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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—The leading place for Leghorns in the West. Healthy and high-scoring birds. Have some of Earl Barney's stock. He challenges the world in competition on S. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$2 for 14. A Poultry Monthly with each order. Send for circular. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

E. E. FLOBA, Wellington, Kas., breeds Buff and E. Partridge Cochins, Wyandottes, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Langhans; eggs \$1 per thirteen. Hong Kong geese and Pekin ducks; eggs 10 cents each. Mammoth Bronze turkeys; eggs 15 cents each.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Black Leghorn, the best of all layers, and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, at the farm, four miles northwest of Weverly, 50 cents per 15; by express, \$1.50. Chicks for sale after September 1. Address Eliza McKune, Weverly, Kas.

ENTERPRISE POULTRY YARDS.—Light and E. Dark Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins, White and Black Minors, Red-Cap Golden Wyandottes, W. C. B. Polish, B. B. Red Game, Royal Pekin, Golden L. Sebright, Japanese and Red Pile Game Bantams. Eggs \$2 per 15. White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, Langhans, S. C. B. Leghorns, Rose-comb W. and B. Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs and Houdans. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. M. B. Turkeys. Eggs \$2 per 9. Also bred pure Berkshire swine and Cotswold sheep. Swine, sheep and poultry for sale. Patronage solicited. Golden rule motto. Circulars. James Elliott, Enterprise, Kas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards Commission Co., Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

FARMERS—Get your bills figured with W. L. Layson Lumber Co. Yards First and Jackson streets, Topeka.

ROSE-LAWN KENNELS AND POULTRY YARDS.—F. H. Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorns, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

DON'T OWE A DOLLAR! WHO? JEFFERSON COUNTY, KANSAS. Good Crops, Tame Grass. Prices of farms free.

Agricultural Matters.

HOW TO IMPROVE CORN.

Improving the corn crop is a subject worthy of the closest consideration. How to increase the average per acre is a question pressing for solution. Willet M. Hays, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, says: Farmers in every corn-growing locality should develop varieties of corn suited to the existing conditions, and raise seed for sale. And other farmers should encourage such work by paying well for well-preserved seed of varieties especially and successfully "bred" for their needs. At one dollar per bushel for the selected one-third of the crop, money can be made at raising seed corn. I have been asked repeatedly two and one-half dollars per bushel for inferior seed corn, in the neighborhood of the station, and the price of seed corn in our seed stores is often unwarrantably high, considering the quality. Carefully saved seed, kept pure, and selected to one type adapted to this immediate locality, would soon get a reputation, and could be sold at a good price. The kind of corn most desired here is a dent variety, which will yield large crops of good grain. The fodder comes along with the crop of grain so cheaply that we hardly need pay attention to developing stocks of a certain type. We should select large, early-maturing, well-formed, solid ears, with deep grain; and, if a dent variety, a cob large enough to carry a goodly number of the rows.

A small part of the farm could profitably be set apart for growing seed corn. This should be rich land, which is neither subject to being too wet nor droughty. A deep, open clay, or loamy subsoil is best. A three-years' rotation could be carried out, with a small grain crop and clover, or the last named crop sowed with corn and turned under green for the corn crop. The land should be thoroughly prepared for corn. It may be manured with well-rotted barnyard manure, and should be plowed in the fall previous, six or seven inches deep, or deeper in moister climates and on stiffer soils. In the spring, the soil should be thoroughly pulverized to a depth of two to four inches, and the seeds planted in hills. Two, or at most, three stalks in each hill are sufficient; and if the trait of stooling or tillering is entirely absent from the variety chosen, only one or two stalks may be better, as the proportion of good seed ears would thus be increased, though less bushels of corn would be produced than if raising the crop merely for grain. The land should be harrowed with a smoothing harrow several times before the corn is five inches high. Then the rows should be cultivated rather shallow, about once a week, until the corn is nearly ready to tassel. No weeds should be allowed to grow, and the hoe should be used both before and after ceasing to cultivate with the plow. Corn growing so thinly upon the ground will not produce enough shade to prevent the growth of weeds, even after it has reached the full size, and these will use the moisture and plant food in the soil which should be saved for corn.

For the foundation stock the best corn that can be had in the vicinity should be secured. A trial of several promising kinds may be made in small plots the first year, while getting the land ready, and the best of these can be chosen. Enough seed of each variety planted should be secured, so that some of the original found best can be saved to plant the next year, as that raised in the small plot tests will have become mixed with the other varieties. When the corn is beginning to show its tassels, the field should be passed over every two or three days, and the tassels destroyed on all except the stalks

which show the best promise of good ears. This insures that only pollen from stalks bearing ears fertilize the corn. Then when the selection of ears having good size and form is made in the fall, the chances are that the male parent as well as the female parent of each kernel was a plant bearing a good ear. With many varieties it is difficult to determine whether a stalk will bear a good ear before the tassel is out, and some good ears will be developed on stalks from which tassels were cut.

The seed should be "picked" from the field while the stalks are yet standing. If it is desired to produce an early-ripening variety, those ears maturing earliest should be chosen (a rather sandy, warm, "early" soil might also help in securing early development). While selecting the seed, the choicest ears, those most nearly approaching the desired type, should be placed alone, to be used for seed in this "seed corn patch." The remaining good ears can be used for field planting, or sold at a good profit. Doubtless the best method for drying seed corn is by artificial heat. The corn should be hung up by the husks, or loosely laid on shelves, not piled up, in a room where moderate heat may be kept up very cheaply for a few weeks, by means of a stove. This corn can then be laid in a cool, dry place, but should never be hung over bins of grain, nor where the vapors from animals will reach them. Corn thus thoroughly dried seems to better withstand cold, damp soils, if planted early in the spring.

Clover and Fertilizers.

We cannot afford to grow poor crops of clover. Uniformly heavy crops should be the rule; yet in the ordinary way there is no field crop more uncertain than this one. There is difficulty in securing a good "catch" at first, then it is more than liable to be winter-killed, while the two crops a season secured from it, or the close pasturing, combine to detract from the certainty of its growth.

Experience shows that the more the soil is exhausted the more uncertain a heavy growth of clover is. True, it is a renovator of fertility, but it is a poor one in extreme cases. Hence land should be sufficiently manured to make clover grow as well as other crops. However, most farmers cannot accumulate enough manure beyond the necessities of other crops to have to apply to their clover land. It is also true that if the land could always be maintained in a high state of fertility there would be no difficulty in growing uniform crops of clover without special manuring, but such a condition is not the rule except in localities unusually productive naturally.

Within a few years past we have derived satisfactory results from the use of commercial fertilizers for clover following wheat. The increased yield of wheat usually more than pays for the fertilizer, while the clover is benefited to the same extent. In fact it might be difficult to decide whether the gain from one or the other source is more profitable. At any rate, nothing could be safer than to follow the application of phosphates and bone meal with clover. A great many will not touch commercial fertilizers because these are thought to be injurious to the soil in the end. Whether this is strictly true has yet to be decided, but the most capricious cannot object if a vigorous growth of clover follows one or two applications of fertilizer. It might not be wise and certainly is not profitable to depend very largely upon commercial fertilizers for maintenance of fertility, but to use them with special regard to their effect upon clover is, I regard, worthy of due consideration.

The experience upon which these operations are based, extends over several seasons past. The soil here will

produce from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat with ordinary culture, while by applying two hundred pounds of bone meal per acre the yield is ten bushels per acre more, and all of much better quality. Heretofore a heavy crop of clover upon this land could hardly be expected year after year, but since using fertilizers there has been great improvement, so that a poor crop is the exception. Bone meal, though more expensive than other fertilizers, is preferred because its effect is more lasting, and this is what is especially needed if it is expected to benefit both wheat and clover. By this method the farmer derives the greatest benefit from his commercial fertilizers. A heavy crop of clover upon a field a single year—and some think this is long enough—is better than a poor crop left standing for three years. I doubt much that some poor meadows and pastures are of any benefit to the land whatever. The soil lies exposed to the scorching sun, which is disadvantageous to nitrification, and being thus bare there is loss by the washing out of nitrates by heavy rains; to say nothing of the effect of constant tramping by the stock. If any one is using commercial fertilizers in a small way he probably cannot dispose of it better than to apply to wheat before seeding to clover. The same suggestions apply to seeding to timothy for hay.—J. L., in *National Stockman and Farmer*.

English Methods With Hams and Bacon.

1. For every 100 pounds of pork take eight pounds of salt, five pounds of sugar, four ounces of saltpetre, and one ounce of red pepper, and make a pickle strong enough to float an egg, and pour it on the pork when cold. The hams should be at the bottom, shoulders next, and the sides on top. This will pickle it well if left in it for six weeks, when it should be lifted, and every part where the bones protrude upon the fleshy side lightly covered with red pepper. Hang up carefully in smoke-house, not too close, so that the smoke can freely circulate and reach every part of each piece.

2. Salt down the pork for about two weeks, take up and resalt, with one teaspoonful of saltpetre to each ham and three pounds of brown sugar to each hundred pounds; pack down for two weeks more; take up and wash hams in warm water and put them in clean sacks of coarse, white cloth, which has been steeped in a solution of lime; hang and smoke for about three weeks, and they can then be left hanging the entire season. No insects will molest them if thus prepared.

3. After the hams are perfectly cold, the animal heat being entirely out of them, put them down in salt for a few days, after which lift and drain off all the bloody water. Make the following pickle sufficient to cover them: Nine pounds of salt, three ounces of saltpetre, one ounce of saleratus, four pounds of brown sugar and six gallons of water. After lying in the pickle for a month, hang and smoke as in No. 1.

The famous Westphalia hams are cured as follows: They are first well rubbed with dry salt and left to drain for twenty-four hours. Four quarts of salt, three pounds of brown sugar, one pound of saltpetre, four ounces of salprunella and four ounces of juniper berries are bruised and well mixed together and boiled in six quarts of water. The brine is then cooled and skimmed. The hams are taken from the salt and are wiped dry, and the cold pickle is poured over them and well rubbed into the meat. There should be enough brine to cover the meat. The hams are turned every second day for three weeks, after which they are taken out, wiped dry, and a mixture of pepper, salt and bran is thoroughly well rubbed into the meat. They are then smoked a little every day for three

months, or even more, until completely dry, when they will keep sound and improve in flavor for years.

Hams shrink in smoking about 10 per cent. in weight, whilst pickled or salted pork gains about 10 per cent., so say the curers.

Own Your Own Homes.

Every man, whether he is a workman in the common acceptance of the word or not, feels a deep interest in the management of the affairs of the city, county and State in which he lives whenever he owns a home. He is more patriotic, aptly says our worthy contemporary, the *Industrial Gazette*, and in many ways he is a better citizen than the man who simply rents, and who has but little if any assurance how long it will be before he can be ordered to move; to which may be added in many cases the saving of more money. Of course it requires some economy to lay up a sufficient amount of money to purchase and pay for a home; but this very fact, if properly carried out after the home is acquired, may be the instrument of furnishing the means to commence and prosecute a business upon your own responsibility. True, in some cases it will require more economy, perhaps, than we are now practicing. But the question with every man, and especially if he is the head of a family, is, can he afford it? That is, can he afford to live up his wages as fast as he earns them, without laying up anything for the future? If he is the head of a family, he is obliged to pay rent, and it does not require very many years of rent-paying to make up an amount sufficient to purchase and pay for a comfortable home. You have to pay rent. This you say you cannot avoid and be honest. Well, you cannot be honest with your family unless you make a reasonable attempt to provide them a home of their own in case anything should happen to you. And the obligation to do this should be as strong as the one to pay rent or provide the other necessities for the comfort of your family. When you own a home, you feel a direct interest in public affairs that otherwise you might consider were of little interest.

Confidence Begot of Success.

So confident are the manufacturers of that world-famed remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, that it will do all that they represent, in the cure of liver, blood and lung diseases, that, after witnessing its thousands of cures for many years past, they now feel warranted in selling it (as they are doing, through druggists) under a positive guarantee of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. No medicine of ordinary merit could be sold under such severe conditions with profit to its proprietors, and no other medicine for the diseases for which it is recommended was ever before sold under a guarantee of a cure or no pay. In all blood taints and impurities of whatever name or nature, it is most positive in its curative effects. Pimples, blotches, eruptions and all skin and scalp diseases are radically cured by this wonderful medicine. Scrofulous disease may affect the glands, causing swellings or tumors; the bones, causing "fever-sores," "white swellings" or "hip-joint disease;" or the tissues of the lungs, causing pulmonary consumption. No matter in which one of its myriad forms it crops out, or manifests itself, "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it if used perseveringly and in time.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & CO., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

DUPLEX WALKING CULTIVATOR—the very best. David Bradley Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

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

What About the Hogs?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What shall we do with our stock hogs? Shall we send them to the markets to eat their heads off in the yards and then be sold for a song? I believe there is an easy way out of the dilemma for many of us in eastern Kansas and Missouri, where clover is plenty. It will now come up fresh and green in time to be put into a silo for winter use. Now, will the KANSAS FARMER immediately publish all necessary information in regard to building cheap pits to put it in? Almost any place can be fitted up cheaply—an old house, or a corner in the barn, or any place with a roof over it, or build a cheap double wall and put tarred paper between. I am sure that a practical means is at hand to save three-fourths of our corn. This means that we can keep four times as many hogs as without it, and they will be worth having next spring when grass comes again. It is quite plain that Kansas is beat out of a corn crop, at least three-fourths of it is gone. As the acreage comprises 75 per cent. of our crops (tame grass and all), we must content ourselves with half a crop. It is now in order to stop lamenting over it, and cast about for the "way out." Sow turnips and buckwheat, make silos and put away plenty of that kind of feed. Plow all the land for next spring's crops, and plow it deeper than ever before. Then the spring work is half done and we will need much less corn for teams next spring. Another good scheme is to sow a patch of rye (or wheat), inclosed in tight fence, to turn stock on during the winter. Commence now to be saving and improve the time with such labor as will forward the spring work, and my word for it, the misfortune of a crop failure is more than half abated, and we shall soon be planting another crop, and forget that we have had a drouth.

A. H. TANNA.

Economizing Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It does not pay to keep more stock on the farm during the winter than can be kept in a good thrifty condition. In a majority of cases it does not pay to purchase any considerable quantity of feed. Some bran and oil meal may be purchased and fed to advantage, but the grain and roughness should nearly, if not quite all, be raised on the farm. A steady growth from birth to maturity must be secured if the stock are made profitable, and this implies good feeding during the winter. At the same time it is an item to economize feed as much as possible. One item in doing this is to provide good comfortable shelter. It will take less feed, and especially less grain, if the stock are comfortably sheltered than if they are wintered out of doors. A cheap straw shed is much better than none, and in a majority of cases will save enough feed to pay for the work of making.

Cutting the feed and using bran in connection with the roughness, will lessen materially the amount of grain required, and in a majority of cases the saving of grain is very important. With a little work early in the fall a full supply of roughness can be secured, and especially plenty of corn fodder, and with a good shelter and plenty of fodder with wheat bran, very little grain will be needed for the cattle, sheep and horses.

By using a feed-cutter and cutting the hay and straw and mixing together, adding a small quantity of bran, a very

good ration can be made up that also lessens the amount of grain. Hogs and the work teams will need much less grain. When proper arrangements are made, however, ship-stuff made into a slop will make a very good feed for the hogs that are to be wintered over. A small quantity of oil meal added will increase the value for winter feeding. As with the other stock, it will be an item to provide with a comfortable shelter if less grain is to be fed.

Corn is a good winter feed—one of the best when the weather is cold and good shelter is not provided. It will aid to keep up animal heat better than almost any material that can be used, and for fattening stock for market after they are properly matured, it stands at the head. Yet it is not always the most economical food that can be used, and especially so when from any cause prices are high.

