$4.50; cows, \$1.00 to \$1.50; bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Texas steers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Texas cows, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Indian steers, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Indian cows, \$1.50 to \$2.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

HOGS.—Receipts 1,118. The supply was small and quality mixed, from very common to exceedingly good. Range of packers' hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.20; bulk of sales, \$5.10 to \$5.20.

SHEEP.—Receipts 516. The general market was steady. New Mexico and Colorado, \$3.35; culls, \$2.70; lambs, \$2.75.

HORSES.—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135 to \$175; good, \$100 to \$125. Saddlers, \$125 to \$150. Mares, extra, \$125 to \$145; good, \$70 to \$90. Drivers, extra, \$140 to \$200; good, \$75 to \$120. Streeters, extra, \$100 to \$115; good, \$70 to \$85.

MULES.—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$60 to \$70; 14 hands, \$70 to \$75; 15 hands, \$100 to \$110; 15 hands, medium, \$105 to \$125; 15 hand, extra, \$140 to \$150.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 13,000. Market steady. Prime to choice native steers, \$5.50 to \$5.95; others, \$5.00 to \$5.25; common and medium, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Texas, \$2.25 to \$3.00; stockers, \$2.25 to \$3.00; rangors, \$3.00 to \$4.50; Texas cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

HOGS.—Receipts 10,000. Market steady. Rough and common, \$4.00 to \$4.50; mixed and packers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.50 to \$6.00; prime light, \$5.00 to \$5.50; grassers, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

SHEEP.—Receipts 7,000. Market slow. Native ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.00; mixed and wethers, \$4.70 to \$5.15; Westerns, \$4.12 to \$4.25; Texans, \$4.00 to \$4.25; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

St. Louis.

CATTLE.—Receipts 2,400. Market higher. Good to choice native steers, \$5.00 to \$5.70; fair to good native steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Texans and Indian steers, \$2.40 to \$2.50; canners, \$1.70 to \$2.30.

HOGS.—Receipts 1,200. Market steady. Fair to choice heavy, \$5.30 to \$5.40; mixed grades, \$5.00 to \$5.30; light, fair to choice, \$5.30 to \$5.40.

SHEEP.—Receipts 800. Market strong. Fair to fancy, \$3.00 to \$4.50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

WHEAT.—Receipts for past 24 hours 100,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 93c; No. 3 hard, 90c; No. 2 red, 94c; No. 3 red, 91c.

CORN.—Receipts for past 24 hours 20,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 55 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 54 1/2c; No. 2 white mixed, 58 1/2c; No. 3 white mixed, 57 1/2c.

OATS.—Receipts for past 24 hours 60,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 27 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 26 1/2c; No. 2 white, 30c.

RYE.—Receipts for past 24 hours 2,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 92c.

FLAXSEED.—We quote crushing at 33a94c per bushel on the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS.—We quote crushing, in ear lots, at \$1.60 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

HAY.—Receipts for past 24 hours 120 tons.

We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$5.50; good to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; prime, \$3.25; common, \$2.50.

Chicago.

WHEAT.—Receipts 280,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 3 spring, \$1.01; No. 2 red, \$1.02 to \$1.04.

CORN.—Receipts 316,000 bushels. No. 2, 65 1/2c; No. 3, 63 1/2c; No. 2 white, 32a3 1/2c; No. 3 white, 30 1/2c.

OATS.—Receipts 205,000 bushels. No. 2, 29a 20 1/2c; No. 3 white, 32a3 1/2c; No. 3 white, 30 1/2c.

RYE.—Receipts 95,000 bushels. No. 2, \$1.02.

SEEDS.—No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.04; prime timothy, \$1.23 to \$1.25.

St. Louis.

WHEAT.—Receipts 347,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.01 1/2.

CORN.—Receipts 27,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 61a61 1/2c.

OATS.—Receipts 93,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 29 1/2c to 29 3/4c.

RYE.—Receipts 3,000 bushels. No. 3 offered at 85c.

