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INTER-STATE CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION.

On the 11th inst. there convened at Fort Worth, Texas, one of the largest representative conventions of cattlemen ever assembled in this country. The States and Territories represented with strong delegations were Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Arizona, Wyoming, Texas, Arkansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Colorado and Indian Territory.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted, with the following officers: President—Hon. H. B. Stoddard, of Texas. Vice Presidents—Arkansas, J. T. Henderson; Arizona, E. J. Simpson; Colorado, J. L. Brush; Illinois, J. S. Smith; Indian Territory, E. M. Hewins; Kansas, B. H. Campbell; Missouri, C. E. Leonard; Nebraska, J. G. Meek; New Mexico, Charles Springer; Wyoming, C. F. Miller. Secretary—L. E. Finch, of Kansas. Assistant Secretaries—H. H. Metcalf, of Colorado, and Charles Gould, of Nebraska.

The work of the convention was mainly referred to committees consisting of one from each State, and their reports were submitted to the convention for discussion and adoption.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Your committee appointed to consider the matter of establishing bureaus for information and statistics in each of the live stock producing and live stock feeding States and Territories, beg leave to report:

1. That in our judgment it is very essential to have a correct record of the available supply and probable demand of live stock according to ages and sex in order to form an intelligent opinion as to the value of the same.
2. Our live stock industry is so extended that the accumulated shipments from all the producing States and Territories renders it impossible for a shipper to tell what number of live stock are being moved and being prepared for shipment to the prominent markets of our country from day to day; and we believe by a system of telegraphic and mail information the

quantity of live stock shipped and being prepared from each State daily can be easily ascertained, and would be of great assistance to a shipper in avoiding glutted markets.

3. By the co-operation of State bureaus the information above referred to relating to the available supply and the daily shipments of live stock and cattle being prepared, can be easily arrived at.

We therefore believe the establishing of such State bureaus for information and statistics would be of incalculable benefit to the producers of live stock in the United States, but are doubtful if united action on the part of each State can be had, and unless all unite on a uniform system there would be no practical good result.

We therefore recommend that this convention memorialize Congress to appropriate sufficient money to introduce this improvement in the conducting of the live stock business of our country under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

We think such an appropriation on the part of our government is due to the live stock industry, which has been developed in the past twenty years over such a vast extent of territory as to make it almost impossible to get united action on the part of individuals interested, and it would seem to us quite as consistent on the part of Congress to aid in harmonizing and advancing the interests of this great industry, on which nearly one-half the population of the United States depend for support, as it is to maintain a Weather Bureau and other similar agencies.

The report was unanimously adopted.

CONTAGIOUS CATTLE DISEASES.

The report of the Committee on Pleuro-Pneumonia and Splenic Fever was announced ready, and was taken up by sections and disposed of thus:

WHEREAS, The cattle shipped from Canadian ports are given the freedom of the British empire immediately on landing, and thereby \$16 to \$20 per head is realized above cattle of the same quality shipped from ports of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The cattle shipped from ports of the Union are slaughtered immediately on landing in Great Britain solely on the plea that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in our country; and

WHEREAS, This exceedingly abnormal condition of things is one of the greatest, if not the greatest cause of depression in the markets; and

WHEREAS, It appears by recent information from the Department of Agriculture that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists only in two counties of New York and one county in New Jersey, and no place else in the United States; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture instruct the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to stamp out that disease in the three said counties by slaughtering all the diseased and exposed cattle within the next six months, giving our government thereby grounds to demand that foreign restrictions be raised.

WHEREAS, The Secretary of Agriculture by recent proclamation has established a new fever line, which, according to many stockmen, seems to schedule territory that is not infectious; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable for the best interests of the country that a line as safe, as true and as just as possible, and based on actual knowledge of the dangerous grounds be established; and

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance that every interested State and Territory in the Union adopt one and the same line in order to avoid the too heavy load that several different lines saddle on shippers; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That the cattlemen assembled in convention at Fort Worth, recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture that the entire subject of locating a fever line be carefully investigated by experiments on the grounds.

2. That this convention recommend that the inspection of cattle concerning so-called Texas fever can be controlled by the national government through the Department of Agriculture.

WHEREAS, The State of Texas has no veterinary or stock inspection laws, and the stock interests are subject to heavy losses from the possible introduction of and spread of contagious diseases and from frequent depredations of sporadic diseases; and

WHEREAS, Other States quarantine against the entire State of Texas, supposing that all the cattle of the State may infect Northern cattle with Texas or splenic fever, when such is known not to be the case; and

WHEREAS, Stock has been brought into the State from which diseases have spread, causing losses to the stockmen and shippers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the Legislature of Texas immediate provision for the appointment of a State Veterinarian,

with staff of inspectors, whose duty it shall be to inspect all live stock brought into the State; and be it further

Resolved, That steps should be taken to determine in what portion of Texas cattle are infected with the germs of splenic fever, so that persons interested may know from what place it is safe to ship out cattle to pasture in other States in the interest of stockmen in general.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGES AND COMMISSIONS.

Your committee appointed to investigate the question of commission on cattle sales, and to whom was referred the correspondence between Hon. Judd Brush, of Colorado, and the live stock exchanges at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, submit the following report:

We have had a full statement of the facts and figures of the commission business from those engaged therein at the different points named, and after a careful examination of all the facts presented, we would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The price fixed by the several live stock exchanges is 50 cents per head; and

WHEREAS, There is a great difference in the value of cattle shipped to these several markets, ranging from \$5 to \$75 per head, imposing a great hardship upon those who ship cheap cattle; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention an adjustment of commission should be made by the live stock exchanges as follows: The commission to be made upon all cattle sold, 1 per cent., provided that in no case the commission shall be less than 25 cents or more than 50 cents.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention no injustice will be done those engaged in the business by the above adjustment of commission.

Adopted.

LIVE STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

Recognizing the fact that the cattle-raising industry owes much of its success to the wonderful extension of the various railroad systems, and that there is a close reciprocity of interests between the herd owners and the railroads, still we feel it is our duty to ask for what is right and just, and for what will prove a mutual blessing.

Your committee desire first to commend the use of improved cars for the carrying of all kinds of live stock, and think that stockmen generally should insist upon the use of the best cars—those having the advantage of air-brakes, patent couplings, feeding and watering facilities, etc. Especially are these necessary in the long hauls from the Southern breeding grounds to the Northern fattening ranges, and in the long hauls from the Western ranges to the market centers. When we consider that the saving in the matter of damage claims payable by the roads in consequence of the use of these cars amounts to a large share of the mileage paid for them, it will be seen that in demanding their use we are working no hardships upon the roads.

There should be a material difference in the prices per carload for the movement of stock cattle and beef steers. Stock cattle being moved from one range to another are liable to many contingencies before final shipment to market, and the rates for these should be placed at a minimum. In making rates for the moving of feeders from the South and North the lay-off of six months now generally allowed on the freight contracts should be extended to twelve months in order that the cattle may be fully ripened before marketing. The one fatal factor in our cattle markets to-day is the presence of so many lean kine, many of them forced by the fact of the lay-over allowance in the shipping contract having expired.

In comparing rates on live cattle from Western and Southern points to the Missouri river and thence to the Atlantic seaboard, we find that the rates in the South and West are generally about three times as high as they are from the river east. We understand that there should be a higher rate in the West on account of the shortage in local traffic, but we submit that an advance of 100 per cent. over the Eastern rates would seem to be sufficient.

In the handling of live stock, the matter of rapid transit is a question of paramount importance, and we cannot too strongly urge an increase of speed on all live stock trains.

Your committee believe that the railroad that has come to the front in the matter of reducing the rates on live stock shipments, is the road that the cattlemen should make an effort to patronize, thus showing that we appreciate what they have done and by augmenting their trade making it possible for them to continue the low rates. This same support should be ex-

tended to the roads that are pioneers in the matter of giving shippers the use of the improved stock cars without additional cost.