Saving waste in feeding by providing convenient racks, mangers or feeding troughs, will be quite an item in economizing feed. These, with the shelter, should be provided reasonably early in the fall, so as to be ready when needed.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Selecting Breeding Swine.

A paper read before the American Poland-China Record Association by H. M. Slason.

In the program which has been arranged for our instruction and entertainment on this occasion by your committee, the subject, "The Selection of Breeding Stock," has been assigned to me. This subject has been treated by so many able writers and worn so nearly thread-bare that it will be difficult to present anything new or even interesting. I will, however, give you very briefly the results of my experience and observation.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, that in selecting Poland-China breeders we will experience no difficulty in obtaining those that have good appetites, good digestion, and assimilative powers that are unsurpassed; also that need no further development in their fattening qualities. In fact, the changed condition of the markets, caused by the introduction and extensive use of coal oil, cotton seed oil, electricity and gas, both natural and artificial, which have not only lessened the demand for lard but also tallow, suggests the propriety of modifying to some extent our former ideas, and in our selection of breeding stock hereafter of yielding compliance to existing circumstances. Would it not be advisable to move in the direction of more lean meat, if possible? The first indispensable requisite of a good breeder is the possession of a good constitution and inherited good health. You know Bob Ingersoll said that if he had arranged things in this world he would have made good health catching instead of disease. We want good health "catching" in our hogs instead of "hog cholera." In order to accomplish this we must select our breeders that are active, hardy, vigorous, and capable of reasonable endurance. If we expect to obtain these desirable qualities we must select those that have the proper frame as a foundation. The bone must be of good quality, shape and size; hard, fine-grained and strong. Coarse, soft, spongy bone will not answer. Nor can you accept bone too small or fine. The frame-work of the breeding stock we select should be of such size and form that all the vital organs can have ample and harmonious development. Length, breadth and depth should be considered. We cannot too strongly recommend the necessity of good, round, solid feet, short pasterns and good, straight legs of only medium length. It is hardly necessary to look at the feet as many times as "Shep." advises. In ordinary cases five or six times will be enough, as we will need a little time to examine other parts of their organization. It is equally neces-

sary that the covering of the frame be of good material. Strong tendons, well-developed muscles and firm flesh are required.

Such animals as I have described are the result of long and intelligent selection through many generations, that have had all the advantages of proper food, exercise, and general good treatment. It seems to be absolutely necessary that the two kinds of foods—carbonaceous, or fat-forming, and nitrogenous, or flesh and bone-forming, should have been used in proper proportion in order that the desired result may have been produced. Consequently in making a wise selection of animals for breeding purposes only such should be chosen as are descended from a long line of ancestors that have had the advantages of a substantial compliance with the above conditions.

We should not only select pigs of proper form, but they should show sufficient indications that they are growthy and will attain the proper size. I am not in favor of overgrown, coarse hogs, and do not believe they are as profitable or sell as well in the market as those of medium bone. I am aware there is a great demand for large and coarse pigs for breeding purposes. This is largely due, probably, to the fact that corn, which is not a bone-producer, forms so large a portion of their diet to the exclusion of food that is bone-producing; consequently the bone is always decreasing in size, hence the demand for pigs of large bone to correct the evil. The remedy for this is the substitution of sufficient nitrogenous food, as oats, rye, bran, shorts, middlings, oil meal, grass, clover, not forgetting also an ample supply of wood ashes, which is one of the best bone-builders and worm-destroyers, and may perhaps have a favorable and ameliorating influence on "swirls."

I shall not attempt to give you a detailed description as to form, etc., of the most desirable pig to be selected for breeding purposes, but will refer you to the scale of points adopted by the Poland-China breeders in their national association. I believe the scale of points which has been adopted, including the amendment as to size and growth, passed at the late meeting of the association, is as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can devise. It may be well, however, to give you a word of caution in regard to the scale of points, viz.: It fits a fat hog or pig much better than a lean one. You need not, therefore, be entirely discouraged if you fail to find many animals in proper breeding condition that will scale 100 points.

Collar Gall.

From heavy tongues of wagons and those of other farm implements a peculiarly painful sore is produced just where the top of the collar bears. First, the mane is worn off and then comes a disagreeable sore, which is kept raw and painful until the poor horse can not bear to have a collar brought near him. It is at such a time that a rough, cruel brute of a man often makes a horse so afraid of being harnessed that a distressing scene is gone through at every harnessing, to the injury of the horse and the moral degradation of the human brute. Gentle and thorough washing at night with castile soap and water and the adoption of an iron collar shield will soon remedy the evil. But as prevention is more satisfactory than the cure, the collar should be a little longer than just to fit the neck, and the collar shield should be worn. It keeps out the dust and rain and prevents the chafing. As a rule it is best to have the collar closed at the top, although this necessitates the putting the collar over the head, but this and every part of the harnessing should be done gently, so as not to give the horse pain or to frighten him by roughness. Mowing and reaping machines are heavy for the team to

hold up, and when used a little kindly forethought will give the neck proper protection.—*American Agriculturist.*

Whole Stover for Silage.

After extensive observations, I am convinced that silage can be preserved just as well (if not a little better) without cutting. I find that those who pack whole-corn stover in silos lay it compactly, tip and butt, and the stalks as nearly parallel as convenient. Never have I seen a man dissatisfied with whole silage after using it. To be sure, it requires more time to take it out of the pit, but this work is done in winter, when time is worth less than in summer. Manufacturers of cutting machinery, of course, desire to increase their sales, but they are not necessary to the cheap preservation and perfect keeping of silage.—*Experience, in N. Y. Tribune.*

Many farmers think that if a fleece is washed clean and rolled up fairly well, with no foulness inside, that is about all that is required. Not so. The manufacturer finds it necessary to divide the fleece into a good many sorts, in order to devote each to the class of fabric for which it is appropriate. All the processes of modern manufacturing are very precise, and require close and fine classification. The keen-eyed, professional sorter tears a fleece into several sorts. The coarse skirts constitute one sort; next comes the head. Perhaps, if the sheep is a cross between a native and some fine-wooled sheep, he will discover a coarse streak running down the nape of the neck nearly to the shoulders. This must be taken out and thrown with its appropriate sort. A large factory generally has as many as eight clothing sorts; and where worsteds are made there are generally as many more sorts of the combing and delaine type. In the modern Merino fleece the finest, longest and strongest fiber is on the shoulder and the side back to the flank. The side of the neck, throat and dewlap are short, but close. The top of the neck is rather longer than the side of the neck, but a shade lower in grade. The backbone is slightly coarser, not so close, and apt to be weak in fiber. The breech is lower still. The hip is of good length, but slightly lower than the shoulder and side. The stifle is lower, and loses in vitality as compared with other parts. The belly is short and generally frowsy. The lower fore-quarter is shorter than the dewlap. The cap is dry and harsh. Legwool is fribby and of little value. The legs, the stifle, the belly, the lower fore-shoulder and the cap constitute the "skirt," which the Australian flockmasters generally remove from the fleece entirely, and do up in a separate package. These facts as to the numerous sub-divisions of the fleece should teach the farmer the necessity of doing up the fleece so that when it is unrolled it shall be in its natural form, and enable the sorter to divide it accurately.

"Don't Care to Eat."

It is with the greatest confidence that Hood's Sarsaparilla is recommended for loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache, and similar troubles. This medicine gently tones the stomach, assists digestion, and makes one "real hungry." Persons in delicate health, after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a few days, find themselves longing for and eating the plainest food with unexpected relish.

The Kansas City Star.

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

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.

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

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

The office of the Business Agent, C. A. Tyler, has been moved to Room 503, Baird Building, Kansas City, Mo., and any one wishing to purchase supplies will address his letter there.

The office of the corporations and the headquarters of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Co. is at Topeka, and any one wishing to purchase stock or transact any other business with the corporation, will address the Secretary, H. W. Sandusky, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

DISTRICT NO. 1.

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

DISTRICT NO. 2.

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

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Jewell-Mankato, Sept. 1, Nov. 17.
Smith-Smith Center, Sept. 2, Nov. 18.
Phillips-Phillipsburg, Sept. 3, Nov. 19.
Norton-Norton, Sept. 4, Nov. 20.
Decatur-Oberlin, Sept. 5, Nov. 21.
Rawlins-Atwood, Sept. 6, Nov. 22.
Cheyenne-Wheeler, Sept. 8, Nov. 24.
Sherman-Goodland, Sept. 9, Nov. 25.
Thomas-Colby, Sept. 11, Nov. 27.
Sheridan-Hoxie, Sept. 12, Nov. 28.
Graham-Hill City, Sept. 13, Nov. 29.
Hooks-Stockton, Sept. 15, Dec. 1.
Osborne-Osborne, Sept. 16, Dec. 2.
Mitchell-Belleville, Sept. 17, Dec. 3.
Lincoln-Lincoln, Sept. 18, Dec. 4.
Ellsworth-Ellsworth, Sept. 19, Dec. 5.
Russell-Russell, Sept. 20, Dec. 6.
Ellis-Hays City, Sept. 22, Dec. 8.
Trego-Wakeeney, Sept. 23, Dec. 9.
Gove-Gove, Sept. 24, Dec. 10.
Wallace-Sharon Springs, Sept. 25, Dec. 12.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

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

BROTHERS:—The Exchange has been a success in every particular, and we earnestly hope that every Alliance in the State will be represented at these meetings, as work of especial importance will come before you, and upon your actions depend the future prosperity and success of the Kansas Alliance Exchange company.

Capital Grange.

All members of Capital Grange, No. 16, P. of H., are requested to be at the hall, August 23, 1890. Business of importance.

By order of the Master.

H. R. CLARK, Secretary.

Citizens' Alliances.

Parties desiring to organize a Citizens' Alliance in their locality can obtain the proper documents and instructions for organizing by inclosing 10 cents to cover expense, to

W. F. RIGHTMIRE, State Secretary,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

A New Alliance Song Book.

Mrs. Florence Olmstead has just issued a new Alliance song book, "The Alliance Nightingale," containing songs suitable for opening and closing Alliances, for picnics, funerals, and a few campaign songs. Price 10 cents each, or \$1 per dozen. Address Mrs. Florence Olmstead, Douglass, Kas.

People's Party.

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

TOPEKA, KAS., July 11, 1890.

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

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

By order of the State Central committee.

J. F. WILLITS, Chairman.

S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

Public Speaking--Appointments.

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

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

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

Alliance Lectures.

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

W. P. BRUSH,

Ex-National State Organizer.

Kansas Fairs.

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

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

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

One hundred and eighty-four years ago the average weight of the fatted steer in London and Liverpool was 310 pounds; fifty years later this average increase to 482 pounds; fifty years later still, the average was increased to 650 pounds. The average weight now is 1,250 pounds. That shows not only what England has done to

improve her cattle in the last 180 years, but it also indicates what the United States can accomplish with the advantages of our soil, food and climate.

A Great Colorado Horse Farm.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

A few days ago your representative met some members of the Percheron-Norman Horse Company, of Greeley, Col., and was invited to visit their immense ranch, which is located about midway between Denver, Colorado, and Cheyenne, Wyoming—a distance of fifty miles from the thriving State capitals. The first opportunity to visit this model Western horse ranch was on the 6th inst., and in company with Lute Wilcox, manager of the *Field and Farm*, Denver, we left Denver on the Union Pacific train and in two hours' time arrived at Greeley, and were soon driven to the ranch.

The Percheron-Norman Horse Company is an incorporated company, with a half million of capital. The stockholders are non-residents of Colorado, men who have been successful in the management of large business interests and invested some of their surplus earnings in a Colorado industry. The principal owners are Franklin Murphy, Geo. A. Halsey and F. S. Fish, Newark, N. J.; L. Lamb, Clinton, Iowa, and Studebaker Bros., South Bend, Ind. The present manager, A. F. Wolf, is a thorough and practical horseman as well as a successful business man, formerly from Elkhart, Ind. Since taking charge he has put everything in systematic and business-like condition. Erected a large horse barn, 45x185 feet—a building which is a model of comfort, convenience and economy. Mr. Wolfe has wisely engaged as his assistants in the management and work of the establishment a first-class lot of capable men, who are well paid and comfortably cared for, which is a commendable and economic feature that insures high success.

The home ranch consists of 3,400 acres, subject to irrigation from a private ditch which cost \$40,000. Already over 1,000 acres is well set in alfalfa, although a portion of this is in wheat, oats and potatoes this season. Every year the acreage of alfalfa will be increased, as under irrigation three crops of hay can be cut and considerable pasture afforded besides. In addition to the home ranch and adjoining they have three summer ranches, known as the Box Elder pasture of 2,800 acres, Lost Creek pasture of 1,800 acres, and Kiowa pasture of 1,600 acres. These summer ranches consist of the native prairie grass, and is rough land unsuited for irrigation or agricultural purposes.

The stock now on hand consists of twenty-one fine thoroughbred Percheron-Norman stallions and 300 full-blood mares, besides some 3,500 mares and geldings. The brood mares heretofore have been mainly native mares, but hereafter there will be more full-blood and grade mares used, and soon 1,000 first-class mares will constitute the maximum number bred.

While at the ranch we were entertained by a novel exhibition for Eastern horsemen. One of the helpers, Cube Godfrey, an expert broncho trainer, lassoed a six-year-old broncho that had never had a halter or saddle on, and notwithstanding the horse's fright and bucking gyrations, he skillfully kept in the saddle, and in half an hour the wild horse was subdued and had become a regulation saddle horse.

The Percheron-Norman Horse Company is a credit to the State of Colorado, in fact any State, and will do much for the improvement of horses in the West generally. It is only on this large scale that the greatest profit can be secured in the horse business on the rough plains and regions of the mountainous Western States. H.

Irish Mutton.

The sweetest, tenderest, and most palatable mutton is raised in Ireland, says the *Boston Globe*. The Irish sheep grow larger than ours, they feed on better pastures, and their meat is wholly free from that strong, "sheepy" taste which makes ours disagreeable to many palates. No American who has eaten the mutton served in the Irish hotels will take any other kind of meat while he stays there. The English mutton, though better than ours, is far inferior to the Irish. American mutton is sold in the English, Irish and Scotch markets, but it brings from three to four pence less a pound than the native products, and no one who can afford the latter will take the former.

CORN FODDER WILL BE VALUABLE.

It is a great mistake to let corn fodder waste away in the fields this year because it would be worth money in the fall and winter if saved in good condition. Some farmers have but little stock to feed and they do not see any advantage in saving more feed than will carry their own animals through. This, however, is only because they have not been in the habit of selling their corn fodder. It is a disheartening fact that there will be very little corn gathered from our fields this year, and that fact alone will make corn so expensive for feed that every feeder who can will get along without it. Men cannot afford to feed 50-cent corn to stock cattle. This will bring good fodder into demand, for stock can be taken through a winter in good condition on corn fodder alone. Mixed with a little wheat bran it is very good feed. Corn stalks whose growth has been stopped by drought about the earing stage are very rich in corn elements, and when cut up and well saved make the best winter forage. There are many herds of cattle that must be carried over on purchased feed. That is common every year. But this year a different kind of roughness from that of ordinary years will be needed. When corn ears are plenty, almost any kind of roughness will do; but this year corn ears will be too scarce to be cheap and a better class of rough feed will be in demand.

Every farmer ought to save his corn fodder in the best possible condition, whether he has stock of his own or not, because it will bring a good price before the snow flies. First-class fodder in 1890 will be worth as much as was the 10-cent corn which grew on the same ground in 1889.

Our First Page Illustration.