HAY.—Prairie, \$7.50 to \$8.00; timothy, \$10.00 to \$12.00.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

Receipts 63,142 pounds, shipments 100,251 pounds. Little or nothing doing on regular market—not enough selling on which to base accurate rates.

Kansas and Nebraska: Medium light bright, 20a21c; coarse, 18a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

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References:—Bank of Topeka; State Bank of Meriden; E. G. Moon, Sec'y State Fair Association, Topeka.

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Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
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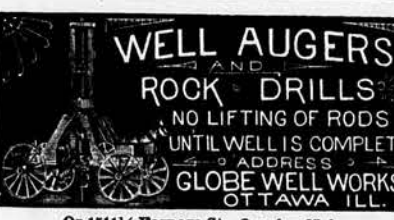
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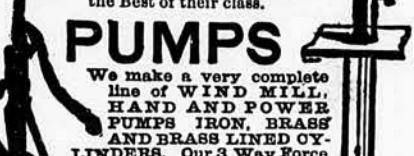
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 Cherokee, Kansas.



THE SUPERIOR FERTILIZER GRAIN DRILL
 The BEST in the WORLD.
THE SUPERIOR DRILL CO.
 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.
 Manufacturers of GRAIN DRILLS CULTIVATORS, CIDER MILLS HAY CARRIERS and FORKS.
 Farmers, see our local Agent, or write us for catalogue and prices.
EVERY PLANTER CO., Agents, Kansas City, Mo.; **DEERE, WELLS & CO.,** Agents, Council Bluffs, Ia.



Keystone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.

Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.
 No. 1—(New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.
 No. 2—Suitable for large farm or several small ones.
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 Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."
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 Branch Houses—Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.



DECORAH STEEL WINDMILL and STEEL TOWER.


The Decorah Steel Windmill has the most powerful movement ever employed in a windmill; lifts the pump rod with equal ease at all parts of the stroke; the line of draft in lifting is kept directly over the center of the lifting shaft; the coil spring governor is the most perfect of windmill regulators; THE WHEEL AND VANE ARE MADE ENTIRELY OF STEEL.
 We guarantee our eight foot mill to do the work of any ordinary ten foot mill. It is half the weight, costs you half the freight, and a much less expensive tower to carry it; has no crank or wrist pin, with their leverage to act against the wheel. No pitman. No dead center.
 Will Run a Pump in a Lighter Wind Than Any Other Wind Mill On Earth.
"The World Do Move" See what we have to interest you before making contracts for any old time windmills.
ALFRED GOULDS & CALDWELL CO., Mrs. 22 & 24 N. Canal St. Chicago, Ill.



Iowa Steam Feed Cooker
 Leads all others. We will make any farmer a present of one, if he will use it three months and is not satisfied that it has saved its cost in feed. Those who are using them say that 1/4 to 1/2 of the feed can be saved by using our steamer.
Martin Steam Feed Cooker Co.
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THREE FOOT HOLE DUG IN TWO MINUTES.
 The coming Digger. It will bore a hole where no other auger will work. It is the only Post Hole Digger that will empty the dirt itself by touching a spring. Get the agency for your county. Write quick. Address
THE CHAMPION SHELF MFG. CO.,
 Springfield, Ohio.



ENSILAGE

The SILO is rapidly being adopted in all sections of the U.S. and portions of Canada as the cheapest possible means of harvesting and feeding the corn crop; no waste, no husking, no grinding, no toll to pay, nor time to lose, and a reserve of green feed for all seasons of the year when pasturage and other crops may fail. Double the number of acres can be kept on the same number of acres under cultivation.
 Our Catalogue embraces valuable information and detailed instructions on the subject, as well as description and prices of the FAMOUS

"OHIO"
 Ensilage and Fodder Cutters
THE SILVER MFG. CO., SALEM, Ohio.