H. M. TAYLOR, Chairman.
J. G. MULL, Nebraska.
A. LEONARD, Missouri.
J. O. LOVING, Texas.
E. M. HEWINS, Kansas.

The report was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

WHEREAS, The Governors of the several States and Territories of the United States have appointed delegates to meet in convention on the 11th day of March, 1890, at the city of Fort Worth, in the State of Texas, and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to a call, the delegates duly appointed, as aforesaid, have met in convention for the purpose of considering and investigating the causes out of which has resulted the present depressed condition of the live stock industry of the United States; and

WHEREAS, After a careful investigation and consideration of this matter, we are of opinion that such depressed condition does exist, and the causes thereof are not altogether the result of overproduction, but rather because of a manipulation and combination of certain parties having control of the market, who not only control the price to be paid to the producer of the products, but dictate and fix the price to be paid by the consumer thereof; and

WHEREAS, These conditions of facts are arrived at upon evidence satisfactory to the members of the convention; now, therefore, for the purpose of relieving the live stock industry of the country, be it

Resolved, 1. This convention request of the Congress of the United States the passage of laws declaring any and all combinations now existing or hereafter created, the effects of which is to so control, manipulate, and govern the prices of the products in the hands of the producers, the effect being to destroy the freedom of legitimate competition in the open markets of the world, to be declared unlawful, and punishable by such fines and penalties as will make the law effective.

2. That we favor the enactment of laws providing for national inspection to the end that American meats may find a market in any country in the world with a guarantee of purity and healthfulness through inspection by government officials.

3. That for the purpose of bringing this matter directly to the attention of the people of the several States, in order that such States may act directly and independently upon the matter, that the Governors of the several States and Territories lay this matter of the depression of the cattle industry before their respective legislative bodies at their next meetings, and request of them such action as they may consider necessary to bring about a more healthy condition in this important industry.

4. That it is the sense of this convention that the weighing of live stock in cars after the manner employed by several railway companies is detrimental to the live stock interests, and that we favor the system of carload shipments, regardless of weights, and recommend that stock shippers give their business to such railways as shall comply with this resolution.

5. That as a further means of relieving the present depressed condition of the live stock industry that we favor the repeal of the tax and the products shall sell on its merits branded as oleomargarine.

6. That the convention deems the amount of the circulating medium too small for the ordinary and profitable transaction of the business of the country, and to the end that this deficiency may be in part remedied, we urge upon Congress the passage of a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the making of the same a legal tender for all debts.

7. That the free interchange of the produce and commodities of the West with the Republic of Mexico would be of great commercial benefit to both countries and of special advantage to the Western section of the United States. We, therefore, urge upon the treaty-making powers of the United States the advisability of securing, if possible, a reciprocity treaty with that Republic, securing free and untrammelled commercial intercourse between the two nations.

Other resolutions were adopted favorable to deep harbors at Galveston, Aransas Pass and Sabine Pass, and the beef refrigerating plants of Fort Worth, Columbus, Dallas and Victoria, Texas.

Resolutions of thanks were voted to everybody in general who had contributed to the success of the convention in any manner.

Some of the Kansas delegation made a

(Continued on page 6.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 2—M. R. Platt, Galloways, Kansas City.
APRIL 16—Col. W. A. Harris, Short-horns, Chicago.

Horse Notes.

D. G., Appleton City, Mo., asks for the breeding and history of a trotting-bred stallion called Highlander.

The horse he inquires about is probably the Highlander owned by W. M. Halliday, Reading, Kas. He is about twenty-six years old, and was brought to this State from Kentucky nineteen years ago by Billy Douglas. Nothing is known of his breeding. He has sired many useful horses, but none of note.

C.—Gray Steele, the famous English trotter who died recently in that country, trotted ten miles in 78½ minutes. It is claimed this is the fastest time on record for that distance. Is this the case?

No. You must be mistaken in the distance, as almost any horse can go that distance in the time given.

The following table gives the fastest record for all distances:

ONE MILE.	
Maud S.....	2:08½
Jay-Eye-See.....	2:10
TWO MILES.	
Fannie Witherspoon.....	4:43
Monroe Chief.....	4:46
THREE MILES.	
Huntress.....	7:21½
Flora Temple.....	7:33½
FOUR MILES.	
Satellite.....	10:52½
Trustee.....	11:06
FIVE MILES.	
Lady Mac.....	13:00
Morrisy.....	13:08½
TEN MILES.	
Controller.....	27:23¼
John Stewart.....	28:02¼
EIGHTEEN MILES.	
Bill.....	58:10
TWENTY MILES.	
Capt. McGowan.....	58:25
Controller.....	58:57
THIRTY MILES.	
Gen. Taylor.....	1:47:59
THIRTY-TWO MILES.	
Chancellor.....	1:58:00
FIFTY MILES.	
Black Jake.....	3:57:00
ONE HUNDRED MILES.	
Conqueror.....	8:55:53

H. G. Toler, of Wichita, has sold to L. D. Simpson and E. G. Hill, Clyde, Kas., the sorrel colt, Billy Duncan, by Ashland Wilkes, 2:22, dam Autumn Leaf by Egbert.

W. B. Sutton, Rutger Stock Farm, Russell, Kas., has purchased the six-year-old bay stallion, Blizzard 3751, by Onward, son of Geo. Wilkes, dam by Scott's Thomas. Blizzard stands 16½ hands, weighs 1,300 pounds, and can show a 2:30 clip, untrained.

F. C. O'Reilly & Co., of Junction City, have purchased from E. A. Tipton, Lexington, Ky., the five-year-old chestnut stallion, Kentucky Russell, by Mambrino Russell, dam by Fearnought. He cost them \$2,500. They also purchased at one of the recent sales in Kentucky, two stallion colts by Mambrino Russell for \$920, and one by Artillery for \$305. It will be remembered that they recently sold their seven-year-old stallion, Alley Russell, by Mambrino Russell, to Missouri parties, for \$15,000.

H. W. Allen, Ottawa, Kas., has purchased from L. T. Crabb, of Kentucky, a bay stallion, five years old, sired by Onward, dam by Dickey's Mambrino. He is named Mambrino Onward and stands 16½ hands high.

W. P. P. JR.

The wool business is not likely to ever be overdone in this country, as we do not now supply our demands, and the market will increase as rapidly as the supply.

Breeding and Feeding of Swine.

The following suggestive article was prepared by an English correspondent of the *Farming World* (Edinburg, Scotland,) and printed in that journal recently:

"Whole volumes have been written on this subject. It includes two great problems, 'breeding and feeding,' which may be learned by closely studying the special works written on feeding and breeding of animals, and close personal observation, with and without scales, is one of the great essentials to arrive at some success either in breeding or feeding. He is not so much mistaken who thinks it is in the manner of feeding and eating that one animal gains over the other, says Semaj Nostimele in the *Carlisle Journal*, but exactly in the same sense, it is the assimilating and digestive powers of one animal over the other. However much one may pride himself with the outward form of an animal, we must never lose sight of the 'fact' that we must regard animals in no other light than as 'machines' to convert grain, vegetable and dairy refuse into animal product for the support of man. It is the greatest amount returned for the food consumed that we are desirous of obtaining in the end; at the same time we must keep in view the improved quality of the article produced.

"That quiet feeding will always give us better results than crowded floors and styes where the food is swallowed half-masticated is correct. But the result under observation is probably only that of the improved feeder with stronger assimilating powers, and form that, by a long line of hereditary breeding, lays on fat and flesh easier, and often much in the disposition of the animal being a quiet feeder.

"Dr. Miles informs us that, 'the repairs of the animal machine are made at the expense of the food consumed, and, if it is capable of digesting and assimilating only what is required for the purpose, it would be comparatively worthless, as a profit can only be made or obtained from food assimilated in excess of this amount.'

"It is said to be a good sign when we commence to ask the whys and wherefores. Too many farmers trust to good luck, rather than to a knowledge of the principles that underlie the laws of breeding and feeding. Selection is too often made for form, shape, and color of the animal, while many other essential points are lost sight of, viz., prolific ancestors, docility, barrenness, feeding properties, and early maturity. While we try to produce an animal of early maturity to lay on fat and flesh we must not forget that in so doing we may thereby destroy the powers of reproduction, and often the milking function, as it is a well-known fact that the formation of milk is intimately connected with the reproductive powers. We must not overlook the fact as we improve the symmetry and feeding powers of swine that we often suffer them to deteriorate in value as breeding animals by decreasing their milking capabilities. It is too often the case that pigs of a sow of the highest type of symmetry are made dependent on cows' milk. A prolific sow should be able to raise and feed her litters with her own milk to perfection. Such pigs are generally profitable feeders of like good constitution. How can you expect to have good and profitable feeders when generation after generation have been bred from immature parents? If you have a sow that is a good breeder, a good milker, and good mother, and her pigs are nearly alike in form, from her

litters you may retain good feeders and breeders, etc.