Owing to the light crop of grass throughout the West, hay is commanding a very high price, and the subject of presses is an interesting one. We illustrate on page 1 the All Steel, Full-Circle Scott Press, which is having such a phenomenal sale throughout the Central and Western hay States. This is constructed, as has been indicated, entirely of metal, there being no timber in its construction. The feed opening is forty inches, and when compared with others which open only eighteen to twenty-eight inches it is not surprising that they have nearly double the capacity. The power on this press is the only one which has neither cogs, pulleys, chains, slides, links nor springs in its construction to retard its action, but has a very simple roller movement with almost no friction. The bales made by this press are smoother and more compact than from any other, and shippers of hay claim to be able to load more in car when baled on this press than from any other press. This smoothness and compactness is accounted for by the use of their steel plate condenser, by the use of which fully 50 per cent. of the feeder's labor is saved. We recommend that any of our readers who contemplate purchasing a press write to the manufacturers, the Scott Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo., for their circular, prices and terms, and from our general knowledge of them you will receive courteous treatment. This firm also guarantee their press to give satisfaction, than which nothing could be more fair.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, August 16, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.		Rainfall.
	Max.	Min.	
August 10.....	82.2	65.0	Trace
" 11.....	80.9	60.0	Trace
" 12.....	85.8	60.5	Trace
" 13.....	89.4	69.4	Trace
" 14.....	91.2	65.0	Trace
" 15.....	92.0	55.8	Trace
" 16.....	93.4	68.5	Trace

Butter Globules.

That milk is better for butter-making purposes from which the cream separates easily and quickly. That is the case where the globules are of the largest size. While it is difficult to examine milk in bulk and determine whether the globules are large or small, you can tell easily when the cream on the milk forms quickly. This rapid cream "rising," as we call it, indicates large globules, and that it is good milk for butter-making. Milk from the rich butter-making cow often shows a collection of butter at the top of the pail even before it is strained.—*South-ern Farmer*.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Cruse That Faileth Not.

Is thy cruse of comfort waiting? rise and share it with another,
And through all the years of famine, it shall serve thee and thy brother.

Love divine will fill thy storehouse; or thy handful still renew;
Scanty fare for one will often make a royal feast for two.

For the heart grows rich in giving; all its wealth is living grain;
Seeds that mildew in the garner, scattered, fill with gold the plain.

Is thy burden hard and heavy? do thy steps drag wearily?
Help to bear thy brother's burden; God will bear both it and thee.

Numb and weary on the mountains, wouldst thou sleep amidst the snow?
Chafe the frozen form beside thee, and together both shall glow.

Art thou stricken in life's battle? Many wounded round thee moan;
Lavish on their wounds thy balsams, and that balm shall heal thy own.

Is the heart a well left empty? None but God its void can fill;
Nothing but a ceaseless fountain can its ceaseless longings fill.

Is the heart a living power? Self-entwined its strength sinks low;
It can only live in loving, and by serving love will grow.

A Wish.

If you might only have, love,
The sunshine and the flowers,
And I the cold and loneliness
Of dreary, wintry hours;
If every sweetness in my life
Might answer to your claim,
And I could bear whatever loss,
Whatever wrong or pain
Would otherwise fall to you, love,
As falls the autumn rain;
I think I could not ask, love,
For any happier hours
Than just to know God sends to you
The sunshine and the flowers.

—Lilian Whiting.

Picnicing.

Belle L. Sproul, describing a picnic, closes her letter with these suggestive reflections:

"Did you ever notice what a good appetite you have at one of these meetings? Inhaling the fresh air all morning, seeing the majestic trees, hearing the sweet birds' good music, and listening to the minister and choir, have a soothing influence on many weary people. Farmers and their families should make it a point to go picnicing several times a year. I think women with small children need more recreation than when all are able to care for themselves. It is the tired housekeeper who needs to get away from hot cooking stoves, and to all who enjoy it I would say, eat cold suppers during the hot summer months. Try and do without your tea or coffee at that meal. Milk for those who can use it, and water for everybody, though some say they cannot drink anything while eating. Many leading writers say it is best not to drink while eating. Some kind of fresh fruit for supper, with plenty of nice milk and cream, butter and fresh vegetables and cottage cheese is all very nice and good enough for a queen. Of course, you will not forget the bread or crackers to go with the above. When one heats the stove for supper, the house, if a small one, is too warm to sleep in at as early an hour as many farmers retire. I'd like to hear from some of the ladies, if they have enjoyed a picnic, etc. It would be interesting to read an article in the 'Home Circle' department from every county in the State, written by a woman.

Stones Worth Fortunes and Where They are Found.

"One reason why you never read of large diamonds possessed by the ancients is that they were accustomed to apply to such stones a rather extraordinary test. It was believed in their time that a real diamond, being itself the hardest thing in nature, could not be broken by a hammer upon an anvil. Accordingly, it was customary to determine the quality of diamonds brought for valuation by seeing if they would withstand this severe trial."

So said a jewel merchant to a reporter, and added:

"Of course, in nearly every case the diamond would be shattered upon the anvil into a thousand pieces; it was simply an accident when such a result did not fol-

low. For this gem, though harder than any other known substance, is none the less brittle on that account, readily splitting if rightly struck. A few years ago, when the historic Koh-i-noor had just been recut, the jewel was placed for a moment in the hands of Benjamin Disraeli, who let it drop from his fingers upon the tiled floor of the room where the occurrence took place. His heart leaped to his throat and there was the biggest kind of a fright for a moment among the courtiers and others who stood around lest the diamond should be broken. If it had fallen in this or that particular way it would have been smashed to a certainty, and many thousands of pounds would have vanished into nothingness with the destruction of one of the great gems of the world. Fortunately it suffered no harm. It is worth saying, parenthetically, that the Koh-i-noor has itself suffered some of the misfortunes which it brought upon its owners through so many centuries. Originally weighing 703 carats, it was reduced by an unskillful Venetian lapidary to 186 carats, thus sacrificing nearly three-quarters of its original dimensions. And so clumsily did the lapidary perform the work that when he was through the stone looked more like a piece of glass than anything else. Subsequently it was recut and now weighs only 106 carats."

HOW DIAMONDS ARE CUT.

"That seems a woeful diminution."
"Yes; but you must remember that the diamond-cutter's art is of very modern development. The ancients did not understand it to any extent. In polishing such of their diamonds as survived the hammer and anvil test they were content to merely rub down the angles of the rough stones and polish off the natural facets. To them the notion of losing by cutting even one-half of the weight of a gem would have been horrifying. Diamond-cutting, as it is now practiced, was first practiced in Bruges about the year 1456, by a man named Louis Berquem, who was the inventor of the facet idea as a matter mathematical. Toward the end of the seventeenth century experiments were made in the bleaching of colored diamonds white by means of such chemicals, as a distillation of antimony; but no way was ever found of preventing the color from returning after awhile. Amsterdam is the great diamond-cutting workshop of the world to-day, 10,000 Hebrews in that city being more or less directly engaged in the business. Everybody knows that only diamond will cut diamond, and for the purpose diamond dust has to be used, mostly made from imperfect and unmarketable diamonds known as 'bort,' pounded up in a steel mortar. A diamond to be cut is first stuck in a piece of cement on the end of a short stick, the cement having been softened by the heat preliminarily. It becomes fastened solidly in the cool cement, and it is then ready for work. Supposing that it is a big stone, it is likely that places will have to be chipped off it here and there in order to dispose of flaws. On an average a large diamond loses from one-third to two-thirds of its weight in this way. Frequently the chips thus obtained can themselves be cut into smaller gems with profit. A little steel chisel introduced into a nick skillfully made with another diamond performs this operation, called 'cleavage.' It is a ticklish thing and must be performed with great care, lest the stone be ruined by an unintended break. The next thing is to grind the facets by contact with another diamond, wetting the opposing surfaces from time to time with the tongue, so that they may not get too hot. After this they are polished by flat wheels carrying diamond dust, which revolve 2,000 times a minute, the operator adjusting the edges and planes of the facets to the wheel with his fingers, and keeping the wheel moist with olive oil."

ARTIFICIAL GEMS.

"What is the most beautiful form of diamond?"

"The 'brilliant,' by all odds. This shape is like two cones united at their bases, the upper cone being cut off at the top by a plain surface of some size, and the lower cone coming almost to a point. The older style, known as the 'rose cut,' is a low pyramid, flat on the bottom. Several sorts of precious stones are burnt to bring out their colors. Among these is the oriental carnelian, found in the Bombay presidency. Likewise the Brazilian topaz derived its pale red hue from fire. Before being sent to market it is rolled up in a

sponge and burned. A similar process is employed upon rubies, sapphires and amethysts for removing spots that interfere with the play of light in the stones. The dying of many sorts of gems, chiefly by cooking in honey, was known as an art to the ancients, and modern chemists have many devices for that purpose. Agate, for instance, can be colored to any shade that may be desired. Within a few years real diamonds have been produced artificially, though so small as to be of no value commercially. Also rubies have been manufactured by melting up numbers of little ones together in the crucible, but although the novelty caused a big scare among the gem merchants for a time, these artificial jewels have never found many purchasers. The origin of the diamond has never been satisfactorily accounted for. Good authorities are now of the opinion that the stone, which is known to be composed of pure carbon, was formed at the beginning by the decomposition of vegetable matter. Besides the ordinary colors seen in diamonds—blue, white and yellow—there are green and red diamonds; the red ones are particularly rare and valuable. In Brazil diamonds were used by gold-hunters, before their value was discovered, as counters in playing cards, just as in South Africa the children first employed them as playthings."

RUBIES OF THE WORLD.

"How about rubies?"

"The ruby is the most valuable of all precious stones, though most people are not aware of the fact. It, like the sapphire, is composed almost wholly of alumina. Usually rubies are found loose in the sand with which they have been washed out of the rocks. The finest of them have always come from Burmah, the King of which—until the British overthrew the monarchy—called himself 'Lord of the Rubies.' He owned enormous quantities of them, and great jars in his palace at Mandalay were filled with rubies. Many, doubtless, were cabbaged by the English troops when they captured the town, but it is supposed that nearly all were secreted by the natives. The Burmese King would have had very many more big ones were it not for a law which declared that all above a certain size should be handed over to him as tribute. This naturally served as an incentive for miners to break up any good-sized ones they came across. A five-carat ruby to-day is worth ten times as much as a diamond of the same weight, while one of ten carats, unexceptional in color, is simply priceless. In the Russian regalia is one of the finest rubies in the world, the size of a pigeon's egg, which was presented to the Empress Catherine by Gustavus of Sweden in 1777. A former king of Burmah had a perfect ruby the size of a pigeon's egg that he used as an ear-drop. The two most important rubies ever known in Europe were brought to England in 1875. One of them was cushion-shaped and weighed thirty-five carats, the other was a blunt drop of forty-seven carats. Both were recut, the smaller one subsequently selling for \$50,000 and the larger for \$100,000. The necessities of the Burmese government threw these beautiful jewels upon the market."

SAPPHIRES, OPALS AND EMERALDS.

"Do any equally valuable sapphires exist?"

"Oh, yes. Among the celebrated sapphires of the world was one seen at Ava by the English ambassador a few years ago, which was a flawless stone of a beautiful blue weighing 951 carats. One of the loveliest sapphires in existence is in the collection of minerals in the Jardin de Plantes, Paris. It weighs 133 carats, and is worth \$35,000. A poor man picked it up in Bengal. The most remarkable sapphires ever seen in Europe were two that were exhibited in Paris at the exposition of 1867. The larger of the pair weighed 252 carats, and the smaller one, which was valued at \$40,000, 165 carats. In 1878 a blue sapphire was found in Ceylon that weighed two and one-half pounds, or 4,500 carats, but it was not pure. The most remarkable emerald of antiquity belonged to Emperor Nero, who was very near-sighted. The stone chanced to be shaped like a concave lens, so that the tyrant found that it assisted his vision materially at the gladiator shows. He supposed that it was a magical gem on this account. At all events he was the first person to adopt the single eye-glass, which has since become so fashionable abroad. The natives of Peru are

said to have formerly paid religious homage to an emerald the size of an ostrich egg, which was only exhibited by the priests on occasions of high festival. This 'Goddess of Emeralds,' as it was called, was tested by Pizarro with a hammer and broken up. The turquoise owes its color to the presence of phosphate of copper. Most gems of this sort are obtained from northeastern Persia. It is said that the Shah possesses nearly all of the very remarkable ones in existence; the best of those found he always keeps.

BULLETS COVERED WITH MOSS
are thrown with slings to break off the pieces of turquoise from the inaccessible rocks which usually contain the matrix. A substance often sold for turquoise is otherwise known as 'odontolite' or 'fossil turquoise,' and is, in fact, the tooth of the extinct giant elephant known as the mammoth. Great quantities of mammoth remains are dug up in Siberia, where the mighty beasts used to roam. In 1795 the entire body of a mammoth was found frozen in a solid cake of ice on the shore of the Arctic sea, where it had doubtless been preserved in this curious way for thousands of years. When it was chopped out the flesh was still fresh. In the opinion of many people the opal is the most beautiful of gems. Its substance is traversed by a multitude of little fissures, which give rise to the 'diffraction' of light that makes the wonderful play of colors. Pliny tells of an opal the size of a hazel nut that belonged to Senator Nonnus. Mark Antony wanted the stone and exiled the Senator because he would not give it up. But Nonnus preferred exile with his treasure to living in Rome without it. The two biggest opals known were found in the Hungarian mines in 1866. Both were pear-shaped and weighed respectively 186 and 180 carats. Perhaps the finest opal of modern times is the one which belonged to the Empress Josephine and which was called the 'Burning of Troy' from the red flames so vividly shown upon its surface."—Washington Star.

What is Scrofula

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

The Chastly Record

of deaths that result from malaria is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack. Its approach is stealthy and it permeates every fibre of the body, and remedies, which if applied at the outset, by delay lose their power. Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills have proven the most valuable malarial antidote ever discovered. A noted clergyman of New York pronounces them "the greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says: "In these days of defective plumbing and sewer gas, no family should be without them." They are pleasant to take, being covered with a vanilla sugar coating.

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The Young Folks.

Long Ago.

I once knew all the birds that came
And nested in our orchard trees.
For every flower I had a name—
My friends were woodchucks, toads and bees;
I knew where thrived in yonder glen
What plants would soothe a stone-bruised
toe—
Oh, I was very learned then,
But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill
Where checkerberries could be found,
I knew the rushes near the mill
Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound!
I knew the wood—the very tree
Where lived the poaching, saucy crow,
And all the woods and crows knew me—
But that was very long ago.

And pining for the joys of youth
I tread the old familiar spot,
Only to learn this solemn truth,
I have forgotten, am forgot:
Yet here's this youngster at my knee
Knows all the things I used to know;
To think I once was wise as he—
But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain
Of whatso'er the fates decree,
Yet, were not wishes all in vain,
I tell you what my wish should be—
I'd wish to be a boy again,
Back with the friends I used to know,
For I was, oh, so happy then,
But that was very long ago.

—Eugene Field, in *Youth's Companion*.

We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered of greed and gain;
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ill that we hourly meet.
—Dr. Holland.

A HISTORY OF SUGAR.

Herodotus, one of the earliest writers of whose works there is any record, informs us that a tribe in Africa called the Zyganus had, "besides honey of bees, a much greater quantity made by man." It also stated that Nearchus, the chief admiral of Alexander the Great, "discovered concerning canes that they make honey without bees." Very ancient races, therefore, were acquainted with the fact that certain canes yield sweet juices, and being ignorant of any methods of purifying these juices, their sugar could not be got to crystallize and resembled honey in consistency as well as in taste. Megasthenes, however, writes much later concerning "the Indian stone, sweeter than figs or honey," so that by this time some rude method of crystallizing or solidifying the juice had been discovered. The early Jewish historians make no mention of sugar, the only sweet substance habitually used by the Hebrews being honey; but Isaiah speaks of "sweet cane," and there is a disputed allusion to it in the Song of Solomon.