ADVICE FREE To any person suffering with RHEUMATISM in any form, Lumbago, or Neuralgia, I will gladly give, without charge, information that will lead to a complete cure, as it has in my case, and hundreds of others. I have nothing to sell or give, only direct you to a cure. Address **P.W. PARKHURST, Fraternity & Fine Art Publisher, Lock Box 1501, Boston, Mass.**

U. S. BALE-TIE MAKER.

Makes loop, straightens wire and cuts off with one movement of the lever.
Lightning Lifting Jack, for hay presses, wagons, etc. All steel and very powerful.
 Self-adjusting Wire Reel. Best in the world. Takes any size coil.
 Also Hay Presses and Hay Press Supplies of all kinds. Weighing attachments and repairs for any press. Send for prices and catalogue.
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 KANSAS CITY, MO.



THE DUNCAN FENCE.

Large Smooth Wire (No. 9), Steel Stay Guards, and Stretcher Fasteners
STOCK FENCE
 Posts 2 to 3 rods apart
HOG OR SHEEP FENCE
 A POWERFUL, HARMLESS, Visible Fence for HORSE PASTURES, FARMS, RANGES AND RAILROADS. You can build any height, and by using Hog or Sheep Guards, as close as you wish.
WIRE FENCE IMPROVEMENT CO.
 97 to 91 THIRD AVE. CHICAGO.



DOUBLE Breech-Loader \$7.99.
RIFLES \$2.00
PISTOLS 75c
GUNS All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for illustrated Catalogue to The Powell & Clement Co., 106 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!

KING CORN HARVESTER—On wheels, \$30, cuts two rows as fast as a horse can walk. Trips bunches at shock row without stopping. B. M. Shaw, Galeburg, Kas.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT—Grown here five years and is the leader. Introduced by J. Toeh, whose yearly average has been more than twenty-five bushels per acre. First brought to notice by the Indiana Agricultural college. Is beardless, hardy, light amber color; tests sixty-two pounds. A favorite with local millers. Price during August \$1.10—sacks extra. Marion Brown, Nortonville, Kas.

SEED WHEAT—Golden Cross, New Monarch, Egyptian, Velvet Chaff, Everitt's High Grade, Michigan Amber, Beardless Mediterranean, Red May—all extra fine wheats and do well in all parts of Kansas. \$1.50 per bushel sacked and delivered at depot. E. H. Pratt, Piper, Kas.

TURNIP SEED—Best American-grown. The following varieties sent postpaid by mail or express at 40 cents per pound: Purple-top Strap-leaf, Purple-top White Globe, White Flat Dutch. Bulb list mailed on application after September 15. The Harnden Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—A fine Short-horn bull, a grandson of the \$4,100 Second Duke of Kent. Perfect in every respect. Also fifteen Kentucky-bred Short-horn cows and heifers to exchange for heavy draft mares. Write me. J. M. Stonaker, Garnett, Kas.

1,000,000 WANTS SUPPLIED.—If you want to sell or exchange farms, ranches, live stock, machinery, or anything whatsoever, enclose \$1, with full description of property, and be placed in communication with parties seeking such property. No commissions. If you want to buy real estate, live stock, implements, machinery, merchandise or anything, enclose a stamp and ascertain what we can do for you. National Want and Supply Bureau, 107 E. Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

BEST LOCATION in the State for a dairy or small stock farm; adjoining county seat town. Address Box 134, Hays City, Kas.

FOR SALE—Quarter section of fine grass land near Meriden, Kas. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

CHEAP—Ninety spring pigs from the finest of Poland-China strains. Trice no kin. Mrs. Z. D. Smith & Son, Greenleaf, Kas.

FOR SALE—Eighty extra good grade (farm-raised) Short-horn yearling steers, at \$15 per head, if sold by July 15. Don't write, but come twelve miles southeast of Arkison, Seward Co., Kas., a station on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R. R. L. Lemert.

ONE DOLLAR A BUSHEL FOR PEACHES—By using the American Fruit Evaporator. For information address Allen V. Wilson, Arkansas City, Kas.