"It is said of the late Mr. Bakewell that beauty in form and proportions of his animals was always made to contribute to the development of the useful characters. To breed an animal that possesses good qualities in a high degree, whose ancestors lack them, is but to incur disappointment, if such animal be used for reproduction. Color and ears are the fancy parts of a pig, while early maturity is very important, and should never be neglected; at the same time all the size possible should be secured consistent with early maturity.

"Now while I have run over this matter rather hurriedly, and given you my views, I have no objection to any mode, food, or plan, or breed that will produce the greatest number of pounds of pork (such as at present demanded by the public taste) for the amount of feed consumed in the shortest length of time and at the least possible expense.

"It is a matter of surprise that so little progress has of late years been made by farmers generally in the 'breeding and feeding of swine,' one of England's most neglected industries, after their attention has been so repeatedly called to this subject. Why farmers, and more particularly dairy farmers, do not give more attention to the production of 'pork' is a mystery to me, especially as a certain proportion of the food required to keep the pig is in many cases wasted. Of all the various portions of the British empire, Ireland only is remarkable for the immense and rapidly increasing importance of its dairying, and its pork and bacon-producing industries; in fact, without his cow, his sow, and his potato land, many an Irish farmer would cease to exist. I might observe our importations of 'hog produce' annually amounts to nearly £20,000,000, or something like 500,000 tons, nearly the whole of which might have been produced in the United Kingdom if ordinary care and intelligence had been employed in this neglected industry."

Spaying Heifers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you give me address of some one who understands spaying heifers. I think any competent person can get about one thousand head to spay here.

J. J. KLEIN.

Kinsley, Edwards Co., Kas.

Here is an opportunity for some advertiser.

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.

Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Poultry, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12½ inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10). Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Is Education Necessary to the Success of Agriculture?

Read before Oak Grange Farmers' Institute, February 5, 1890, by R. G. Ford.

The ablest men mentally are none too enlightened, none too capable, to cope with the many difficult problems of agriculture. We find by examining this well-rounded subject that it is one which cannot be answered in one or even in two words. If we say "no," then we are confronted with the question, why do we have so few men in the uneducated districts of our country who are not millionaires?

And if we say "yes," the question is asked, why do so many of our boys leave the farm when they have graduated from the university? But do our boys leave the university to engage in some other business than agriculture?

Granting that many of our boys and girls do leave the farm after graduating at the university and engage in other pursuits, does not prove that education is not necessary to success in agriculture. This only proves the affirmative instead of the negative, from the fact that other callings of merit are seeking men who have been raised and educated on the farm. Take for example George Washington, Abe Lincoln, James A. Garfield, Thomas Jefferson, and many other men, who have filled the highest positions in our Federal Government, were educated on the farm. Farmers' boys should be educated in order that they may be competent to fill any office of profit or trust in the country—State or even in the National Government. And yet our public offices are not the only places where our nation needs the educated farmer. We need them on the farm and in society to elevate it—to raise it to a higher level of perfection. We need them in our grange, alliances, and other organizations that tend to elevate and improve our social and moral condition.

It is as necessary that we educate for farming as any other calling. If we would make a success of the mercantile business, we must be educated in that line of business, or we will make a signal failure.

It is an established fact that the educated men will succeed in any business where the uneducated will make a failure. In our educating for the mercantile business most men would have us believe that we must make a specialty of that one thing.

But how is it in farming? We are not only to make a specialty of one thing but many. If we would succeed in agriculture we must possess: 1, The knowledge by which we are able to hold or increase the fertility of the soil. This is becoming a vital question in many portions of our country. The educated man in a few months' study of the chemistry of plants and soils, learns what the uneducated may not get only in half a lifetime of experiment. It is true that experiment is a good teacher, yet, if by educating our boys we save all these worthless experiments, we have made a point in the right direction. 2, We must possess a knowledge of plants, their diseases and remedies; this comes through the study of botany. The educated man has greater chances of success in the growing of fruits and grains. An uneducated man cannot possibly succeed in the growing of fruits and grains unless he has some knowledge of botany; and if he is a good botanist, he is sure of success in this line of agriculture. If we will but look about us we can learn a lesson from the uneducated farmer who has no knowledge of botany. We need but look about us and note the vast difference in his orchard and fields. His trees are not strong and thrifty, and as a consequence does not bear the best fruits. 3, Much of the work of the farm is done by machinery. A man with some knowledge of mechanics will make his tools more effective, will keep them in better order, and will keep them longer than the one who has not such. The educated would succeed here where the uneducated would fail. 4, A thorough knowledge of comparative values, and a knowledge of the price of commodities will enable the educated man to direct his efforts wisely. A farmer should be a reader, and should

keep his finger on the pulse of the industrial world. By his reading, if he reads wisely, he educates himself. 5, A symmetrically educated man will have better judgment—will plan better—will invent better ways of doing things—will improve his stock and the character of his produce and so prove education of more value. He will take better care of his stock and provide a place to harbor them from storms, and in this way save many thousands of dollars. 6, In order that we make a success of agriculture, we should possess a fair knowledge of physiology of animals, and also of man. By being acquainted with physiology we are enabled to care for our stock and bring them up to a higher or greater state of endurance. The better knowledge we have of their ways and habits, the better we are prepared to care for them. We should have a knowledge of the different properties of grain, whereby we may be able to feed our stock in such a way that we may produce or bring out in the animal just what is desired. If we wish to produce fat, we should diet our stock with that kind of food which produce fats. If on the other hand we desire to produce bone, we must diet them on such food as will produce bone. This knowledge can best be gained by a thorough study of physiology. By the study of the physiology of animals, we also become more acquainted with their diseases and remedies. As the diseases of animals are kindred to the diseases of man, by being acquainted with them, we can prevent disease to a great extent among our animals, and in this way our education proves a necessity to the success of agriculture. Our study of physiology should also include the physiology of man. By being acquainted with our own physiology we are better prepared to do our work in such a way as to save much hard work which is unnecessary. We are not so apt to expose our bodies to disease by which we become weak and languid and unable to perform our work. We are unable to reserve our strength for emergencies. Ninety-nine per cent. of the disease to which man is heir are due to his own ignorance. By taking proper care of our bodies and eating the right kind of foods, we become stronger and healthier men, and in this way prove that education is necessary to the success in agriculture. 7, We should have a knowledge of mathematics and the art of business accounts, by which we can keep a correct account with ourselves and the outside world. We should be able to give correct figures as regards the price or cost of stock or grain, when bought or sold by weight. 8, Aesthetically, a part of education, is to get more out of his surroundings—more out of a given time of life, and to contribute more to the world about him—politically, socially, industrially and morally.

One ton and a quarter of alfalfa, it is claimed, will fatten five sheep, and five large fat sheep will be worth thirty dollars in the month of April.

It has been proven by actual experiment that beets or turnips can be raised, lifted, and stored for six cents per bushel. At this cost they certainly are a profitable food for sheep.

A medicine prepared for the general public should contain nothing hurtful in any dose. Such a medicine is Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria; it destroys Malaria as water puts out fire, and is just as harmless. Sold by Drug-gists.

Sheep should not be housed in large numbers under the same roof. The breath of so many together poisons the air, and renders it noxious to breathe. A practical shepherd estimates that not more than fifty should be stabled under the same roof. It is much better to build several small sheds at convenient points than one large building.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS!

Milo Norton, in east basement of Knox Building, Topeka, has made arrangements to make farm loans anywhere in the east half of Kansas at less rates than any other man doing business in the State. We make large loans a specialty, at low rates and small commissions. Interest 6, 6½ and 7 per cent., according to size of loan. **MILTON NORTON, Topeka, Kansas.**

In the Dairy.

Breeding Dairy Cattle.

Although this is one of the most important subjects connected with dairy farming, and is in reality the very foundation of all progress towards improvement, yet it is the least studied and understood. Probably 90 per cent. of all the farmers who keep cows, especially for the profit there is in their milk, have paid no attention whatever to the improvement of their herds for dairy purposes. One great reason for this state of affairs is, that they have not studied and read on the question sufficiently, and so do not feel confident that they understand the principles that must guide their action. There is great need of more information among farmers concerning the principles of breeding our farm animals. If any man on earth ought to understand these principles it is the man who must handle, feed, and develop our farm animals. His whole business existence is governed by his wisdom, or lack of it, in this direction. The breeders of hogs do not furnish the pork supply, nor do the breeders of dairy cattle produce the butter and cheese of the country. Hence it is of the greatest importance that the men who make the meat and milk should build up a wise judgment concerning the machinery they are to do the work with. For the lack of this knowledge and a well-trained breeding judgment, do we find the average dairyman of the United States and Canada sitting down perfectly contented to milk a cow that returns them only 3,000 pounds of milk a year. If they were better posted on what really constituted a dairy cow, we would see them bestirring themselves with great energy to so breed and feed as to produce 6,000 pounds of milk from one cow. It is clearly evident then that it is knowledge that is needed to make the average farmer quit keeping a cow that he is losing money on every day of her life. It may be well to enumerate a few primary principles which should govern him in bringing about this much desired change.