It was not until about the commencement of the Christian era that sugar was spoken of by an appropriate name. "In India and Arabia Felix," writes Dioscorides, "a kind of concrete honey is called saccharon." This term is evidently adapted from the Arabic assakar or shukar, which itself is derived from the Sanskrit shakara. Speaking of names, it is rather odd that the Hebrew word for being intoxicated is shakar, a word which is evidently closely connected with the Arabic. It is interesting, too, when we remember the ready conversion of sweet liquids into alcohol. There seems to be little doubt that the origin of the manufacture of sugar must be sought for in India and Arabia.

AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

Apart from the evidence of Dioscorides we are always disposed to trust Pliny, to whom we are indebted for so much information concerning the manners and customs of the ancients. In Holland's translation, book 12, chapter 8, we read: "As for sugar, there is of it in Arabia, but the best cometh out of India. A kind of honie it is, gathered and candied in certain canes—white, this is, like gumme (Arabicke), and brittle betwene a man's teeth. The graines hereof, when they are at the biggest, exceed not a filberd nutte, and serve for physicks."

Sugar, as known to the ancients, was doubtless far less palatable than it is now. In preparing it the canes and the roots were frequently boiled, so that certain bitter and aromatic principles must needs have been extracted. The quality imparted to the sugar by this process might have determined its use for medicinal purposes. It is certain that sugar was only regarded as a sort of medicine for several centuries, and confirmation of this statement may be found in the fact that it is rarely mentioned, except by physicians and learned men, nor with tolerable precision except by the former.

The Greeks and Romans used sugar as a medicament almost entirely, and it is occasionally alluded to by the physicians of

the Augustan age. During the seventh century the empire of the Saracens was scarcely inferior to that of Rome in the times of her greatest prosperity and, we may add, rapacity. They conquered western Asia, overran northern Africa and carried their arms into the south of Europe. To these semi-barbaric Saracens Europe was indebted for the manufacture of sugar—a commodity, the consumption of which may now almost be taken as a measure of a nation's civilization.

DID THE CRUSADERS INTRODUCE IT?

There are many who attribute the introduction of sugar to the Crusaders. But sugar has undoubtedly been cultivated in Spain for nearly 1,000 years, and it has been asked, since the Crusaders were collected from all parts of Europe, how is it that Spain was the only country favored with this valuable commodity? Of course the Crusaders did find sugar in Syria, and they may have assisted in making it better known on their return to Europe. We read in the history of the second crusade that Richard Cœur de Lion captured seven camels laden with sugar, and that his knights found "sweet honied cannes called zuera." These they gathered and sucked and were "much pleased with the sweet taste thereof, with which they could scarcely be satisfied."

It was long before the mechanical arts were applied to the preparation of sugar and longer still before any method of clarifying the juice of the cane was discovered. The use of alkalies is believed to be an invention of the Moors who settled in Spain. Sugar appears to have been very little known in England till the fourteenth century. In 1320 the Lord Chamberlain of Scotland speaks of loaves of sugar, which were sold at one ounce of silver per pound, a price equivalent to about \$4 of our money. The manufacture was not carried on in Great Britain at this time, but small supplies were imported from Venice, where sugar refining had already become an important industry. Although old Harrison, the chronicler, speaks of sugar and wine as being a common drink among the upper classes during the sixteenth century, it is probable that sugar did not become an article of ordinary consumption until the middle of the seventeenth century.

AS AN INDUSTRY.

The sugar industry was started in Barbados by some English merchants in 1643. It is commonly supposed that the cane was introduced into the Western hemisphere by the Portuguese and other early European settlers, but it is decidedly stated by the first explorers in these regions that the aborigines of Virginia and other parts of America prepared sugar from the maple juice and also from a native variety of sugar cane. The Spaniards did, however, transplant the cane, which they cultivated in their own country, and to them must certainly be ascribed the introduction of the sugar industry into Madeira and the Canaries.

The history of sugar cultivation is one of successive migrations westward, due chiefly to the rapid exhaustion of the soil inseparable from the cultivation of the cane with slave labor, and to an ignorant carelessness in the treatment of the land. The opening up of new highways of commerce, the facilities of communication and intercourse among nations, the more scientific methods of cultivation and processes of manufacture, and the fresh sources from which sugar can now be derived, have all contributed to the phenomenal development of trade in and consumption of this commodity which has characterized the present century.

In 1700 the amount of sugar consumed in Great Britain was 10,000 tons; in 1800 it had risen to 150,000 tons, while in 1885 the amount of sugar consumed was 1,100,000 tons.—*American Analyst*.

Very High Mountains are New.

At one time there can be little doubt that the colossal system of ancient peaks running right across the western continent from Nova Scotia and Labrador to the Missouri river must have equaled in magnitude the Himalayas, the Andes or the Rocky mountains. It forms the first rough sketch and axis of America. But as it belongs to a period even earlier than the primary rocks of ordinary British geology—a period inconceivably and incalculably remote—it has been exposed for countless centuries to the wearing effect of rain, frost, snow and rivers. In many places, therefore, the Laurentian range is reduced to a mere low plain of very solid

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gneiss, much scratched in strange hieroglyphics by the vast glaciers of the great ice age, and sometimes even hollowed out into beds of lakes or traversed by the basins of existing streams. Many parts of it, occupied by great sheets of water, actually fall below sea level. Yet even to this day, in its dishonored age, the Laurentian country, however flat, preserves certain vague mountain characteristics in the barrenness of its rocks, the picturesque detail of its sparse pine-clad slopes and the number and beauty of its wild torrent cataracts. You feel instinctively you are in a mountain country, though you stand in the midst of a great unvaried plain. The Laurentian region is like Scotland pressed flat, or like the Dolomites or Auvergne with the wrinkles ironed out of them. It has nothing in common with the great plains which have always been plains and nothing more—alluvial silt of river deltas—like Holland, Lombardy or the flat center of Russia.

As the oldest mountains are thus most worn out, so, conversely, the highest chains are those of most geologically recent origin—the *nouveaux riches*, as it were, among the orographical aristocracy. From time to time the earth makes itself a new coat, but before long, as with other garments, the nap gets worn off, the elbows crack and the seams become thread-bare. All the higher ranges now known on earth are demonstrably not earlier in origin than the Tertiary times. Compared with venerable pensioners like Mount Sorrel or the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence basin, the Alps and the Andes are but things of yesterday. Auvergne may well look down upon the Pyrenees. The tops of some of the highest Swiss mountains consist of miocene rocks; in other words, as late as the miocene period, the year before last of the geological chronologist, the area occupied by the rearing crags of the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn slumbered at peace beneath a deep sea, and received there the muddy or sandy deposits which now figure as rocks on the jagged Alpine summits. The upheaval of the Alpine axis was a very recent event.—*The Cornhill Magazine*.

The declining powers of old age may be wonderfully recuperated and sustained by the daily use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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A full course at Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., is better for a young man than 2,000 bushels of wheat in the bin, for the wheat can only be sold once, while the business education gotten here can be sold and resold, times without number, and is a constant source of gold dollars that the possessor cannot be deprived of, like a large stock well, whose supply of water cannot be exhausted. Fall term begins September 22.

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SPRAINS and STRAINS.

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606 Miana St., San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1887.
Some time ago, while a member of the Olympic Athletic Club, I sprained my knee severely and suffered agony, but was speedily and completely cured by St. Jacobs Oil.
JOHN GARBUTT.

Jumped from Engine.
606 S. 17th St., Omaha, Neb., Sept. 22, 1888.
I jumped from an engine in collision, and strained my ankle very badly. I used canes for weeks. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me.
G. ROEDER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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A NEW TREATMENT.

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Mr. E. P. Fisher, Sterling, kindly forwarded for our inspection, last week, samples of Moore's Diamond, a delicious grape, of pale green color, luscious and appetizing.

Mr. Fislter, a farmer in Lincoln county, is trying the experiment of raising rye and sorghum mixed for pasture. He seeded a piece of ground some two weeks ago and the young plants are now showing green over the field. He expects that feed to help him through the fall and early spring.

The government of India has just issued its final report upon the wheat crop of 1899-90. From this it appears that the acreage amounted to 24,983,100 acres and the product 6,303,900 ons, or 235,345,600 bushels of 60 pounds. The acreage was smaller than for several years, and the crop the smallest reported since statistics of production have been regularly collected.

The August report of the Statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington shows that there is reduction in condition of all cereals. The decline from the 1st of July to the 1st of August is from 93.1 to 73.3 in corn; from 94.4 to 83.2 in spring wheat; from 81.6 to 70.1 in oats; from 88.3 to 82.8 in barley. Condition of buckwheat is 90.1, and of spring rye 86.8. Condition of Irish potatoes is reduced from 91.7 to 77.4.

From the Department reports it is learned that the latest foreign advices from Europe indicate some improvement in the wheat crop. There has been an unusual season of sunshine in Great Britain, since the heavy rains of the 17th and 18th of July, and a high night temperature. The weather has also been better in France, though it came too late to help the grain that was laid before mid-summer. There has been much cool and rainy weather of late in Germany, interfering with harvesting. The tone of advices from Vienna is favorable for a fair harvest in Austria. A Berlin telegram claims from recent information that the Russian harvest will be better than has been expected hitherto.

We are pleased to note that some of our exchanges are joining the KANSAS FARMER in urging farmers to cut up all their corn. Here is good suggestion and excellent advice, quoted from the Pomona Enterprise: "We are informed by reliable parties that many cattle can be got in here to feed this winter if only the rough feed can be secured. There are some fields of corn about here that will make nothing but fodder at the best. All such will probably be cut; but we believe it will pay to cut as much as possible of all the corn. It is good policy to save all the feed this year, for we have heard of localities in the West where pastures failed six weeks ago, and the cattle have been carried on feed generally reserved for winter feed. Be wise and cut your corn."

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

One of the most remarkable bodies ever assembled in Kansas was the People's convention last week. It was composed almost wholly of farmers and manual workers in other departments of industry, and only a few of them had ever been on that sort of duty before. They were solid men, of good appearance and excellent behavior—more than 500 of them, representing 100 of the 106 counties of the State. They organized, appointed all needful committees, adopted a platform and nominated a State ticket, all in one day.

The significance of this unusual proceeding is found in the fact that farmers, who are the most conservative class and always last to move, have undertaken to help themselves and have asked and obtained the co-operation of other workers. The convention was the result of a movement among the people which has grown big enough to surprise its friends and astonish the country. It is in no sense partisan, being made up of men of all shades of opinion—simply an uprising of the people.

The work of the convention shows the intelligence of the average man. From beginning to end it was managed admirably. The platform is that adopted by the St. Louis national convention last December, involving all of the great questions of the day—the living issues, and the ticket represents every class of workers and every party having a name and place among the people. Republican, Democrat, Union Labor, Prohibitionist—all represented, just as thirty-four years ago Whigs, Democrats, Free-soilers and Abolitionists were represented in the young Republican party. As that was a movement of the people, so is this, and as that effected a revolution and brought about a new order of things, so will this. The People's convention at Topeka, August 13, 1899, is the beginning of an organized political movement which will bring about new conditions, giving us free and pure elections, changing our financial methods, equalizing burdens of taxation, assuring just remuneration to labor, and saving homes for the people.

Following are the names, localities and politics of the candidates:

Chief Justice—W. F. Rightmire, of Chase county; an original Greenbacker. Took the stump in Iowa for the Republican State Central Committee when that party fused with the Greenbackers in 1881. A Union Labor man since his removal to Kansas.

Governor—J. F. Willits, of Jefferson county; Republican.

Lieutenant Governor—A. C. Shinn, of Franklin county; Democrat and old soldier.

Secretary of State—R. C. Osborn, Rooks county; Republican and Union soldier.

State Treasurer—W. H. Biddle, of Butler county; Republican and later a Prohibitionist.

Attorney General—J. N. Ives, of Rice county; Democrat.

State Auditor—Rev. B. F. Foster, of Shawnee county; Republican.

State Superintendent—Mrs. F. McCormick, Barton county.

With most of them the writer hereof is personally acquainted and knows their general reputation as well as their private character to be good. Not a word has yet been said against the character of any one of them. They will all be abused, for that is the common law of politics; but investigation, if we are not altogether wrong, will serve to strengthen rather than to weaken the good impression made at first announcement of the ticket. As it now appears to our minds the selections were judiciously made, and the whole ticket entitled to the support of every voter who really believes in the doctrines enunciated in the platform.

THE REBEL YELL.

Some of our Kansas critics are growing nervous. Polk's raid frightened them, and now they insist that they hear the old rebel yell at every meeting of the people where speakers do not advocate party doctrines. The patriotism of these nervous people is not to be questioned, but their conduct is childish. They would gladly have fellowship with Polk and all his Southern coadjutors if only they would bow down before the party idols and worship them. The Republican platform of 1868 enunciated the correct doctrine on this subject. Have our neighbors forgotten how anxious were Republicans of that time to not only welcome rebels

into the loyal camp, but to honor them? Is it not time to stop this silly talk about rebels again ruling the country or even menacing its prosperity. Every Southern Alliance man who comes to Kansas brings with him a message of peace and goodwill.

ALLIANCE IN THE LEAD.

When men and women are brought face to face with any great movement which runs counter to their prejudices or practices, they are apt to pass it by with a wave of the hand. They go along on the other side, as the priest did when the wounded Levite was lying just across the way. But the thing goes ahead and something more than a wave of the hand is required if it is to be stopped. Then it is ridiculed and reported to be only a temporary ripple which will soon expend itself. It grows right along, however, and then it is charged up to a partnership between the devil and the opposite church or party, and the leaders are maligned accordingly. It never occurs to these people that there is anything about a great movement of the people which is serious and resting upon principles which cannot be disposed of by rant and jest.

So it is now with respect to the movement begun by the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. It is growing in proportions ponderous and massive. It is absorbing voters by the million. Labor organizations see in it a home and work for them; citizens of varied vocations see in it a way of relief for them, and in one State at least—Kansas, one political party and many members of the others have adopted its platform and joined its ranks. Like influences are at work in other States. South Carolina will elect a State ticket on the Alliance platform this year if no violence is done in party management of the opposition. In Nebraska, Minnesota, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, independent State organizations are now at work on the Alliance line, and the same sort of work is in progress in most of the States. Truly, the Alliance is in the lead, and if it does not sweep the country in 1899, many careful observers will be disappointed.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

There is a great deal of talk among party gossips about who did or did not capture the People's convention at Topeka last week. If men had been honest with themselves and followed closely the drift of opinion among farmers, they would not have been led to expect any deviation on the part of the Alliance from the path marked out in the beginning, and they would not now be wondering why this or that or the other was not done. The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is not and will not be a partisan body; it is not a party itself and it will not fall in behind any party. It was organized for certain specific purposes; those purposes were made public long ago. Its political creed was enunciated at St. Louis last December, and there is no thought of abandoning any of them until they are embodied in legislation. Two months ago a conference was had among persons and orders of like principles and purposes, and it was agreed to unite temporarily for more effective work. Neither of the two great parties, as such, were represented in that conference, though many of their members were present. The union was altogether non-partisan, a union of men holding different opinions on money, indeed on most questions, but in accord upon the issues presented in the St. Louis platform, and it was determined that the People's party should go to the country upon them, without any subtraction, and without any addition except it should be on the same lines.