FOR SALE—SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, also cows and heifers of all ages and reasonable prices. A pure Scotch Short-horn bull has been at head of herd for the last four years and the last year and a half as pure-bred a Cruickshank as there is anywhere. Correspondence solicited. J. H. SAUNDERS, Box 225, Topeka. (Six miles southeast of city.) Also full-blood Clydesdale and high-grade mares at very reasonable rates.

MODELS—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdum & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

PERSONS—Against whom mortgage foreclosure has been instituted should write to W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas., if they wish to save their homes.

A CHEAP FARM. One hundred and smooth, near railroad town, worth \$2,500 but \$1,200 will buy it within thirty days. Another one for \$1,000, and one for \$800. Time on part if desired. Also a relinquishment for \$200. All bargains. Big crops—wheat 25 to 35 bushels per acre and other crops equally good. Come quick or address Isaac Mulholland, Colby, Kas.

I WISH to purchase a pure-bred Shetland pony stallion and five or ten young mares. Address J. B. McGonigal, Oberlin, Kas.

ST. BERNARD PUP—A rare opportunity to secure one of the best of these renowned, intelligent dogs. She is a perfect beauty and 11 months old. Her offspring will readily sell at from \$20 to \$50 per head at weaning. Address "St. Bernard," KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka, Kas.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Register of Deeds.

We are authorized to announce to the voters of Shawnee county that GEO. C. STOKER is a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds.

We are requested to announce that CAPT. N. D. MCGINLEY is a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds of Shawnee county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention.

I am the Democratic nominee for Register of Deeds of Shawnee county, subject to the decision of the voters of said county at the November election for 1891. FRANK S. THOMAS.

CHICAGO ATHENAEUM—"People's College."

Occupies its elegant seven story building, 18 to 26 Van Buren St. Offers best advantages in Business, Shorthand, Grammar School Courses, Drawing, Mathematics, Elocution and Oratory, Languages, Rhetoric, Music. Spacious Gymnasium and fine Library. Address SUPERINTENDENT.

Wentworth Military Academy

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.

Oldest Military school in Missouri. Applicants rejected for want of room for past five years. Improvements costing nearly \$10,000 made during past year. Large attendance from Kansas. Apply early for catalogue to

MAJOR S. SELLERS, M. A.

Stapleton Land Company,

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Will sell their own improved farms or ranch properties on most favorable terms, very cheap. Write for description, etc.



THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1891.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. Mahaffey, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, July 15, 1891, one dark bay male mule, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12, 1891.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by M. V. Opdyke, in Howard tp., P. O. Valeda, one light bay filly, with a very small white spot in forehead, about 3 years old.

2 COLTS—By same, two yearling horse colts, one a light dun, with white head and dark stripe down back, and one brown without any notable marks.

Montgomery county—G. W. Tilton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Hester, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Jefferson, June 22, 1891, one black horse pony, 3 years old, right front and right hind foot white; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19, 1891.

Rush county—E. L. Rush, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by E. J. Guernsey, in Alexander tp., July 20, 1891, one black filly, about 2 years old, three 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 on left shoulder (—), with straight line perpendicular instead of an given here and the half circles 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 18, 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, 5 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.

EASTERN KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION

Will hold its Annual Fair.

At Atchison, Kas., Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, 1891.

Premiums, \$10,000.

Purses for Races, \$3,000.

For further information and Premium List, address

EASTERN KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Publication Notice.

In the Circuit court of Shawnee county, Kansas.

Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff,

vs.

James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, No 549.

Henry Schlauert and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants.

THE above named Martha L. Campbell will take notice that she has been sued in the above entitled cause, and that the above named plaintiff's petition was filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, on the 21st day of July, 1891; that unless she answer said petition on or before the 3d day of September, 1891, the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered against her for the sum of \$520, with interest from July 10, 1890, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and decree of forecure of mortgage as prayed for therein will be made upon real estate described as lot number 158 on Liberty street, in Veed's addition to the city of Topeka, in said county of Shawnee and State of Kansas.

S. M. GARDENHIRE,

Clerk of Circuit Court, Shawnee county, Kansas.