Wise breeding of dairy cows means to so direct the currents of heredity by a union of male and female as to constantly increase the dairy power and productiveness of each generation of cows. In a single word we must aim to make the heifer a better cow than her mother. We must breed to strengthen and enlarge the dairy current.

When a man puts a beefy bred Short-horn sire at the head of a herd of good native cows, he is breeding for bullocks, and not for cows. If he is a dairyman, keeping cows for the profit there is in their milk, he must keep the main question (milk) constantly to the front, and not breed milk out and beef in. It is right at this point that there seems to exist a great deal of confusion in the minds of average dairymen. They are governed by the old "general-purpose" idea. They do not seem to understand that they are breeding so as to dry up the milk current, rather than enlarge it, when in reality it is more milk that they need to lift them out of the mire.

A man with twenty cows must be to the expense of properly housing, feeding, and milking those cows. This is what we call "dairy expense." Say that they yield him 3,000 pounds of milk a piece a year, barely enough to pay for the food they eat. Is it not better cows that will yield him more milk that he wants? Would he buy a cow that would give less, even if she was more beefy? If not, then shall he breed for a poorer cow or a better one?

Suppose we take a barrel of water and a barrel of vinegar and mix them. If we wish to increase the acidity of the compound, the sensible way would be to add more vinegar and not more water. Follow the same parallel in breeding. If we couple a native cow with a thoroughbred

dairy sire, we will get a half-and-half heifer. When this heifer comes to be bred, sound dairy sense will nearly always dictate that she be bred so as to strengthen the thoroughbred side of her blood, by coupling with a sire of the same blood. This will then bring a heifer which will contain one-fourth more of the same blood than her mother has. Experience has proved that the best results are obtained by steady adherence in all subsequent breeding to the blood or breed of the original sire.

So if we build up a dairy herd by starting with native blood as one side of the family, we must breed so as to strengthen the thoroughbred mixture, not dilute it.

A dairyman said to us not long since, that he started with a Short-horn sire; then he bred his daughters to a Holstein. The daughters of the last sire he bred to a Jersey, and said: "My cows have been growing worse and worse." This was no wonder. He was making hash of the blood in the mothers, so that there was no continuous line of heredity to draw from in any one direction. The same rule applies to beef-breeding and to the breeding of trotting or draft horses. We must first establish in our minds the line of blood we want; then adhere to it with each subsequent generation. Then we will secure heifers in each remove, that will show a constantly increasing richness of the original blood.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

Look Out for Vermin.

At this season of the year vermin will infest all the farm animals from fowls up to the horses. Fleas are rarely free from lice, fleas, or mites; the last mentioned being exceedingly annoying, and by reason of their minute size frequently escape detection. When one has been handling fowls, an intolerable sense of something disagreeably irritating may be felt on the hands, face, neck and head. Nothing can be seen, but the skin seems to be on fire. The cause is the chicken mites, which, on close examination, may be found on the skin each with his head buried in it and engaged in sucking the blood. This insignificant pest—in size—has been known to kill horses in whose stables the fowls have been permitted to roost, and some unclean poultry houses may be seen to swarm with them in the shape of a grey powder, half an inch thick in the corners of the roost and nest boxes. A person who vainly tried to rear chicks in a brooder, lost his labor because of the swarms of these mites which he had suffered to gather in it, and, as the pests are most voracious blood-suckers, young chicks may be soon sucked dry by them. The red mites are the same insect when gorged with blood. No fowls should ever be kept in stables, and the houses set apart for them should be kept well cleaned to free them from these and other vermin.

Lice abound in all wild animals. Rats and mice, owls, swallows, skunks, etc., are all infested with them, and the stables may soon be stocked when these animals are permitted. Young cattle, colts and horses, mostly suffer from lice. A horse will rub its tail and mane and wear the hair off from the irritation caused by lice, while the owner is wasting condition powders vainly in the belief that the horse requires medicine. Calves will pine and fret and lose flesh from the same cause which is not suspected. Just at this season when any animal is not thriving, vermin may be suspected as the cause. Sheep and lambs should be examined for ticks and all others, pigs included, for lice. In the Southern States, horses and mules are infested by ticks much like sheep ticks and known as wood ticks, which bury their heads in the skin and suck the blood, and unless the owner keeps a close watch for them large sores may appear on various parts of the body as the result of the wound.

There is one excellent preventive. This is kerosene. A pound can of vaseline (which is a product of petroleum) melted and mixed with half a pint of kerosene, and stirred together until cool makes a very effective application. Where the lice are found, and they may be discovered mostly on the neck, poll, brisket, along the backbone and under the legs, this

mixture should be well rubbed into the coat and skin. Afterwards a brush lightly smeared with it should be used every day to dress the coat. This will not only drive away the pests, but will keep them away and the hair will soon shine and glisten with health, while the animal will enjoy ease and comfort and thrive accordingly.—*Henry Stewart, in Practical Farmer.*

Luxury and Comfort

Are the peculiar attributes for which the average traveler ever seeks, and these, combined with convenience, speed, safety and sure connections with transcontinental trains at terminal points, are what make the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway famous and popular. Vestibuled compartment sleeping cars, the finest in the world, and dining car, whose service is the very best, are run on through fast trains. The vigorous policy of this line has placed it in the lead in many respects, and it has become a favorite as a natural consequence. Take no other route. For information concerning time of trains and rates to all points reached by this line and its connections, apply to W. R. BUSENBARK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Puget Sound.

People who have visited the wonderful region surrounding Puget Sound cannot find language to express the delight they have felt in gazing upon the varied beauties of scenery there spread before them. There can be no satisfaction in a mere description, and the best works of famous artists fade into insignificance before the magnificent reality. Not alone is the region rich in all that makes it fair to look upon, but as well in its wondrous resources awaiting the application of human labor to develop them for the benefit of mankind. The Puget Sound country is a paradise for the sight-seer, a revelation for the explorer, and a land of plenty for the husbandman, besides offering unsurpassed opportunities for the capitalist and manufacturer. It is reached via the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, which connects at St. Paul and Minneapolis with through trains of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads for all points in the far northwest. W. R. BUSENBARK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

When You Go South

You will wish to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct, and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Memphis Route (Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Western and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars (Seats Free), Kansas City to Birmingham; through first-class coach, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol; through sleeping car, Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the *Missouri and Kansas Farmer*, an eight-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

Address J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.

The Popular Line

To the East is the Burlington Route (Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.) The service by this line has been constantly improved until it has reached a degree of excellence surpassed by none, and equaled by few. The Burlington's "El" is probably the finest and most popular train running between the Missouri river and Chicago, being a solid through Vestibule train of Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper, the passenger arrives in Chicago at 9:15 in the morning. Having taken breakfast on one of the Burlington's World-Renowned Dining Cars, he is ready for the day's business, or in ample time to make all Eastern connections.

For the convenience of passengers from Kansas City the "El" takes a Dining Car out of Kansas City on which East-bound passengers are served with a supper which is equaled by few hotels.

The Burlington's St. Louis line, though comparatively new, is becoming better known and growing in popular favor every day until it bids fair in the near future to be the favorite line between the Missouri river and St. Louis. This train, consisting of through Sleepers, Chair Cars and coaches, leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph after supper and puts the passenger in St. Louis for breakfast, and ample time to make all connections.

You are also requested to bear in mind that the Burlington (Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. R.) is the only line running through Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Kansas City and St. Joseph and St. Paul and Minneapolis. This is the short line between Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. Through daily trains with Sleepers and Chair Cars.

In whatever direction you travel be sure your tickets read over the Burlington Route, thereby insuring yourself the greatest amount of comfort, with the least expense of money and time.