All these things were duly published, so that all the voters had notice. To have expected that the convention of August 13 would fall into the hands of any party was to assume that the people did not know what they were doing or that they lacked both honor and courage. The convention was made up largely of new men, of men who had never before been members of such a body, men wholly without experience in such matters, but their work shows how closely they followed the course originally outlined by the national body and by the June conference. It is useless to inquire who killed Cock Robin, for Cock Robin was not killed. It is equally useless to inquire who captured the People's party, because it was not captured. It will go

right along, attending to its own affairs in its own way, inviting the attention and co-operation of all persons who are in sympathy with us in the issues presented, but, like the Republicans of 1866, managing our own campaign as shall be most effective in forwarding the work we have undertaken.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

The People's Movement is attracting a great deal of attention. The independent, straightforward course of the convention in this city last week so greatly disappointed some people that they have not yet comprehended the full measure of its significance. As a result, the People's party is fired upon incessantly from both sides. One says we are straddlers, the other calls us hypocrites. They have not yet charged us with idleness. One cannot understand why there is nothing about prohibition in the platform, another thinks it strange that nothing is said about resubmission. One wonders why the Southern question was ignored, and not a word said about the "force bill," while still another fails to understand why the Southern leadership of the Alliance was not touched up.

Let our critics possess their souls in patience. The People's party is made up of patriots, every man of them loyal to the core, many of them having served their country in perilous times. Fully nine-tenths of its supporters are prohibitionists and will make ample proof whenever called upon to vote yea or nay on that subject. There is no division among the voters in our lines concerning Union and dis-Union, purity of elections and the excellence of our political institutions. The Alliance was organized for social and political purposes, to improve its members socially, to encourage brotherhood among the people, and to obtain remedial legislation along certain economic lines. The matters which they put in issue are all that they are calling attention to. Prohibition is not a question before the people, except to maintain it and enforce the law. Resubmission is not in issue and will not be until some party presents it. The Southern question is not in issue, except that all classes of citizens, North and South, ought to do all in their power to solve all sectional problems in a spirit of kindness and good will, to the end that the people may become nationalized and justice be administered among them equally. There is not one phase of any pressing economic problem which is not involved in the principles put forth by the People's party of Kansas. Finance, labor, transportation and land cover the whole field. They are the vital matters now. Let us attend to them and not suffer ourselves to be drawn off into fruitless discussion of irrelevant propositions.

The KANSAS FARMER desires to impress upon its readers' attention the importance of resisting every effort made by others to divert their attention to things not put in issue by our platform. We have long urged the organization of farmers and workers generally on these very questions, and now we urge that the lines be followed without variability or shadow of turning. We need legislation to get more and cheaper money, to obtain justice to workers and equalize profits of labor, to bring carriers under the law of justice, and to remodel our land system in the interest of the people. Briefly, the situation presents the masses going down toward poverty and serfdom on one side, and the classes going up toward opulence and power on the other. This condition is before us, and the People's party has set out to help the people help themselves in a face-to-face struggle with a power which has neither conscience nor mercy. The money power is relentless as it is grasping; it now dictates the financial legislation of the country, and nothing short of a rebellion against its methods will avail to re-establish justice among the people.

Let all side issues alone. Stick to the text. We are right; let us go ahead.

A good deal of corn has been cut up in places, but not half enough. Every stalk should be saved, for all sorts of feed will be in demand next fall and winter.

Hon. Geo. H. Wallace, of Fayette, Mo., late Secretary of the National Wool-Growers' Association, has been appointed by President Harrison as United States Consul General to Melbourne. Sheep husbandry in Australia will undoubtedly receive much attention in his reports to the Secretary of State.

PUBLIC MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Under the present regime it is practically impossible to get anything like full or fair reports of public meetings of the people which are being held almost daily in different parts of the State. In most instances no report at all is given to the country. Occasionally a local party paper gives a fair, candid statement of what is done and said at these popular assemblies, but in no case does the associated press give either full or fair report. It is for that reason that the KANSAS FARMER again calls attention to the subject. The people are now in open rebellion against existing party methods. And this movement comes from a deep-seated feeling that something is wrong, something for which leaders are responsible at least to the extent that they might have saved us and did not. The feeling grows and spreads with the minutes and hours and days, so that now the number of men and women enlisted in the crusade amount to an innumerable host, an invincible army, every day adding to its force. Nothing like it ever before took place in the history of men. Every day is a day of Pentecost where more than three thousand souls receive a baptism of the Holy Ghost.

The writer heretofore is only one among a considerable number of persons who have been some time addressing public meetings in different parts; he gives only his own experience and observation. When that is put beside the like experience and observation of a dozen others, and these considered in connection with seven Congressional district lecturers and a hundred county lecturers, with two hundred or more local preachers, teachers and physicians, besides speakers of other general and local organizations, some approximate estimate of the work being done may be calculated. The writer delivered his first address of the year to a large popular assembly at Alton, in Osborne county, the 15th day of last February, and it was the only meeting of the kind he attended that month. There were more than a thousand in the procession that day, some of them having come thirty to thirty-five miles to be present. In March he attended five similar meetings in as many different counties. In April the number of meetings was six, in May sixteen, in June ten, in July twelve, in August, up to date, eight—fifty-eight in all. The attendance ranged from two hundred and fifty to ten thousand, a fair average of the whole being at least two thousand. Many of the meetings addressed by other speakers are quite as large as these. And remember, please, this is not a campaign laid out by one man or a committee. Not one of these fifty-eight meetings was arranged by the speaker; the people themselves appointed the meetings and he was present only by special invitation. He has been compelled to decline a great many invitations because of conflict of dates or because he could not spare the time.

Attention is called to these facts in order that people—though the news agents ought to furnish the information—may know something of the magnitude of the movement which threatens the very lives of existing parties. Truly it is a movement of the people, when one among many speakers is presented to 112,000 people before the middle of August in one year.

SILVER BULLION PURCHASES.

Our excellent neighbor, the *Capital*, calls our attention to an interesting subject in the following:

We call the attention of the esteemed KANSAS FARMER and the New York Evening Post to the silver bullion purchases. Silver was purchased and the market price was \$1.15 an ounce. Secretary Windom did what the law directed, and paid for the purchases by treasury notes which cost nothing but the expense of ink and paper and are virtually Uncle Sam's I. O. U's.

We had hoped the *Capital*, for its own sake, would not provoke a discussion of this matter. The so-called silver bill is the result of a shameless betrayal of the people. The Grange, the Alliance and all other bodies of organized farmers, the Knights of Labor, and most if not all labor organizations petitioned Congress for free and unlimited coinage of silver. Most of the business men of the country, merchants and traders of all classes, bankers West and South, in fact about 90 per cent. of the working men of the country had, in one way or another manifested a desire for the enactment of a free coinage law, and there was, as there still is, a majority in favor of free coinage in each house of Congress, yet the people were cheated and

put off with this mongrel called a silver bill, which, if the associated press did no injustice to the President, that officer approved immediately upon its presentation to him without examination, having been advised of its contents in advance. And scarcely had the bill been approved when Henry Clews advised the country that the first issues of the new treasury notes would be in large denominations (how did he know?) and that they would be absorbed by the New York banks. How did he know? Was Mr. Clews in the conspiracy to defraud the people?

As long as there was doubt about defeating free coinage, silver bullion underwent little change in the market; but as soon as its defeat became certain silver bullion began to rise, and when the Secretary made his purchases under the new law he paid more than the market price for it. If we are to treat silver bullion just as we do wheat or corn or any other marketable commodity, why not get it as cheaply as possible? Is there a syndicate to bull the silver market? Did the conspiracy extend to the sale of bullion? This silver business, dear *Capital*, is a stupendous fraud, perpetrated by the same class of men that gambled in the misfortunes of our country during the great war and has dictated our financial legislation ever since. When you see the common people getting any benefit from the operation of the silver purchases, the KANSAS FARMER will join you in rejoicing.

AGRICULTURE AND THE PROPOSED TARIFF.

One school of economists insist that the tariff is despoiling the people; another school holds with equal pertinacity that the tariff is saving the people; they urge that the prevailing depression would be much more sorely felt had our tariff duties not been so high, and they propose to increase duties. It is argued that agriculture, especially, is suffering from excess of foreign competition, hence the need of higher duties on such foreign farm products as compete either in our own or in other markets with the produce of American farms. Whether this argument is the fruit of unalloyed patriotism, or whether it springs from a desire to perpetuate party supremacy is not the question at issue here; but is it sound, will an increase of duties on foreign farm produce improve agricultural conditions here? In order to answer the question satisfactorily, let a few facts be submitted. The custom house reports show that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the following quantities of foreign grain were imported:

	Bushels.
Barley.....	11,368,414
Corn.....	2,401
Oats.....	22,301
Rye.....	16
Wheat.....	130,649
Total.....	11,523,781

It is proposed to increase duties on these different grains 5 cents a bushel. Taking last year's importations as a basis, 5 cents a bushel on the 11,523,781 bushels imported would afford a revenue amounting to \$576,189.05.

The quantities of the same crops produced in the United States in the year 1889 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Barley.....	63,884,000
Corn.....	2,112,822,000
Oats.....	751,515,000
Rye.....	28,415,000
Wheat.....	490,580,000
Total.....	3,447,266,000

Let us place the totals where the eye can note the contrast:

	Bushels.
Total production.....	3,447,266,000
Total importation.....	11,523,781

From these figures it appears that for every bushel of the cereals named which we imported, we produced 313 bushels ourselves. Is it not plain that with such a preponderance of production over importation that the home product and not the foreign, fixes the price? So little importation cannot affect the price of the home article to any appreciable extent.

But that is not all. We not only produce 313 bushels to every one that was imported, but we exported of our surplus more than was imported. Here are the figures showing the exports:

	Bushels.
Barley.....	1,440,351
Corn.....	69,528,229
Oats.....	624,236
Rye.....	287,252
Wheat.....	46,414,129
Total exported.....	118,358,857

Bringing them together we have—

	Bushels.
Exported.....	118,358,857
Imported.....	11,523,781

Difference.....106,835,076
It appears that not only did we produce

313 bushels to every one that we imported, but we exported 10 2/3 bushels for every one imported. In connection with these figures let it be understood that during the same year—1889, we imported 1,156 barrels of wheat flour and exported 9,374,903 barrels.

It is proposed to increase duties on live stock and animal products imported from an average of about 15 to 20 per cent. to an average of about 20 to 25 per cent. The imports and exports in this line last year are as follows:

IMPORTED.	Number.
Cattle.....	61,991
Horses.....	58,714
Sheep.....	404,817
Total.....	525,522

EXPORTED.	Number.
Cattle.....	305,786
Hogs.....	45,128
Horses.....	3,748
Mules.....	2,982
Sheep.....	128,852
Total.....	386,496

It appears that we import more horses and sheep than we export, and export more cattle, hogs and mules than we import. But that is only part of the case. Let us look at the figures for animal products:

EXPORTED IN 1889.	Pounds.
Beef, canned.....	51,025,354
Beef, fresh.....	137,895,391
Beef, salted or pickled.....	55,006,399
Beef, other cured.....	194,036
Tallow.....	77,844,555
Bacon.....	257,377,399
Hams.....	42,847,247
Pork, fresh.....	22,794
Pork, pickled.....	64,110,845
Lard.....	315,242,900
Mutton.....	298,220
Oleomargarine.....	2,132,047
Oleo (oil).....	28,108,534
Butter.....	15,504,978
Cheese.....	84,999,828
Total exported.....	1,235,662,717

IMPORTED IN 1889.	Pounds.
Butter.....	178,857
Cheese.....	8,307,026
Total imported.....	8,385,883

There were no other animal products imported. Bringing the figures together we have—

	Pounds.
Exported.....	1,235,662,717
Imported.....	8,385,883

Difference.....1,227,276,834

Mr. McKinley, reporting the tariff bill, said: "In the last ten years not less than \$60,000,000 worth of horses, cattle and sheep, ordinary marketable stock, have been imported." That is equal to a yearly average of \$6,000,000, and yet it appears that in 1889 alone we exported \$123,710,434 worth of animals and animal products.

An unprejudiced study of these figures will satisfy any person that the addition of a small duty on importations of animals and animal products cannot be of any practical benefit to American farmers. Indeed, we might go so far as to prohibit the importation of such property without realizing any benefit from it, because we produce so much ourselves, more than we need for our own use, that we export twice as much in one year as we import in ten years. We are not objecting to increasing duties in this respect; but we do not see how it can be made to benefit American agriculture.

THE PINKERTON BUSINESS.

Last week some trouble arose between the management of the New York Central railroad and the men. As usual, the company at once employed Pinkerton detectives to help out, and among early results was the firing into a crowd by the detectives and the wounding of several persons.

Why is it that the press of the country does not cry out against this infamy? It is the most shameless crime of the age. If the poor men who toil day in and day out for barely enough to live upon were to employ a company of men with arms to defend them or their rights of person or property they would be imprisoned as rioters and condemned as anarchists. It would be treason in a common laborer to bring an armed companion with him to work. And yet the whole country will look on silently while a railroad company or a manufacturing corporation carries a gang of cut-throats to its place of business and there sets them to watch men who have served faithfully long, long years. What an outrage! It is a crime against liberty that will not long be suffered to exist. These men are murderers; they are hired and paid to kill their fellows if so directed by a citizen without authority. The State provides officers to protect citizens and property. Cities provide officers for a like purpose. Poor men are content with this, but the rich and arrogant, the strong and powerful do not ask assistance

from the lawfully constituted authorities; they hire a horde of ruffians to overawe men—who would cause no trouble if paid one-half as much as these mercenary wretches receive for playing the role of murderer. This infamous business must be suppressed. Some day men driven to desperation will slay a dozen or so of Pinkertons, then another dozen or so—a hundred or a thousand if need be to get rid of them, and that will be the end of the Pinkerton business.

LABOR DAY.

The Topeka Trades and Labor Assembly requested that the several State departments be closed on Labor Day—September 1, and in response, the Governor issued a proclamation setting apart September 1, 1890, as Labor Day, requesting that as far as possible it be observed in all parts of the State, so that persons who desire to participate in the exercises of the day may have opportunity to do so. At Topeka the day will be observed formally. The national flag will be raised on the State House, the city will be decorated, and processions will move on the streets with music and banners, and varied exercises will be enjoyed at the Fair grounds. Verily, working men are coming to the front.

SORGHUM AND KAFFIR CORN.

Last week the writer of this had good opportunities for witnessing the different effects which hot dry weather has upon corn and on sorghum and Kaffir corn. In Lincoln county especially a considerable number of fields present excellent facilities for comparison. Going across the high, rolling region between the Union Pacific railway and the north line of the county there are a great many fields of corn and not one really good one among them. Most of them will make good fodder if the stalks are cut up and saved, but there will not be an average of one bushel of good corn to the acre in all that we saw in a ride of about thirty miles. Some of the fields are now whitened and about all dead, much of it already wasting away in the wind.

But the sorghum and Kaffir corn were both green and vigorous looking, with no appearance of injury from any cause. Where sorghum had been planted thin and in rows, it was heading nicely, color of the stalks and leaves good—that peculiar light green familiar to persons who understand the habits of this plant. Where the seed had been sown broadcast or drilled for pasture or hay, the plants were about two feet in height and in good condition except only where chinch bugs have been at work. In every case where there were no insects devouring the plants they showed no signs of yielding to the effects of dry weather. The Kaffir corn was two to three feet high as it stood in the rows, strong, healthy looking, of a deep, rich dark green, apparently in as good growing stage as if the season had been the best in all respects. In truth these plants, both sorghum and Kaffir corn, do not grow fast in dry weather, they do not grow at all, apparently, when the ground is very dry and the temperature of atmosphere very high, it remains at about the same stage of growth until the crisis is past, and starts up again when the first rain comes; but it is green and healthy all the time. This is the almost universal testimony of persons who have grown these plants, and our observations the last thirty days, more especially those of last week, are to the same effect.

Does not this teach us an important lesson? Are not these two crops, and others of the same class—milo maize, rice corn and broomcorn, peculiarly well adapted to the land and climate of Kansas? Their food qualities have been tested many times. Sorghum seed makes pork as well and as fast as the best corn that ever grew, and while seed of the other plants named are not as rich in fat elements as corn or sorghum, they are but little short in that respect. Some farmers have fed no corn the last three or four years to their hogs, but have made good pork with seed of those other varieties of feed. It is much better to have feed not quite so rich as corn than to have no feed. The fodder made from sorghum and the other varieties named is first-class feed for all kinds of stock in winter. It is better than corn fodder, and when well cured but little if any short of timothy hay.