By E. M. COCKRELL, Deputy.

S. L. SHABROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS interested will take notice that my petition is on file in the office of the Shawnee county, Kansas, Probate Court, a king for authority to sell the following described real estate, situate in Shawnee county, Kansas, belonging to the estate of Shawnee county, Kansas, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate and the expense of administration, to-wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section twenty-two (22), in township twelve (12) south, in range sixteen (16) east, thence running east thirty and one-fourth (30 1/4) rods, thence south twenty (20) rods, thence west twenty (20) rods, thence west seventeen and three-fourths (17 3/4) rods, to the west line of said section, thence north forty (40) rods to the place of beginning, containing six acres.

Said petition is set for hearing at the office of the Probate Judge, in the city of Topeka, said county, on Thursday, the 27th day of August, 1891, at which time and place you can make known any objections you may have to the granting of such order.

Dated August 11, 1891. H. W. CURTIS,

Administrator of said estate.

KILL THE HORNS.

I have discovered a simple preparation that will effectively, painlessly and safely stop the growth of horns in young calves. Have used it in my own herd with great success. Easily and cheaply made. There is no fraud about this. I mean just what I say. I will send any one the recipe for 25 cents. Letters cheerfully answered where stamp is enclosed.

J. E. BICKNELL, Lewistown, Montana.

KANSAS STATE FAIR!

Ninth Annual Exhibition--September 11 to 19. 1891.

\$250,00.00 IN PREMIUMS.

\$7,500.00 IN PURSES.

BRAND NEW ATTRACTIONS.

EXCITING RACES.

THE FINEST

HORSES,

CATTLE,

SHEEP,

SWINE,

POULTRY.

THE STATE FAIR is now the annual reflex of the sentiment and thrift of the great Sunflower State, and commands the substantial support of every county. It affords an easy means of exhibiting, and its liberal premiums stimulates, fosters and encourages the development of the resources of the State.

AGRICULTURE,

the foundation of all wealth, is here given first place. Eight counties have entered to compete for the \$500 premiums. Is your county at work? It is a great year to advertise.

Send for Premium List, study it carefully and send your entries in at the earliest day. Address

E. G. MOON, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

TWO BABY SHOWS.

GRAND CONCERTS BY MARSHALL'S BAND.

HALF FARE ON ALL ROADS.

THE BEST IN

GRAINS,

FRUITS,

FLOWERS,

ART, SCIENCE, MACHINERY.

A Visit to the Fair this Year Will Never be Regretted.

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.

WOOL

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.

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 want to 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.

How to Hold Your Grain!

In order that our customers may either Store or Handle Grain, we have provided abundant facilities for Storage, Transportation and

Grain Bought

Grain Stored

Cash Advanced

Receipts Guaranteed.

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 to receive and store Grain; and should holder wish CASH ADVANCES on receipt, 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 bushels; Independence, Kas. 30,000 " ; Elk City, Kas. 30,000 " ; Wellington, Kas. 30,000 " ; Oxford, Kas. 15,000 " ; Winfield, Kas. 100,000 bushels; Atchison, Kas. 200,000 " ; Kansas City 1,750,000 " ; Total 2,150,000 "

THE MIDLAND ELEVATOR CO.,

C. T. PEAVEY, Prest. Kansas City, Mo.

Cattle-Feeding Machines.

Cattle-feeders of forty years experience say they find in this machine just what they have been wanting, and that it is the BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL MACHINE ever invented for the purpose, combining in its workings Ease, Rapidity and Efficiency, preparing the corn in the best possible condition for cattle-feeding at the rate of 100 bushels or more per hour with two to four horse-power.

FEDERS, DO NOT HURRY YOUR CORN. It is much the best with the husk on. Can be crushed in the ear, either with or without husk, wet or dry, frozen or soft. So on trial, shipped from most convenient store-house, located at different points throughout the country. For free and full descriptive circulars with testimonials, etc., address the sole manufacturers, E. A. PORTER & BROS., Bowling Green, Ky.