Write for all information, circulars, etc., to H. C. Orr, Gen'l Southwestern Pass. Agent, 900 Main St., Kansas City, or A. C. DAWES, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

(Continued from page 3.)

strong fight for State inspection, but were defeated in a square fight. The same was true of the oleomargarine fight, and Ex-Governor Glick made an able speech and gallant fight for retaining the tax, or at least a greater portion of it.

There was a strong effort made to pass a resolution asking Congress to levy a duty on hides and goat skins, as the annual importation amounts to \$24,000,000. There were several resolutions on the same subject introduced, but the committee on resolutions did not, for some mysterious reason, report them to the convention, and it required a suspension of the rules to adopt, and as Texas had received all that she required except this, they consented to a motion to adjourn *sine die* on motion of Job Gunter, of Dallas, rather than let the resolution to place a tariff on hides come before the convention, and several important matters were thus tabled in order to dodge this question.

The A., T. & S. F., the M., K. & T. and Denver & Fort Worth railroads ran special trains of Pullman cars for carrying the delegates and other guests to and from the convention, and from the manifest good will shown to these roads it is evident that they will have an increased amount of live stock traffic.

At this time it is impossible to give a more detailed report, but additional facts of interest and importance regarding the Inter-State Cattlemen's convention will be discussed more fully in subsequent issues.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.
 President.....L. L. Folk, Washington, D. C.
 Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
 Lecturer.....Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.
FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
 President.....E. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
 Secretary, John P. Stalle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.
NATIONAL GRANGE.
 Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
 Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.
 Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.
 President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
 Vice President.....W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
 Treasurer.....H. Raughman, Burrton, Kas.
 Lecturer.....A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Kas.
KANSAS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.
 G. H. Benson, President.....Haven, Reno Co.
 J. K. P. House, Vice Pres't.....C. Overdale, Ch'qua Co.
 H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 L. P. King, Treasurer.....Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Edwin Snyder.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.
Executive Committee—L. P. King, Tannehill, Cowley Co., A. W. Hayes, Topeka, Shawnee Co., F. L. Bailey, Callista, Kingman Co.
Judiciary Committee—A. W. Hayes, Topeka, H. W. Sandusky, Topeka, L. P. King, Topeka.
 Business Agent—C. A. Tyler, Topeka
 Live Stock Commission Agent—Edwin Snyder, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kas.
 Grain Commission Merchants—R. E. Higgs & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
 Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.
 State Business Agent.....M. B. Wayde, LeRoy, Kas.
STATE GRANGE.
 Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
 Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.
 Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

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

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

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

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a *per capita* basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights

to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

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

8. We demand such legislation as shall effectually prevent the extortion of usurious interest by any form of evasion of statutory provisions.

9. We demand such legislation as will provide for a reasonable stay of execution in all cases of foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and a reasonable extension of time before the confirmation of Sheriff's sales.

10. We demand such legislation as will effectually prevent the organization or maintenance of trusts and combines for purposes of speculation in any of the products of labor or necessities of life, or the transportation of the same.

11. We demand the adjustment of salaries of public officials to correspond with existing financial conditions, the wages paid to other forms of labor, and the prevailing prices of the products of labor.

12. We demand the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the Crawford system of primaries.

ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

By reason of the large amount of alliance matter on hand—correspondence, communications, resolutions, proceedings of meetings, etc., we are compelled to revise and give the substance, so as to economize space.

Alliance No. 783, Crawford county, resolved in opposition to furnishing farm statistics to assessors.

Excelsior Alliance, No. 234, McPherson county, resolved that the giving in to the township assessor number of bushels of grain raised, number of acres of grain to be planted, number of cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, eggs, etc., sold, other than that required to be given by law, is prejudicial to the farmer and a source of gain to his enemies; and the members of this alliance agree to hereafter give to said assessor only such items and property as is required by law to be given.

Pioneer Union, No. 827, Rice county, resolved that "The Way Out" is the first practical solution given to the public to remedy all the existing evils to which class legislation has brought the farmers of this State and nation, and that we desire to see a copy of the work in the hands of every thinking farmer and laborer. The Secretary orders sixty copies at once.

Paulk Alliance, No. 797, Crawford county, resolves that the members will not furnish farm statistics to assessors. Also in favor of a deep water harbor at Galveston and a government railway from that point to Minnesota. Also favor a just distribution of the railroad tax among all the school districts.

Hayes Alliance, No. 238, McPherson county, resolved in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver, favors the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender notes in place of bank notes, favors suppression of trusts, demands deep water harbor on Gulf of Mexico, denounce Secretary Windom as the "agent and tool of the money gamblers and banking associations."

Bloomington, Little Medicine and Pleasant Valley Alliances, Osborne county, adopted this preamble and resolution and forwarded same to Hon. E. G. Turner, M. C. from that district: "Whereas, there is now pending before Congress a proposal to fund the railroad debt of the Central and the Union Pacific railroads, also one (of many similar) to issue \$300,000,000 in bonds at 2 per cent. per annum to perpetuate the national banks, also to appropriate \$349,545,000 for a navy, also the Windom silver bill, all of which measures we believe to be injurious to the best interests of the people; therefore we, the undersigned voters and members of your constituency, do respectfully request you, as our Representative, to actively oppose by all honorable means in your power all said proposals or any others having the same or similar objects in view which have been or may be presented, and we further request you will actively support the free coinage of silver, also any measure for loaning money direct to the farmers on real estate security

at a rate not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum."

Pleasant Hill Alliance, Haskell county, resolved (1) in favor of free coinage of silver; (2) in favor of the plan proposed in "The Way Out;" (3) that "we favor the exercise of the same spirit and willingness in granting pensions to the soldiers that was exercised by the gun-bearers when they went out to save the Union in its hour of peril;" (4) the majority shall rule; (5) favors honest representation procured by an honest ballot; (6) favors the Australian ballot system; (7) favors the "cumulation taxation of capital;" (8) favors a law authorizing township aid in securing water wherever it may be needed.

Spring Creek (Morris county) Alliance, No. 785, favors the adjustment of county officers' salaries to correspond with existing financial conditions; demand abolition of national banks and substitution of legal tender notes; favors "a liberal pension to all those of our ex-soldiers who are now or hereafter may be suffering from the effects of service in the late war;" opposes voting for candidates whose sympathies are not with the farmers; favors radical, but discriminating reductions in salaries of county officers; favors election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; favors government control of railroads; favors State uniformity of school text books; favors reduction of railroad passenger fare to 1 cent a mile, with no free passes to anybody.

Protection Alliance, No. 134, Sumner county, adopts the National Alliance platform—the seven demands put forth by the St. Louis convention; favors reduction of "salaries of all officers;" wants the "5 per cent. penalty on taxes" reduced or abolished; favors commercial treaties which will discriminate in favor of those nations which accept silver as legal tender money as well as gold, and against those which have demonetized silver; asks that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system; demands the enactment of a law that will prohibit the rendering of judgments against mortgaged property on foreclosures, and make the taking of said property on foreclosure full payment and satisfaction of the same where the property has depreciated in value since the placing of the mortgage by reason of a contraction of the circulating medium or unjust legislation; demand free coal, free sugar and free lumber; demand a reduction of all tariff duties; favors the election of Senators, President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people; favors the adoption of the Australian or similar method of voting; will not support for nomination any man for United States Senator or Representative who we have not reason to believe will to his utmost ability aid in carrying out the objects of the above resolutions.

Washington Valley Union, No. 481, Greenwood county, oppose the Blair educational bill, and demand the resignation of every member of Congress that is not willing to oppose all legislation which is inimical to the producing and laboring classes.

Salt Creek Alliance, Lincoln county, after reciting the inefficiency of our Congressional representatives, including the Senators, resolved not to support any of them, and demand is made upon "our representatives, State and national," that they labor for the "speedy enactment of such laws as are set forth in the Union platform adopted at Emporia, March 5, 1890;" also favor the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; also favor service pension.

Good Hope Alliance, No. 1040, Greenwood county, resolved in favor of a "law giving to each school district its equitable share of the railroad tax; also, that all text books for use in common schools should be compiled and printed and bound by the State, and be furnished to pupils at cost."

Official.

All petitions or memorials to the United States Congress from alliances and unions should be mailed direct to our National Secretary, J. H. Turner, No. 511 Ninth street, Washington, D. C.

State Statistician.

OFFICIAL.

CAMBRIDGE, KAS., March 11, 1890.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce that Brother J. N. Palmer, of Cresswell, Marion county, Kansas, has been appointed State Statistician for the alliance in Kansas. Let each county Secretary for the present put himself in communication with Brother Palmer and assist in the work.