We submit that this subject is well worth full and favorable consideration. The condition of corn in a very large part of the State is discouraging in the extreme. In thousands of fields there is not now and will not be an ear, while sorghum and Kaffir and their plant cousins will mature and make fair yields of good food for man and beast.

Horticulture.

HORTICULTURE AND ITS INFLUENCES.

A paper read by Mr. George Van Houten, of Lennox, Iowa, before the Iowa State Horticultural Society, and published in *Homestead*.

It is generally conceded that the occupation of the individual has a controlling influence on his life. Perhaps in our country, less almost than any other, do our people continue through life in one occupation. It is said that many of the most successful business and professional men of our cities lived on the farm in their younger days, and we know that many of our successful farmers were once mechanics, business or professional men. But it is not the business qualities I care to particularly notice at this time, but rather the mental and social qualities that elevate and ennoble mankind—in other words, the habits of life that raise mankind above the savage.

If we concede that occupations influence the mental, moral and social qualities of mankind, we shall have reached the conclusion desired in entering upon the discussion of this subject.

If we have not quite arrived at such a conclusion it might be well to think of the social qualities of that large class of men so common in the West twenty-five years ago, the muleteers and ox-drivers. It is true that even in that class we would occasionally find bright intellect, good manners and even polish, yet those habits were formed and attainments acquired in a different occupation and with different surroundings. We would scarce expect the class known as "cowboys" to be as dignified as college professors. The rough conditions of a life at sea has had its effect, so we have the expression "swear like a sailor." To those who have had experience in army life it is not necessary to refer to all of these things, as they know the license the absence of refining influences will give. And so we have come to the conclusion that the occupation of the man has much to do with what he is individually. Saloon-keepers generally smoke, chew tobacco and drink. If they swear and use obscene language it occasions no surprise. It is true also that physicians generally smoke, but there are reasons for that that I shall not now take time to discuss. It is also true that a few preachers smoke and drink, and it is also true that some of our best grandmothers smoke, yet, these last are exceptions and not the rule, for we expect more civilized and refined society in the vicinity of schools and churches than in the army or miners' camp.

Yet, as intimated, these lines cannot be clearly or closely drawn, because occasionally we find refinement in the miners' camp or among the cowboys, and we may find a wolf in sheep's clothing in the man who professes to be a servant of the meek and lowly Savior.

And so we may conclude that while none of these classes of society are fixed, as an individual from rough surroundings may become a polished shaft in society, and some who should be polished become tarnished, yet for the purpose of comparison we may take the aggregate of each class, and need pay little attention to the exceptions of each class.

To those who hold communion with nature, she speaks a language that, while not always fully comprehended, must modify the life and smooth the roughness of our natures. But some say the lumbermen and miners are surrounded by nature. What of them? My answer is that they are the robbers of nature. They do not raise the trees—they destroy; they do not remove the earth to beautify, but to extract the precious metals nature has placed there. So the benefit of beautiful natural surroundings are not for those, and will not mentally and spiritually benefit those who wish to destroy the beautiful, but rather to those who would wish to retain and improve. Take for example a beautiful park, if only the commercial or the timber and money value of the land to raise corn should be considered there would be little value in them.

Take, for example, Lincoln Park, Chicago; if only the timber value of the trees were considered, its value would be very small. And even did you consider the land for ordinary purposes, both together would be very small. But when you consider the land in the view of cutting up into small lots for residences, it has great value, but

it is only when you consider it for what it was intended that its true value begins to appear, and it represents a sum almost beyond computation in dollars and cents. Can any one doubt but that this beautiful park exerts an influence over the lives of the people of that great city beyond all computation? The overwrought brain of the man of business can find relaxation driving on its smooth, graveled roads. The overworked mechanic can find rest in the secluded retreats. The rapid, cheap transit enables even the overbusy to spend at least an occasional hour enjoying its delights.

Did you ever, in some park near a great city, lose consciousness of self, and try to imagine who and what the people were who were enjoying the delights of the great variety of things—collections of nature's grand products—that surround them? It matters not what their names, we care not what their station. Some are bent on enjoyment, others seeking rest. There goes a grand turn-out, but a glance will show the lines of care and anxiety on the faces of those who occupy that grand carriage. They seek diversion—something, may be, to shut out for a time the exciting cares of business, and to the park they come, as being the best place at hand. A drive or ramble in the quiet of a natural wood, with streams, cataract and fountain, might please better, but the park imitates all there, and, in a measure at least, supplies the place of nature's production. Here we find the lovers of the bright and beautiful admiring the flowers, and there we find some in shady retreats, getting the much needed rest, and again we find a picnic party enjoying a dinner and a social time, and so we might go on, for a single visit, with close observation, will discover all classes of society in great numbers enjoying the beauties of nature as arranged in a single park, such as flowers, trees, fountains and the diversified objects arranged with so much care and cost, and yet could not be purchased, as a residence in a great city would be well-nigh intolerable without parks.

But what of horticulture in a practical sense? Horticulture may properly be considered the fine art of agriculture. Hence it follows that a new country or a poor country cannot do much in the way of embellishment; consequently the first horticultural operation will be of the class that will bring practical results—in other words, that will feed the devotee of the art and bring the cash. So with many of our most successful horticulturists; they first concentrated their energies on gardening, and from this verging into other branches, or channels, some taking to the poetry of the business—flower culture—while others take pomology, still others doing a general business, but the tendency is to the finer lines of work. The man who, twenty years ago, raised onions, cabbage and potatoes, will generally now be found raising trees, flowers and ornamental plants. I would not have it understood that the first is less honorable than the last, but as the last requires greater skill and intellect, and supplies the gratification of the sense more fully than the first, it is natural that we rather do those things, while, if they made us no more money, carried less of drudgery and a better opportunity to gratify a love of the beautiful, and yet we may, to a large extent, combine the useful with the beautiful.

It is safe to say that occupation has much to do with the character of our people. Take the great strikes of our country: Our farmers have not been a party to them, and yet in our opinion there is no class of people who have suffered so much as they. The mechanic or laborer works a day or a week and gets his pay—if he fails to get his pay at stated and frequent times, he is troublesome. When wages are high he rolls in luxuries, little thinking but what it will continue to be so, but with the farmer it is different. He sows the seed, hopes for the early and the later rain, cultivates with care, waits with patience, not over confident, because storms, blight, drought and insect enemies have taught them in the school of adversity, until they have patience to a greater degree than almost any other people. If grasshoppers destroy his crops or hard times pinch too hard, he may vote the opposition ticket, but that is about the extent of his kick. But in the different branches of apparently the same occupation there is a great difference; for example, stock-raising is considered a proper branch of agriculture, yet the men who

raise mustang ponies are quite different from the men who raise draft horses; and again, the men who raise fast horses are different still.

And so with the different grades of horticulture. The man who raises horticultural crops that are taken from the ground each fall, only regards his land for its productive value, and is ready to change for more fertile soil at any time, or for lands near a better market for his particular products; but not so with those whose time has been devoted to trees. The trees are cherished objects, and so, if it is desired to have a population stable, the horticulturist's art should be invoked to beautify and adorn the home.

To see a tree laden with blossoms, it is a bower of promise; to see that tree later loaded with fruit, it is the fruition of earthly hopes. While we may not agree with the sickly sentimentalism of the extreme view of this question of the influence of flowers held by those who load our hardened criminals with bouquets and nosegays, yet I do not believe that any one can visit a fine flower garden without having the best sentiments of the nature aroused and stimulated, and if a single visit will arouse the better sentiments of our nature, what must a life devoted to the art of horticulture do? To plant hard, horny seeds that look like some dead thing, to see the tender plants slowly appear, to watch its expanding growth, to cultivate and guard with tender care and hope—this hope held year after year, possibly to result in disappointment in some instances, but such instances of disappointment modify the life and teach patience, and the gratification of success must be experienced to be appreciated.

There is no calling or occupation where continued effort is more necessary than in that of horticulture. There is no calling or occupation where the useful and the beautiful are more closely blended than in horticulture. It leads the devotee of the art to thorough, systematic investigation, and as success depends upon energy and perseverance, these two desirable characteristics are inculcated. Can we doubt but what these characteristics are essential to our prosperity and happiness; and while it may at first thought seem strange, yet our necessities but add to, instead of diminishing, the sum of our accumulated good things as well as our happiness. That this is so we have but to compare what we have with what others have who are differently situated. In Africa, in portions of Central and South America, in India and the islands of the ocean, in nearly all the warm countries, grand forests grow. Horticultural products we might try in vain to equal in value or appearance, grow without planting and without care. In fact, the products are such that they can live without work, and as a result they are satisfied to support a mere animal existence. They garner not, and when failures occur famine ensues. But we, less favored by nature in providing for our wants, are the better taught by nature to provide the things necessary for our existence, and so what seems to be our disadvantage is our advantage, and instead of our unfavorable natural surroundings being a curse, they prove to us a blessing, as we not only provide for our animal existence, but we surround ourselves with the comforts of an established home, and by intellectual effort we can surround these homes with many luxuries, and not satisfied with mere animal existence, we pay particular attention to the intellectual, the moral, to that better part of man, the spiritual, by which we are elevated above the brute creation, and above and beyond all those nations that live without the necessity of labor.

The great strength of America is the home life of our people, and the ideal earthly home is one where the art of the horticulturist has been employed, where flowers grow, where trees abound, and where fruits are grown. The art of the horticulturist transforms the wilderness into shady bowers and delightful gardens, transforms the nature and condition of man, surrounds him, at his will, with such things as made Eden, and teaches him that to be truly happy on this earth, and with a hope of life beyond that he must have these things—flowers, trees and fruits—and that he must refrain from those things that deface and degrade. Surely if there is a calling that will ennoble and elevate, it is that of horticulture. It gives him opportunities to commune with nature, and to search out nature's secrets.

It affords him opportunity, for a time at least, and on frequent recurring occasions, to escape the hurry and turmoil of life, and hold sweet communion with nature. Can any one doubt but that such communion will have an influence on the life and conduct, and the work they do will live after them? The Shaw gardens of St. Louis is but an example of what I would impress. The name of the founder of this place will be remembered to be blessed long after the fame of the warrior shall have been forgotten. And this is as it should be, as the life and deeds of the warrior often curse mankind, but the energies of the horticulturist are exerted only to bless his fellow men, and their blessings extend beyond the age and generation in which he lives, and his work survives him, and will bless generations yet unborn.

In the Dairy.

About Cheese-Making.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me to extend the right hand of fellowship to Brother "R." from the southwest. I had at one time as much conceit in me if not more than Bro. "B.," but I have unloaded it so as not to be in error. I have kept still on the subject, as I did not want to cross any one's opinion. I would like to get acquainted with Bro. "B." I would whisper in his ear and ask him to keep still and not reveal the secret of how to make cheese in northwest Kansas as good as Eastern cheese. The legislature could afford to give him several thousand dollars for his knowledge. It would add millions to the State.

I will make the following assertions: Kansas can't—no, Kansas has not, made good cheese in the months of May and June. The best cheese can be made in the northeastern part of the State and the poorest in the southwestern portion. Kansas has made better cheese in the fall than in the spring. The fall and winter cheese is pretty good, but the question comes—does it pay then to make it?

I don't know the reason why we can't make as good cheese here as in Wisconsin, for instance. I have my opinion but will reserve it this time, because I don't think much of it myself. A stubborn fact is, we don't make good cheese. Cheese said so, prices said so, what do you say Bro. "B.?" You know that taking cheese down to the State Fair and tying a blue ribbon on it is an easy trick. Then what do you know? What have you gained? I would like to see May cheese on the fair grounds. I would like to see Kansas cheese made in May, June and July on the market in good shape in February, March and April the following year, if that could be the case. Then, and not until then, will Kansas cheese bring as good prices as Eastern cheese. If we could get justice and the opinion of the judges on cheese exhibit it would prove of some value and end to some good to the State. But I must tell what happened in a county fair last fall. Two of us, both creamerymen of long years experience, in looking through the product found quite an assortment of butter in very neat and attractive tin packages, furnished I presume by the fair association. On examining them we found some very good article, in flavor, color and texture. The blue ribbon drew our attention, and we certainly had to examine that, but were disappointed, as it was inferior grade to lots of others. (Creameryman's nose is sharp in detecting taints; even if his palate contradicts his nose, he always decides in favor of his nose, you know). The question—what good did it do to bring butter to that fair? The judges did not know good butter from bad, or they willfully committed wrong, one or the other. Suppose they had decided right according to merit. The balance did not know how it was made. Then what benefit could others receive? They did not know one thing more. I think, Mr. Editor, that a short account should be given of how all butter or cheese on exhibition was made. Then some good might result from the trouble and experience, and not simply to gratify some one's feelings who carries off the blue ribbon to glory over his or her success, at the expense of others' feelings.

This cheese question would be a good one for the State Board of Agriculture to spend time and money to find out why we in Kansas can not make good marketable cheese. Let us find out if possible how.

Let me repeat: It would be worth millions of dollars to the State. This question is worth agitating. Keep the ball rolling, brethren. Let us speak out in meeting as the spirit moves us. Z.

Cooling Milk and Dairies.

Mr. A. N. Pearson, the Victorian Government Agricultural Chemist, furnishes the *Mark Lane Express* the following information of cooling milk and dairies by the agency of ammonia: In butter-making—if uniformly high quality of butter is desired—as soon as possible after milk comes from the cow the cream should be separated by the centrifugal separator. The principal separators are the De Laval's—the original one—the "Danish" and the "Victoria." Small hand-separators suitable for use in dairies of from two to ten cows are now available. Then immediately, and preparatory to churning, the cream, if not already cool, should be cooled down to a temperature not exceeding 55° Fahr. The main object of cooling is to harden the fat globules, so that during the churning they may fall together in firm grains. The butter thus obtains a "granular" structure rendering it more thoroughly cleasable from the butter-milk; it also acquires a waxy consistence, whereby its keeping qualities and palatableness are improved. For cooling the milk various appliances are in use. Where the operations are on a fairly large scale, a small ice machine will be found most suitable and economical. Ice machines capable of producing 400 pounds of ice daily, at an estimated cost of 6s per diem, are now being placed on the Melbourne market. Such machines could easily be used on large farms, and would probably be found well suited for district milk and dairy factories. The cart bringing the milk to these factories could take back with them their daily supply of ice. Where ice is not procurable, and there is not a sufficient supply of cold water for cooling purposes, perhaps no simpler and cheaper means can be adopted than "freezing mixtures." If crystals of ammoniac nitrate and chloride be dissolved by gentle stirring in water, in the following proportions: Six and two-thirds pounds ammoniac nitrate, three and one-third pounds ammoniac chloride, ten pounds (one gallon) of water, the temperature of the mixture will quickly fall 51° Fahr. Thus, if the temperature of the water was originally 75° Fahr., it would, after solution of the salts, fall to 24° Fahr., or eight degrees below freezing point. If a long, narrow tin containing such a solution be stirred about in a cream can, it will in a few minutes reduce the cream to the required temperature. The cooling salts having been once dissolved, may be reobtained for further use by evaporating the solution to dryness. The evaporation may be in open shallow pans with fire, or even the sun and hot wind may be sufficient. Or it may conveniently be done in old kerosene tins cut in half lengthwise. If a fire be used for evaporation, it should be a gentle fire, and the solution should not do more than simmer, otherwise there may be loss from splashing. The solution should evaporate down until, on dipping a stick or spoon into it, the drop of liquid so obtained rapidly solidifies on cooling. The evaporating vessel should then be removed from the fire, and the solution allowed to cool. It will solidify into a granular mass, which may be easily dug out with a strong knife, and should be broken up into lumps about the size of a walnut, and spread out in the sun, or in a warm, dry place, until thoroughly dry. It is important to make perfectly dry, for if at all moist the cooling qualities of the salts are greatly diminished. If the evaporating and drying be carefully conducted there will be practically no loss of salts, and the same quantity will serve indefinitely. It is as well to have two or three lots in operation, one or two evaporating and drying, while the other is in use.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills.