At the next county meeting each county must select a county crop and stock statistician. The Secretary can generally attend to it, but it must be made a duty for some one and each sub-union or county falling to make a proper report will be held accountable for such failure. Brethren, let each one feel it his duty to attend to this.

The report must include growing crops and their condition at time of making report, also amount of matured crops on hand, also stock of all kinds, classified, and their condition. This is for our own information and to be kept for the benefit of the order and not for publication. Attend to it.

Also announce that Brother Ben Terrell will be in Kansas from the 12th of July, to the 19th, both days included. He comes in from Colorado and goes into the Indian Territory. A series of meetings will be arranged to suit his route across the State. He is our National Lecturer and all should hear him who can. A list of appointments will be published as soon as they can be arranged.

B. H. CLOVER,
 President Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Harper County Alliance.

L. Carson, President Harper County F. A. & I. U., writes that they have twenty five sub-organizations, consisting of some 2,000 members in that county, and that the order is in a flourishing condition. They have an exchange store, which is doing a fine business, and are thinking of establishing a flouring mill and a few grain elevators soon. Mr. Carson also says: The farmers begin to see their "Way Out," and feel under many obligations to the KANSAS FARMER for the stand it has taken.

At a meeting a short time ago this county organization endorsed the articles of agreement of the National F. A. & I. U., adopted at the St. Louis convention, as set forth in the "Alliance Platform" and printed in the Alliance Department of the KANSAS FARMER. They also further

8. Resolved, That we demand economy in our State and county affairs, and to this end we favor a reasonable reduction of salaries of county officers.

9. That we demand that our County Commissioners shall let the county printing to the lowest responsible bidder.

10. That the recent cowardly and unprincipled attempt, by some of the leading grocers of Anthony, to induce the wholesale men of Wichita and Arkansas City to boycott our business manager, we consider as a blow aimed directly at us, and one which it becomes our duty to resent as free-born American citizens.

11. That a copy of these resolutions, signed by our President and Secretary, be presented the KANSAS FARMER and to each of our county papers for publication.

From Ness County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Secretary of the F. M. B. A. Lodge, No. 2577, Mr. E. J. Walters, is a subscriber to your valuable paper, and through his kindness I make selections from the many good articles and have them read and discussed in the meetings of the lodge. The applause that nearly always follows, could you hear it, would show you how we appreciate your paper; and if you have not a large list of subscribers here, it is not lack of appreciation, but rather lack of money. But how could one expect to find money plenty when a county of 5,000 inhabitants has five banks and several curbstone brokers, with an aggregate capital of \$250,000 loaned to them at an average of 3 per cent. a month and cows selling at \$10 per head—providing you can find sale at all for them. How indignant society gets when laws of any other kind are violated; but when we are daily and systematically robbed by those who have it in their power to crush us should we make the least sign of resistance, all is silence. How our best citizens (?) bow and scrape to these violators of law, robbers and despoilers of homes! As leaders they stand alike in society, in church and in politics, though

In the latter a little more crouchingly, working through their hired and paid tools; posing as benefactors in every new enterprise that brings dollars into their pockets and where more of the "little fry" are swallowed up. Yes, money has a terrible power, and nowhere is it better seen than in western Kansas.

Our lodge passed resolutions at its last meeting denouncing the act of our Board of County Commissioners letting the county printing to the Ness City Times at 50 cents per square, when the Ness County News offered to do the same at 5 cents per square and delinquent tax list at one-tenth legal rates and for which the Times gets full rates. A mass meeting has been called for March 15, at Ness City, to take steps to stop the Commissioners, if possible, from thus squandering the public money. Thanking you for the good work you are doing for the farmers and hoping that I shall be able to send you a list of new subscribers, I am yours fraternally,

J. C. LOHNES.

Riverside, Ness Co., Kas.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

It is impossible to print all of the good things we have on hand in the way of communications on subjects pertinent to the "Farmers' Movement," and the only way we can deal fairly with our correspondents is to give extracts from their articles. Here are some:

A NEW PARTY PROPOSED.

The bitterness of feeling heretofore existing between laboring people of the North and South is fast yielding to a better state of affairs, brought about by the benign influence of the National organization of the Farmers' and Laborers Union. We of the North have shaken hands with those of our brethren of the South, across the bloody chasm, and the colored Alliance men and their white brethren of the South are a unit in their demands, and will in the future go shoulder to shoulder to the polls in peace and harmony, thus uniting their strength in one common cause; and in so doing a better state of affairs will obtain in the South. Through the influence of the alliance we hope to see the race problem solved. The alliance has taken one step above party politics. Embracing as it does members from all political parties, it has for its aims and objects the success and prosperity of the whole country. We have for our watchword: "Equal rights for all classes, and special privileges to none." * * * I repeat, we need not expect anything from either of the old parties. Let the people move in this matter. Let us take a step above party politics; let us invite good and true men from all political parties to lay aside their former political affiliations, and let us come together in this State as we did in Cowley county last fall. Let us select some such men as Ex-Governor Glick, Ex-Governor Robinson, A. W. Smith or P. P. Elder as our candidate for Governor and standard-bearer. Such men we know are whole-hearted in our cause. Having chosen a candidate for Governor, let us go on through the list of State officers, laying aside individual preferences, but giving all former political associations a liberal representation on a State ticket, keeping constantly in view the one great aim, to-wit: men who represent the principles we hold, and which were promulgated at St. Louis last December by the National Alliance and Industrial Union. * * * Let us make a call—first in townships, then counties, then by Congressional districts; let the office seek the man. Issue a call to the people, asking all who are willing to lay aside former political affiliations to come and join us in one grand political revolution, under the leadership of men whom we know are sound on the principles above-mentioned. Let us make a ticket "of the people, for the people, and by the people." * * *

Let us see to it that no man is elected to the lower house of the Legislature who is not sound and heartily in sympathy with the producing masses, and in order to accomplish this end let there be men selected

at our primaries to represent us, as in State and county matters.

SAM P. STRONG.

Rock, Cowley Co., Kas.

TRANSPORTATION AND MONEY.

If our railroads cannot carry our freight at a much lower tariff without losing money, it seems the companies would be very anxious to sell out to the government. If the people wish to get out of debt and be free and independent, they must secure cheaper transportation as well as cheaper money. In my opinion the cheapest money we can have is to have it issued by the government direct to the people, without the intervention of banks. And the cheapest and most just transportation system we can have for everybody, would be for the government to own the railroads and run them for the benefit of the people, and let the people just be taxed enough on their traffic so it will amply pay all expenses.

Let us keep our eyes wide open this winter and try to notice what our servants down at Washington will do for the great masses; and if they do not make more of an effort than they have made thus far for the wealth producer, let us by all means remember them next 4th of November for their stewardship.

Another thought that no doubt will be of great interest to the Kansas voters in the near future—resubmission. The object of the resubmissionist, to my mind, is two-fold at least. First, to enrich a few liquor manufacturers; second, the ring politician will use it as a master wedge, if necessary, to divide the voters of our State.

P. P. FADELY.

Morrill, Brown Co., Kas.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

W. D. Street, Oberlin. B. F. Smith, Lawrence. R. M. Fay, Grenada. S. A. Marteny, St. John. W. P. Moorman, Dighton, and others, write on important matters but not for publication.

GOVERNMENT PRICES FOR PRODUCTS.

The prevailing opinion here in the West is that the interest on money is too high, as compared with other values. Farmers cannot afford to borrow money to handle their products, as the present interest will eat up all their profits. * * * Your articles on "The Way Out," I think, show your deep research for a practical and fair way to help agriculture; to adjust compensation for products, placing the farmers on an equality with other commercial interests. * * * I have had in mind to submit to your consideration a plan for the government to establish great warehouses in all the producing districts, and purchase all the surplus grain of the farmers at stipulated prices, say 25 cents a bushel for corn, 75 cents for wheat, 50 cents for rye, 20 cents for oats, and all other products, such as would keep in storage well, at prices proportionately. If the farmers could be assured of even such prices, it would give them a basis to work upon to meet future obligations, and give confidence, not only to the farmers, but to the bankers and merchants alike, changing the condition of our now poverty-stricken West to that of prosperity and happiness. * * * These warehouses and the purchasing of grain or products and handling them by the government, would be less complicated than the post-office system, now so well managed. There are portions of the Old World that purchase the staple products in years of plenty and store them, not allowing them sold for several years; their government does that to protect their citizens against famine.

J. H. W.

Pomona, Franklin Co., Kas.

FILTHINESS OF THE TOBACCO HABIT.

One example of many I might cite. A few weeks ago Mr Jeffries was holding a meeting in one of our school houses for the purpose of organizing a sub-alliance. The teacher, a young gentleman, placed in bold letters these words on the blackboard: "Gentlemen, please do not spit tobacco juice on the floor." The request was heeded by the better class, but others chewed and spat more defiantly. * * * This evil is prevalent everywhere, among all classes and societies, wherever any number of men collect—on election days, in G. A. R. halls, etc., etc.—the smokers act as if they were the only ones who have

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

J. H. WAITE, Sec'y and Treas.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company,

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Receivers and Shippers of Grain,
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Consignments solicited and liberal advances made.

NOTICE!

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, February 12, 1890.
In view of the present depressed condition of the farming interests in the country tributary to this market, this company will, on February 15, 1890, reduce the price of corn fed to stock in these yards to 50 cents per bushel—a reduction of 25 cents per bushel from the price heretofore made.
H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.
Approved: C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

Newton. They also further resolved as follows:

13. That United States Senators be elected by the direct vote of the people, and that there be some method of polling votes adopted whereby a count of votes may be had, doing away with all fraudulent returns.

14. We demand that Congress shall pass a law establishing government loan agencies, by which money may be loaned direct to the people by the government without the intervention of national banks, said money to draw a rate of interest large enough to cover the expense of operating the loan agencies and pay cost of abstracts, and pay the same rate of interest that the national banks now pay the government, and as 1 per cent. per annum will pay the expense of both abstracts and operating agencies, we demand that the government loan money on real estate securities at 2 per cent. per annum, and that the sum of 8 per cent. per annum be collected, said sum to be deducted from the principal each year, thereby establishing the payment of mortgage by graduated installments, such graduation to continue till said mortgage be reduced to one-tenth of the original sum as near as may be, at which time both principal and interest shall become due.

15. We demand that Congress pass a law prohibiting foreign capitalists from becoming competitors in any kind of business whereby said capital can control the price of labor or prices of agricultural productions, unless said capitalists shall become bona fide residents of the United States.

16. That all text books for use in common schools should be compiled, printed and bound by the State and be furnished to pupils at cost; Provided, That the text books shall not be printed by State Printer at present rates.

17. That we advocate free sugar (with bounty to home producers equal to present tariff duties).

F. M. B. A. and F. A. & I. U.

The joint assembly of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and the Alliance and Industrial Union of Linn county, met at Mound City, March 1st, and unanimously agreed upon the following articles of confederation:

"That each order grant to the other all the rights and immunities it enjoys as far as the constitution of such an order shall permit; and that hereafter the two orders act in unison with each other, and in joint assembly.

"In view of this the committee recommends that each subordinate lodge of both orders elect one delegate to attend such assembly, which shall be at the court house in Mound City on the second Saturday in April."

National Economist Almanac.

The demand for the almanac was so great that the publishers were compelled to put in new presses, and that accounts for the failure to fill some orders promptly. There will be no trouble in future on that score.

COUGH KILLER

I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer for coughs and colds. A few doses cured me. It is a
WONDERFUL REMEDY
writes G. L. Walker, a prominent citizen of Paotucket, R. I.
25c. 50c. and \$1 per bottle.
ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

rights that need to be respected. Now to my mind here is a monstrous field that might be worked up—something that the alliance might do if it assumes to be an educator.

C. H. ISELY.

Fairview, Brown Co., Kas.

TAKE RELIABLE PAPERS.

I am highly pleased with the course and tenor of your paper, but daily get more disgusted with our prominent political papers and hereafter shall only take one.

* * * If political papers can draw the attention of the farmers aside from important issues and questions, by "resubmission," the tariff, the race problem, and the like, and keep up strife and prejudice in their ranks, it will be a long time before anything effective and of real benefit will be accomplished. But perhaps our farmers will have to be educated by the alliance and otherwise, before they learn the value of the public press.

A. R. MÆBIUS.

Pierceville, Finney Co., Kas.

RAILROAD FARES.

If the railroads can haul passengers sixteen hundred miles for ten dollars, I don't see why not regular fare at 2 cents per mile for passenger rates on the railroads of Kansas, and then put the freight low enough so that no man or firm will get rebate or money back for overcharges. *

CONGRESSMEN MUST DO THEIR DUTY.

It is about time that our Senators and Congressmen look after our interests in earnest. Just think of our Indian Reservation in Johnson county of thirty-four thousand acres in controversy twenty-five years, and nine thousand acres of the Indian title not yet settled. All these years there has been a continuous and active fight for title. President Harrison recommends an inexpensive bankrupt law, which I think is wrong, as it tends to make men dishonest. The laws should be so framed that it would help men be honest.

J. S. J.

Morse, Johnson Co., Kas.

ABOLISH FREE CATTLE RANGE.

We think the government ought to compel all syndicates to vacate land they are not owners of nor pay tax on; they are a detriment to the farming community in preventing the settlement of the country. It is the farming community that sustains the government of these States and not the foreign syndicates, for their money, if they make any, is taken east or to Europe. The foreign capitalists are now investing their money in our manufacturing, and our government ought to see to it that they don't form any pools, trusts or combines; then we shall get a healthy competition and cheaper goods. * * * The interest taken in the F. M. B. A. is still increasing and new lodges are being formed. Our lodge is prospering and new members are installed at every meeting. We are receiving propositions from many of the stores offering to reduce the price of their goods to the F. M. B. A. The County Assembly of Miami has organized and adopted the Rochdale plan of co-operation, which means business in the future.

JAMES JENKINSON.

Paola, Miami Co., Kas.

Chase County Alliance.

M. W. Gilmore, Secretary Chase County Alliance, writes us that the organization in that county is in a prosperous condition. They have twenty-one sub-alliances, with a large membership, rapidly increasing. He says that the farmers are becoming very enthusiastic and determined to look after their interests more in the future than they have in the past.

At a meeting held at Cottonwood Falls, March 1, the County Alliance adopted the resolutions passed by the national body at St. Louis and the added sections, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, as passed by the State Alliance at

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.

Shutting Up Her Fold.

The fire burns dimly on the hearth,
The light is turned down low;
And wintry winds through bare old trees
In fitful gusts of blow.
The mother pulls the curtains down
To keep away the cold;
Tucks tightly in the children's beds—
She's shutting up her fold.

She covers up the little hand
Throws o'er the coverlet;
She wipes the place on baby's cheek
Which one stray tear had wet;
Kisses the little ones who sleep
And smooths the hair of gold.
Then kneels and "prays the Lord to keep"—
She's shutting up her fold.

Oh, little ones, fenced round secure
With mother's love and care,
What looks of peace and trust and joy
Your sleeping faces wear.
Outside to-night some children, who
Are tall and large and old,
Are wishing they could be once more
Sheltered in mother's fold.

—Susan Teall Perry, in the Home Maker.

In Dreamland.

Hush-a-by, baby, close thine eyes!
Mother will sing sweet lullabies;
Softly the cradle will be rocked
Till pretty eyelids sleep has locked
And you are away in Dreamland,
In Dreamland.

Hush-a-by, little one, daylight dies
While I am singing lullabies.
Where does it vanish, baby dear?
Into that land so far, so near,
The land of sleep called Dreamland,
Called Dreamland?

Hush-a-by, babe, what dims mine eyes
While I am singing lullabies?
What if the darkness knew no day!
What if my darling stayed away,
To evermore dwell in Dreamland,
In Dreamland!

—Good Housekeeping.

THE BORDER MEXICANS.

Characteristics of the Happy Peasants of the Southwest.

Along a zone of our southwest border, from the Gulf of California to Corpus Christi, on the Texas coast, is found a type of being that is almost an anomaly, even among our own cosmopolitan classes. The border Mexican, or "greaser," has no nation, yet he is distinctly local. He is the evolution of that arid and sun-kissed belt characterized by flora and fauna as acrimonious and as shaggy as himself and best exemplified by the cactus, the coyote and the burro. You cannot accuse nature of making a mistake in his creation, for he is an adaptation that rises superior to adversity. You will find him picturesque and, when better known, not all bad. This Mexican is far below the nation's representative, yet he is not the degraded peon or serf of the land. He is rather what the peon has become in the two generations he has enjoyed the freedom of our government, if not wiser, at least less servile. He is generally admitted to be the result of a fusion for some centuries of the Spaniard with that mild type of semi-civilized Indian of the Cortez conquests, but is nearer the Spaniard, whose beautiful language, further softened into a dialect, he still retains. This may be due to laziness, but is more probably from the liquid movement of Indian speech peculiar to some of the Southern tribes, as shown by the present language of the Pimas and Maricopas of southern Arizona.