Hints on Dairying.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Chicken Cholera.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a remedy for chicken cholera that is so good I think it too good to be kept, so, for the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, here it is: Take black antimony and mix with soft feed until somewhat black, and feed. I have never known this to fail in any case of cholera or anything of that nature; but be a little cautious in its use, as it is a mineral poison, as your druggist will tell you.

Some time ago some one asked for a remedy for roup in chickens. I was not at all pleased with the reply Belle L. Sproul gave. Take the affected ones, put them in a close coop. Take pulverized unslacked lime and throw freely in coop, so they must breathe it. This cuts away the insect in the throat. Don't be afraid of using too much, as it is good for any of your chickens.

God bless you and your paper, is the prayer of
J. A. HENRY.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

Langshans, black or white, have been tested and found to be a layer of large, well-flavored eggs. This season they are seen upon the farms, and every farmer who has kept them speaks well of their adaptability to the farm.

Separate the young cockerels from the pullets as soon as they begin to crow. This prevents fighting and gives both sexes a chance to grow up strong and active. Until eggs are again wanted for hatching, separate the cocks from the hens until moulting season is over. Eat or sell all males not wanted for another season's breeding.

The young chicks have now attained a good size and the necessity for more room is one that must not be overlooked. These nights being cooler than the days the young broods huddle closely at night to keep warm, and towards morning they contract colds. This crowding and its evil consequences carries off more chickens than any or perhaps all other causes combined. The only remedy is warm night quarters, properly ventilated, with ample space.

Dark Brahmas are considered a beautiful, useful breed, and well adapted to the farmer's requirements. They will thrive well in confinement, yet do still better if a good large meadow is at their disposal. Maturing very rapidly, they are eagerly sought after for broiling purposes. The hens always lay well under good care; the pullets begin laying quite young. Altogether the Dark Brahma is an old and very valuable adjunct to our large and growing list of choice varieties of poultry.

There is no place like a stubble field for fowls in summer weather. The wheat or oats field should find your flock of chicks and turkeys during nice weather, which has prevailed in general all summer. The crops will be large this season from reports from nearly every section; this means grain of all kinds at moderate prices and plenty of it. As poultry consume grain more largely in the winter than in summer, this will be good for the poultryman. If food is abundant, even if the hens lay few eggs, the time will arrive when they will shell out, for proper care and good sound grain will tend to bring them to a productive point.

The Dorking is a useful breed. It is a layer and a good one, a table fowl above the average. The flavor of its flesh and the whiteness of its legs are doubtless due to the soil on which it has been bred for so many generations. It is large in size, with a square, low-set body, and rather short legs. The breast is placed well forward, back is broad, and body long. It is distinguished from all other breeds by having five claws or toes on each foot. The Dorking is not a prolific layer, but produces large white eggs. It attains a great size and has beautiful flesh, both as to color and flavor. It thrives well on suitable soils, but cannot stand a cold, damp place, nor does it succeed well in confinement. It is essentially a farmer's fowl. There are four varieties—the Colored, the White, and Silver Grays.

The Department of Music in Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, is one of the finest in the West.

Pure Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.00.
Belle L. Sproul, Frankfort, Kas.

The Gates Ajar.

Colorado Springs is situated near Ute Pass, and is the gateway for Manitou, Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Pike's Peak. At Pueblo there is another break in the range, the Grand Canon of the Arkansas. Just west of Denver is Clear Creek Canon, with its pretty towns of Idaho Springs and Georgetown. There are also many charming camping-out places near Trinidad.

The Santa Fe is the only company owning its own lines from Chicago and Kansas City to these four gateway cities—Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Through vestibule dining cars, vestibule Pullman sleepers, vestibule reclining chair cars, and faster time. Summer tourist tickets now on sale via Santa Fe Route; the gates are open for you.

For further information, address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

New Mexico for Home-Seekers.

Over 50,000,000 acres of government land is yet vacant in New Mexico, subject to entry under pre-emption, homestead, timber-culture and desert land laws. Much of this is productive agricultural land, capable of cultivation without irrigation.

The market for farm products is good. Prices for same are 50 to 75 per cent. higher than in States east of the Rockies. For successful and profitable fruit-growing, the irrigated valleys of New Mexico cannot be surpassed. The climate is invigorating and free from malaria. Extremes of heat and cold are not severe.

New Mexico is reached directly via Santa Fe Route.

For information relative to public or private lands, call on or address Edward Haren, Special Immigration Agent, A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., No. 1050 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Vacation in New Mexico.

The approach of warm weather makes you think about a summer vacation. Where shall I go? That is the query.

You cannot select for the summer outing a prettier spot than Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, where the magnificent Montezuma hotel is located.

Las Vegas Hot Springs is just high enough above sea level; the right distance west and south; situated in a region of pure air and sunshine.

A round-trip excursion ticket to this delightful mid continent resort can be bought via Santa Fe Route any day in the year. Ninety days limit, with stop-over privileges. For a small additional sum a ticket may be purchased permitting side ride to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

Inquire of local agent for pamphlet descriptive of the Springs, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., or Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

A Marvelous Railroad.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad is justly and universally known as "The Scenic Line of the World." From the car windows of its trains can be seen the grandest spectacles of Nature's wonders presented by any railroad in the world. The Rio Grande is essentially the tourists' line, and over it the traveler secures equal comfort and speed, with the added pleasure of beholding sights and scenes unequalled for grandeur, beauty and sublimity anywhere in the world. A trip from Denver to Ogden over the "Scenic Line" is a liberal education, and one can thus acquire a more thorough knowledge of the marvelous railway engineering and the wonders of the Rocky Mountains than by any other means. Nothing but a lack of knowledge of these facts can excuse any one making a transcontinental journey for missing the wonderful scenery of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Should we attempt to give even the briefest list of the points of interest to be seen on this famous line, we would require several columns to do so. Who is there that has not heard of the Royal Gorge, with its walls of granite, towering above the track in majestic grandeur to a height of nearly half a mile? Who has not heard of the famous "Marshall Pass," crossed at an altitude of over two miles above the sea? Who has not read of the wonders of "The Black Canon," the great gorge of the Gunnison? Who has not heard about the marvelous "Castle Gate"? If any of our readers want to know more about these stupendous works of nature, write to S. K. Hooper, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colorado, and he will send you, free of cost, elegantly illustrated books giving a full description of the marvels of the "Scenic Line." But the best thing to do is to journey over the line itself, and by so doing you will hang such pictures on the walls of memory that all the attempts of the most celebrated artists will seem weak and trivial in the presence of nature's majestic works among the snow-crowned peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

Notice.

The Frisco Line is the best and only through car route from Southern and Western Kansas to St. Louis and the East. For particulars address D. Wishart, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis Mo.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you want one remember that

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On the whole, the most popular collection of light, merry, company entertaining songs, is COLLEGE SONGS. 52 bright melodies. 50 cents. Nearly 200,000 sold.

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SEED WHEAT. FALL CATALOGUE

1890.

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Weather-Orp Bulletin

of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending August 15, 1890:

Precipitation.—The rainfall this week, like that of the preceding, was better distributed, in time and area, than since the week ending June 19. But the heavy rainfall of this, unlike that of last week, extends from northwest to southeast, and covers the counties from Jewell to Cherokee. In Jewell the rainfall amounted to three inches, but, diminishing towards the central counties, is from one to two inches in Cloud, Ottawa, Saline and Dickinson, two to three inches in Riley, about an inch in Shawnee and eastern part of Osage, from two to three inches from Marion to western part of Osage, four to five inches in Coffey, less than four inches in Allen, Bourbon and Crawford, over four inches in Labette, and rises to six inches in Cherokee. On the northeast and southwest the amounts diminish in receding from this belt.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The sunshine has been about the average over the State, while the mean temperature is above the normal for the week in the western third, about normal in the central, and below in the eastern third.

Results.—Over the larger portion of the State the meteorological conditions have proved quite beneficial, improving the pastures, hay, late potatoes, gardens, fruit and corn, though no ears will be added to the last. Owing to the dryness of the ground, the streams have not been materially affected by these soaking rains. The most liberal response to these rains comes from the gardens. Grapes are now ripe as far north as Brown. Pear and early apple trees suffered very much in Cherokee from insects, during the two months drouth, but it is believed these rains will materially assist them. Fall plowing is being pushed in all sections except where too dry, and a larger acreage of wheat is promised. In the far southwest counties rain is again needed, as the grass is dry enough to burn.

T. B. JENNINGS,

Signal Corps U. S. A., Asst Director.

Gossip About Stock.

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

Push the swine from now on until ready for the market. Feed a variety and all that they can digest and assimilate to a good advantage.

If our readers will kindly send us stock items of interest, we will be pleased to publish them in this department. Come, gentlemen, let us hear from you, as to the condition of your stock, etc.

Our readers can secure a year's subscription free to *Ham and Eggs*, a new swine journal, published monthly at Topeka, Kas., by sending us one new subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER and \$1. This offer is limited to our present subscribers, all others must send 25 cents, the price of *Ham and Eggs* one year.

The *Breeder's Gazette* says that the eyesight of many horses is injured by the pungent ammonia odors from their manure. The liquid excrement is especially rich in ammonia. At all seasons an absorbent should be kept within reach, and in summer, especially, free ventilation must be given, to remove the odors as soon as the ammonia is formed. Wire netting over windows will admit air and exclude flies.

Lack of variety in feed is one of the great causes of disease in swine. Too many of our farmers feed nothing but corn, and that whole and on the ear, thrown to them on the ground, among all the mud and filth of a hog pen. No wonder they get sick and die. Feed a variety of food in clean troughs; furnish an abundant supply of cool fresh water and good shelter, and there will be far less mortality among swine.

C. R. Thomas, Secretary American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, writes us that at the last annual meeting of the association it was resolved to duplicate the awards made to Herefords and Hereford grades at the American Fat Stock Show, held either at St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph or Omaha, in 1890; that for pure-bred Herefords the sire and dam be recorded in the American Hereford Record, and for grades the sire be

ized by the above resolution will not be paid, even though statements may elsewhere be made to the contrary.

The *Jersey Bulletin* says: "Purity of blood is the key to all good breeding. However good an individual cow may be, her value for breeding purposes is but little if her good qualities are not inbred. To secure the transmission of her good qualities she needs to be bred to a bull prepotent in like qualities. Purity of blood, therefore, means inherited qualities; such qualities are transmitted from generation to generation. The longer the line the purer the blood, and other things being equal, the more valuable."

An experienced dairyman in writing to one of our prominent exchanges, says: "It is unwise to keep horses and milch cows in the same stable, or under the same roof, if there be open space between the animals, for the reason that the milk when drawn will absorb and be tainted by the ammonia arising from the excretions of the horses. Every stableman knows how the disagreeable scent pervades his clothing after grooming the horse. The knowledge of the presence of a good dose of this exhalation in the cup of milk a person drinks cannot be assuring to delicate stomach."

In reply to the question: "Is there such a thing as a polled Durham (Short-horn) that breeds true, and when, how and where did it originate?" the *Farm, Stock and Home* says: "About ten years ago a registered Short-horn cow, owned by W. W. McNair, of Minneapolis, gave birth to a heifer calf, sired by a registered Short-horn bull. This calf matured as a polled animal, and every one of her calves, though sired by horned Short-horn bulls, proved to be polled. It is claimed that the descendants of this cow are all polled, and that she is the foundation of all registered polled Durhams."

The first importation of French horses to cross the Atlantic this season arrived at Ellwood Green, De Kalb, Illinois, a few days ago. They consist of Percherons and French Coach, and are in good health and condition. These animals will attract universal admiration at all of the leading American show-rings this fall, as they were all selected from the leading stables and embrace by far the largest number of prize-winners at the late concourse held in Nogentle-Rotrou in June last. Mr. Ellwood regards this shipment, individ-

thing ever brought to this country. All lovers of fine horses should not fail to see these noble animals, either at the Ellwood farm or at the leading fairs this fall.

A. J. Knollin, sheep buyer for Swift & Co., has lately returned from the West, and says: "There are now 600,000 head of sheep on the trails, making their way into Kansas and Nebraska, where it was the plan of feeders to keep them over winter. The number being driven this year is about the same as last year, but there will be much less feeding done this year than last, on account of the dry weather that has prevailed in Kansas and Nebraska, which has resulted in a scarcity of feed." Mr. Knollin expects to see prices go down, because so many owners will ship their mutton sheep this fall, rather than pay high prices for feed. He is of the opinion that the men who are able to feed sheep the coming winter will find a good spring market and high prices. He says the sheep-raising industry has increased 40 per cent. in the last two years in the West. Capt. S. J. Woodhull, San Antonio, Texas, owner of a sheep ranch and 30,000 head of mutton sheep, is of the impression that it will pay him to feed his sheep. He reports that the wool-growing and mutton industry is expanding in Texas.

Good vs. Poor Dairy Cows.

A good dairy cow will return more net profits, other things being equal, than the same amount of money invested in any other kind of live stock. The best are always the cheapest at anything like a reasonable advance in price. The selection and purchase of dairy stock should be regulated by the same principles that govern the farmer's action in the purchase of land; he would not hesitate in choosing between a field or farm producing crops barely sufficient to pay taxes and labor expenses, at \$30 per acre, and another highly improved at \$60, capable of yielding large crops, which not only return an amount sufficient to pay all expenses, but that furnishes a handsome balance besides. He would consider it in the light of prudence and economy to purchase the better one at the advanced price. It is true, however, that price alone, does not always settle the matter of relative value between cows, but it is a fixed principle that a good cow at a liberal price, is a great deal more profitable than a poor one at half the money. The poor cow like the poor farm is a constant source of expense and will inevitably run the owner in debt.

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THE last two issues of the JOURNAL contain some specially strong features, including "My First Sermon," by Dr. T. De Witt Talmage; an interesting article on "Promiscuous Bathing;" "Gaities of Newport;" "A Country Courtship,"—a full-page, handsomely-illustrated poem.

Illustrated stories and articles in these issues by

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THE MARKETS.

(AUGUST 18.)

GRAIN.	Wheat— No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.
New York	\$1.07	\$1.09	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00
Chicago	1.02	1.02	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
St. Louis	1.02	1.02	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Kansas City	1.02	1.02	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, August 16.
Reported by Edwin Snyder, representative of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, with American Live Stock Commission company:
CATTLE—Receipts good; higher for good quality. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3 65@4 75; butcher steers, \$3 15@3 90; cows, \$2 10@2 70; heifers, \$1 40@3 00; Texas steers, \$2 25@3 05; corn-fed Texas steers, \$3 55@3 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 65@3 20.
HOGS—Receipts fair; strong to higher for medium grades. Hogs, \$3 30@3 80; pigs, \$2 75@3 02 1/2.
SHEEP—\$3 40@4 75.

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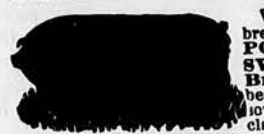
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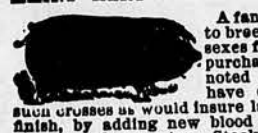
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ON SALE
TO ALL

PRINCIPAL POINTS
EAST, WEST,
NORTH and SOUTH

—AT—
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Depot Agent.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City R.R.

TIME TABLE.

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

W. R. BUSENBARK,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
C. R. BERRY,
General Southwestern Agent,
St. JOSEPH, MO.

STATE LINE.

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST
DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL & LONDON.

FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY
Cabin Passage \$35 to \$50, according to location of
stateroom. Excursion \$65 to \$95.
Steerage to and from Europe at Lowest Rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
53 Broadway, NEW YORK.

JNO. BLEGEN, Gen'l Western Agent,
164 Randolph St., Chicago.
ROWLEY BROS., Topeka, Kas.

THE SELF-RESTORER

FREE to every man, young, middle-aged, and old; postage paid. Address

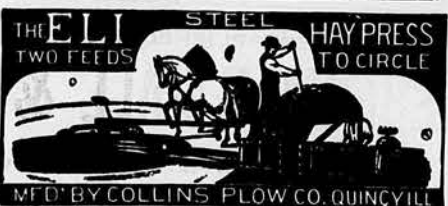


IF YOU WANT "THE TOWER YOU DON'T HAVE TO CLIMB, AND THE WIND-MILL THAT RUNS STILL," send for our printed matter showing every conceivable phase of wind-mill work. Our **Everlasting Steel Wheel** (work considered) costs only one-half what a wooden one does, while the Tilling Tower is not expensive. **AERMOTOR CO.** 110 and 112 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

THIS CHAMPION ROAD WAGON \$30.

A Light Delivery, Market or Business Wagon, 2 Seated Family Wagon, 15 Best Road Cart Made, 15 A Good Strong Road Cart, 15 Top Buggy with Shaft, 55 4000 lb. Wagon Scale, 40 9000 lb. Platform Scale, 15 A Neat Buggy Harness, 7 4 lb. Family or Store Scale, 1 1000 Useful Articles at Half Price, include Scales, Saws, Sewing Machines, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Blacksmith Tools, List Free. Address **CHICAGO SCALE CO., CHICAGO, ILLS.**

Platform Wagon, \$50. The Elkhart Carriage Harness Mfg. Co. For 16 Years have sold to consumers at dealers' profit. Ship anywhere for examination before buying. Pay freight charges if not satisfactory. Warranted for 2 years. 64-page Catalogue FREE. Address **W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, Elkhart, Ind.**



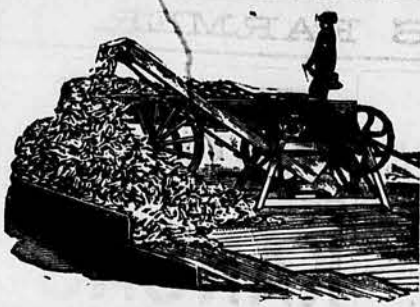
CHAMPION HAY PRESSES LEVER AND BELT POWER ALL STEEL. WOOD AND STEEL AS DESIRED. SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH PRICES. **AMERICAN MFG. CO. CHICAGO ILL.**



Established 1875. Incorporated 1880. **U.S. SCALE CO.** Manufacturers of Stock, Wagon, Hopper, Miners', Dormant, Depot and R. R. Track Scales, all sizes. Greatest Improvements, Lowest Prices. We have had fifteen years experience in this business and will guarantee satisfactory work or no pay. Send for circulars and prices before buying. **S. J. AUNTIN, Pres., Terre Haute, Ind.** When writing advertiser mention KANSAS FARMER.

THE PRUYN THE ONLY RELIABLE ONE IN THE WORLD. **SEND FOR CIRCULARS.** Agents: **PRUYN POTATO DIGGER CO.,** Housick Falls, N. Y.

Sunflower Windmill. Constructed entirely of IRON and STEEL. A solid metallo wheel, thoroughly well built and Warranted for TWO years. No wood to swell or shrink. No sections to blow out. **THE SUNFLOWER WINDMILL TOPEKA, KANS.** SIMPLE AND POWERFUL. Automatic governor. The perfection of modern mechanical invention. Write for Catalogue and prices. Reliable and experienced Agents wanted. Address, **Sunflower Windmill Co.,** Knoxville, Tenn. **TOPEKA, KANS.**



Cattle-Feeding Machines.

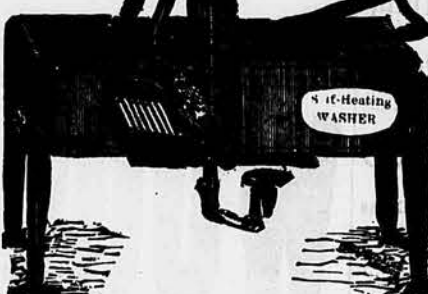
Cattle-feeders of forty years experience say they find in this machine just what they have been wanting, and that it is the **BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL MACHINE** ever invented for the purpose, combining in its workings ease, rapidity and efficiency, preparing the corn in the best possible condition for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

The New Self-Heating WASHER

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

5 cents worth of Gasoline

Will do an ordinary size washing. Saves expense of buying boiler, tubs and wash-board every few years. Can swing burner to one side of machine and make starch, heat sad-irons, etc.



It is not a particle of danger in using gasoline, the way it is constructed. Is much cheaper, cleaner and handier than coal or wood. Machine folds down with lid and makes a good table. Is the only successful washer ever made. All kinds of Wringers handled—from \$2 to \$5. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars. **BENBOW BROS.,** Factory, 1804-1808 Hunter Ave., Wichita, Kas.

FENCE PRICES REDUCED

Heavy Netting, Best made. (STEEL WIRE.) Catalogue FREE. Write **SEDDWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**



SCALES SOLD ON TRIAL

5 Ton Scale only \$50 3 Ton Scale only \$35 BRASS BEAM, PLATFORM BEARINGS SELF-ADJUSTING. GUARANTEED more accurate, more durable than any other Scale made. FREIGHT PAID. Warranted 5 Years. **LLOYD EBERHART Joliet, Ill.**

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Santa Fe Route

Has the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago by thirty miles; has the handsomest train in the world, Pullman vestibule, with sleepers, dining cars and free chair cars between Chicago and Denver; makes the run between Kansas City and San Francisco, 2,099 miles, in 4.875 minutes; is the only line to Ft. Worth and Galveston via Cherokee Strip and Oklahoma; and reaches more thriving Kansas towns than any other competitor.

31 Passenger trains via Santa Fe Route arrive at and depart from Kansas City Union depot daily. Farmers and business men appreciate plenty of trains and fast transit. Two evening expresses and one morning express from Kansas City to Chicago, making close connections for New York and Boston. Through vestibule sleepers between Chicago and Pacific coast.

WRITE for "To Mexico by Palace Car," "Guide to San Diego Bay Region," "Texas folder," "A Santa Barbara Holiday." **G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.** **JNO. J. BYRNE, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.**

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How Lost! How Regained, **THE SCIENCE OF LIFE** **KNOW THYSELF.** THE SCIENCE OF LIFE A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

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Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 800 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the **GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL** from the National Medical Association for his PRIZE ESSAY ON NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of **THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.,** to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

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Send at once for a FREE Bottle and a valuable Treatise. This remedy is a sure and radical cure and is perfectly harmless as no injurious drugs are used in its preparation. I will warrant it to cure in severe cases where other remedies have failed. My reason for sending a free bottle is: I want the medicine to be its own recommendation. It costs you nothing for a trial, and a radical cure is certain. Give Express and Post Office Address: **DR. F. A. DAVIS, 59 East 108th Street, New York**

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OLDEST & ORIGINAL DOCTOR WHITTIER.

10 WEST NINTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO. **NERVOUS DEBILITY,**

seminal weakness, impotency, etc., resulting from youthful indiscretion, excesses in matured years and other causes, inducing some of the following symptoms, as dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion, varicocele, etc., are permanently cured. Impaired vitality in many men is caused by diurnal losses, and kidney troubles. Dr. Whittier can insure complete restoration to health, and vigor, in every case undertaken. **SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, and all kidney and bladder troubles perfectly cured.** IF YOU ARE DISCOURAGED consult Dr. H. J. Whittier, whose long residence in this city, extensive practice, unflinching success, and reasonable charges, are an honorable guarantee of the faithful fulfillment of every promise, of which none are made, that age, integrity, and long experience can not justify. Improved QUESTION BLANKS, sealed, on application. Private consultation FREE. Hours—9 to 5; 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12. Address **H. J. WHITTIER, M. D.,** 10 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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

TO ADVERTISE and meet with success requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advertisement. To secure such information as will enable you to advertise **JUDICIOUSLY** CONSULT **LORD AND TAYLOR, MAS** NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING CHICAGO

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION, NO. 5. HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

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

Approved March 1, 1889. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1889. **WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.**

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8, for the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

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

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

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book. Approved February 27, 1889. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1889. **WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.**

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!!

SHEEP WANTED.—Those who have good sheep for sale cheap for cash will do well to address S. W. Macy, Colfax, Iowa.

FOR SALE.—Eighty-five 2-year-old steers, forty yearling steers—all natives. Write or come at once. J. F. Glick, Hartford, Lyon Co., Kas.

WANTED.—To buy an aged Short-horn bull of good breeding and individual merit. Address C. M. T. Huelt, Edgerton, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Farm of 286 acres, thirty-three miles west of Kansas City, two and a half miles east of Eudora, on the A. T. & S. F. railroad. Five-room house; frame barn 40x40, stable nine horses and eight cows; never-failing well of water by the house; cistern; also other out-buildings; clover, timothy and blue grass sowed; partly fenced; lots of wood. Also a one-hundred-acre tract in creek bottom in same locality. For particulars address F. M. Cory, Eudora, Kas.

THOROUGHbred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN AND high-grade cattle bred and for sale by John Anderson, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Cory's Tip-Top 6871, a grand Poland-China sire, 5 years old, fine condition, sure sire. Will sell reasonable or exchange for different blood. Address F. L. Watkins, Harper, Kas.

160 ACRES.—Improved, in Kansas, to exchange for sawmill and engine. Wm. Ballard, Raytown, Mo.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—We will sell our herd of Merino sheep, consisting of about seven hundred ewes, one hundred wethers and about three hundred lambs. Those desiring a good set of breeding ewes should call and examine before buying. We also have ninety head of rams for sale, of our own raising. Ranch seven miles north of Cambridge, Cowley Co., Kas. Address Neer Bros., Cambridge, Kas.

SHERBOROUGH SHEEP.—(High-grades) for sale. 150 ewes, 150 wethers, 75 lambs. They are in fine condition. Suit any one desiring to enter the sheep business. They are good shearers. For particulars apply to E. Rowe, Russell, Kas.

I AM SHORT OF WINTER FEED AND WANT to sell about 250 ewes, 350 wethers and 250 choice wether lambs, to be delivered between September 15 and November 1. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Kas.

FOR SALE.—A steam thrasher, or will trade for stock. L. W. Brown, Osage City, Kas.

GOOD MACHINERY VERY CHEAP.—One ten-horse-power engine and boiler, complete, \$150; one largest Belle City feed and ensilage cutter, 25 feet of elevator, horse-power, band-wheel and belting, complete, \$100. Cash—f. o. b. J. B. Minturn, Colwich, Kas.

BERKSHIRES.—Fine weanling pigs a specialty. Prices very low to keep stock cleared out at weaning age. Write. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kas.

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

NINE THOROUGHbred BERKSHIRE AND POLAND-CHINA pigs for sale at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas. Address the Professor of Agriculture.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERIES.—1890-'91—Will have on hand a full line of nursery stock for fall and spring trade. Also in their season fruits—all kinds of berries by the crate, grapes by the basket, apples by the barrel or carload. Catalogue free. Address Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

BULLS FOR SALE.—The well-bred Short-horn bull Bates Duke 61642; red, a good individual and a good breeder. Or would exchange for another of equal value. Also a red fourteen months old bull. C. M. T. Huelt, Edgerton, Kas.

BULLS FOR SALE.—Royal Hillhurst, who has stood at the head of Woodland Short-horn herds a pure-bred Scotch bull, dark red in color, and a grand good one. Also young bulls from 10 to 18 months old, for sale at reasonable prices. All registered and guaranteed breeders. Five miles southeast of Topeka. Address J. H. Sanders, Box 220, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Farm of 160 acres, 80 in cultivation. Surrounded by good hedge fence, pasture wire-fenced, four-room house, good well at door, splendid orchard—25 trees, blackberries, gooseberries, grapes in abundance. Three and a half miles south of Grenola, Kas. Write Box 58 or 16, Grenola, Kas.

200 HEAD OF CHOICE TEXAS MARES.—Bred to thoroughbred stallions, at a bargain. C. M. Scott, Arkansas City, Kas.

A NICE LOT.—Of choice three-months-old Poland-China boar pigs for sale at very reasonable prices. Write me for price and breeding. Thos. Robinson, Atchison, Kas.

STOLEN.—July 15, one bright bay mare, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, white strip in forehead about two inches wide, right hind foot white, a few white hairs on each shoulder caused by collar. A reward of \$75 will be given for her recovery. Also \$25 for the thief. Address Charles Blatten, Burlingame, Kas.

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SHEEP AND RAM SALE.—A herd of 325 thoroughbred Merino sheep—sixty 1, 2 and 3-year-old rams, the balance ewes and lambs. I will sell rams cheaper than they have ever known to be sold west of the Mississippi. Rams at the head of herd are from L. E. Shattuck's notorious "Joker." I am compelled to be away from home during the ram season. Will guarantee parties to save 100 per cent that buy of me within the next two months. Come and see them. Special reductions on lots of five or more, or will sell the entire lot of rams fearfully cheap. J. H. McCartney, Colony, Kas.

WANTED!

Will buy Onion Sets, Timothy, Clover, Rye, Millet, and all kinds of Field Seeds. If anything to offer, send sample and we will make you a bid on it. Address

THE HARNDEN SEED CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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HAY PRESS
KANSAS CITY, MO.

R. E. HIGGS & CO.,
Receivers and Shippers of Grain,
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KANSAS CITY, MO.
Consignments solicited and liberal advances made

Colorado Stock for Sale

I wish to dispose of the following stock as soon as possible:
30 Merino rams.
300 feeding sheep.
200 fat steers, 2, 3 and 4-year-olds.
40 head of grade Short-horn and Galloway young shag cattle.
Also 25,000 pounds of wool which I desire to sell soon.
For further information address the owner,
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Haigler, Nebraska.

IXL WINDMILL

OVER 20,000 IN USE.

The Company having dispensed with traveling salesmen, will appoint reliable local agents.

Send for Catalogue descriptive of

Power Engines, Shellers, Grinders, Pump Pipes, Tanks, Etc.

Also Patent Double-Rim Twist-Slat Wheel.

The Phelps & Bigelow Windmill Co.,
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What will you do with it? Can you afford to waste one-third of it?
Do you know that 37 per cent. of its value is in the Fodder? Send right now for our

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We send it free of charge. It tells a great deal about Fodder and what the "Keystone" Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter Combined will do. Address

KEYSTONE MFG. CO.,
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Or Branch House,
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Kansas City, Mo.
[Mention this paper.]

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GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and any one can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, New York.

Local Agents Wanted.

\$5,000
HOG CHOLERA CURE.
Information free.
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J. C. PEPPARD, 220 UNION AVENUE,
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KANSAS CITY, MO.
MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsike Clovers.
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top,
Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS,
SEPTEMBER 12-20, 1890.

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

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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 direct information furnished promptly by mail or telegram when desired.

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SHIP YOUR WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, CASTOR BEANS, FLAXSEED, BROOMCORN, ETC., TO

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{ H. B. Mills, Banker, Kansas City. } Write for Market Reports.

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COMMISSION.
308 North Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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GENERAL MANAGER.

AMERICAN
Live Stock Commission Co.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.
UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB.

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All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay in the business of the yards in receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,848 cattle, 2,073,910 hogs, 370,772 sheep and 24,543 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 53,972.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market
CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP
Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Closing-Out Sale of Holsteins

I will sell at public auction my farm, six miles northeast of Junction, September 2, 1890,