WANT NOT THE UNATTAINABLE.

The Mexicans are the happiest of contented creatures, and, though poverty is their universal heritage, they have no wants. Jean Jacques Rousseau must have been among a similar peasant class in Italy when he wrote so truthfully that "He only is free who wants nothing beyond what he can get and does harmlessly as he pleases." There are two classes of Mexican peasants, the Labradores and the Rancheros. The former are the milder, simpler people found sprinkled along the small canyons and valleys on little plots of bottom land adjacent and irrigated by simple or community ditches called acequias, which lead from the streams, winding along the bank in a gradual way

till the stream's lower level will permit them finally to wander over the bottom. They bridge no arroyos, build no dams, arches or culverts, and use only nature's level, water, to give the grade required for their canals. In engineering ability they are as far behind the Aztecs, who once inhabited this valley, as are the present Egyptians behind their ancestors under Menes.

A plot of a few acres supports an entire family of a dozen, exclusive of dogs—as many more. First a crop of melons and cebada (melons and barley); later a crop of frejoles and calabazas (Mexican beans and pumpkins). A little pepper and onions, and their commissary is complete. The Rancheros have more or less cattle, ponies, sheep or goats, are less local in their tastes and are more hardy, so that it is among them that is sometimes found that outlaw element that has made "greaser" the synonym for bandit and has stamped the race as thieving and treacherous. This character is partly the result of a traditional sentiment—a spirit of adventurous resistance to tyranny. On the Mexican side a man who evades their outrageous taxes and customs is a hero; one killed in an attempt to do so, a martyr. The government only is the robber. The men are fine horsemen, of the firm yet easy border seat, always using that instrument of torture, the bocoda, or Spanish bit, in the control of their ponies. Many are expert in tossing the riata and some handle a revolver well. A Pueblo scene is very characteristic. Adobe dwellings, thatched roofs, arbors beneath which are the stone jars left unglazed for cooling water, and the stone hand-mill for grinding the corn for corn cakes, called "tortillas." The conservatism of this people would compare with that of India. The agricultural methods are those described in the Bible. Hay is cut with a hoe, sometimes a hand knife or a sickle; a bough whose forks embrace the proper angle is their plow, and their oxen are yoked by lashing a pole to the base of their horns.

AT THE BALL.

A fiesta is usually celebrated by a "balle," or dance. If it be fall and the night air be cool you will find this hop inside a "jacal." Everything has been removed from the house but a row of "sillas" (chairs and boxes), placed around the sides of the room, which is lighted by a few beds of glowing coals placed at intervals on the freshly-swept, hard-packed earth floor, by a few candles cemented to brackets or projecting adobe bricks by their own wax, and by the star beams that sift through the thatched roof and ceiling. The coals serve also as a stove and free light for cigarettes. The music will be given from an orchestra composed of a couple of guitars, a violin, an accordion and one or more harps. There are no hop cards, but the habitue can tell you in advance what the program will be—waltzes alternating with the Mexican redowa or three step, la galopa, a polka and maybe a Western square dance or two.

There is no directoire or empire gowns, no corsage bouquets, none of the traditional Spanish dress save the mantilla. This is folded diagonally; double-edged front, placed over the head, the longer end falling forward is carried loosely over the bosom as high as the throat and crosses the other fold on the left shoulder, leaving only an oval of face visible from brow to chin. The women retain a Spanish fondness for black and also the Indian love of bright colors. The men are indifferent to dress except so far as to having a broad, light felt sombrero, and a scarf, or sash, of bright-colored wool or silk about their waist. To a Mexican girl dancing is instinct. Their accentuation is so perfect, their movements so yielding and full of muscular grace, that to waltz with one on an earth floor, where the friction is something frightful, is not impossible. Let those who decry dancing as a vice of civilization, an unnatural pleasure erected for a sensation, come and learn of these poetic savages the rhythm of motion. For they are poetic; there is a perfume of romance in the songs found in the poorest "jacal;" a sensuous softness that our language cannot render. I recall once being at a "balle," where in the interval between the

dances I asked one of the young ladies to give us a Mexican song, which she did to an accompaniment on the guitar. It was exquisitely soft, though I could only catch enough of the Spanish to know that its theme was love. When the piece was finished she wanted us to return the courtesy by a song in English. We hastened to avow with the usual frankness in such cases, that we could not sing, but the girl evidently did not believe us, and would sing no more for us in spite of entreaty.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Alliance Movement.

Why do so many of the old friends keep so quiet? I wish the farmers' wives would discuss the alliances in the columns of the Home Circle. There is so much stir amongst the men about them, and as women may be members, too, I think it would be profitable to hear the feminine voice on the subject as to use, abuse, advantages to be derived, etc.

I am afraid we shall have a late spring this year, and consequently a great rush of work.

About a month ago I had three hens die, apparently with a cough and choking in the throat. Could anything have been done to save them?

I wish some of the ladies would give some account of the Christian work they are enabled to take part in outside of their homes. It might furnish ideas for the poor benighted beings who live in less favored districts. What are some of you doing to reclaim drunken boys and to keep others from following in their footsteps?

ENGLISHWOMAN.

About Florida.

As I sat in the shade of a beautiful orange tree and listened to the varied notes of a saucy mocking bird that swung in the branches over my head, I thought of my far-away Northern home, and that with your permission I would tell the FARMER readers something about this beautiful land of sunshine. The weather is delightful; every day seems more beautiful than the last, and bringing with it something new and beautiful to be enjoyed. Flowers are blooming in rich profusion everywhere and the wild woods are fragrant with the rare perfume of the beautiful sweet jasmine, so famed in song and story. The grand old live oak and sweet gum trees are a wonderful sight, for from every limb hangs a long, beautiful festoon of the silvery-gray Spanish moss; and many packages of this wonderful moss have I sent to Northern friends for decorative purposes. It may be draped over pictures or in bay windows—anywhere that fancy may dictate, and if kept moist will continue growing. If any readers of the FARMER would like some of it, send me six or eight stamps for postage and I will mail you a nice package of it. Mrs. F. A. WARNER, Jacksonville, Florida.

Resubmission of the Prohibitory Amendment.

Paper read by Mrs. M. C. Clark, before Capital Grange, Topeka, February 8, 1890.

This question of resubmission is one of the vital issues, and one that is agitating the minds of our people very deeply at the present time. It will not be necessary for me to tell you that my ability to do justice to a subject that reaches the hearts of so many is limited, indeed. I dare not try to argue, only give you my thoughts in a very crude manner. The subject of temperance is one on which many of our best men and women have given much thought and labor; for over thirty years they have been actively at work doing all in their power to stop the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The time has passed when it can be considered a violation of social custom to decline to partake of wine or liquor at the homes of friends, or elsewhere. Yes, times have indeed changed. Who will say it is not for the better? I think it points very clearly to brighter days, and proves that temperance principles are gaining, growing, taking root in the minds of the better class of people, the more educated class. Each day marks an advancement in the right direction; still there is much to do. Statistics show that a vast amount of

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money (nearly one billion) is annually spent for liquors by the people of these United States. In the face of these facts I noticed a paragraph in a Wichita paper, dated January 16, stating that a mass meeting of resubmission Republicans was held there at the time stated, at which there was present many of the most prominent politicians of the State, and that the State had been divided into districts for the work of organization, and a financial committee was appointed to push the work. Their zeal was worthy of a better cause. It seems strange that they should deliberately overlook the need of keeping temptation for evil far removed from our young men, or the rising generation. I know that the plea is often raised, that home influence ought to be so strong as to overcome or resist all outside influence; and in a great measure it ought. But is it? Where you find one home that strives to impress on the minds of their children the beauty of morality, you will find hundreds that are careless and often indifferent. Their children are allowed to go their own way, choose their own associates—often of a questionable character. We all know that as a rule mankind finds it easier to walk in the broad than in the straight and narrow way. Can it be those men met there and planned to do that work from principle, or was it for the sake of popularity? Kansas has demonstrated beyond a doubt that prohibition can be made a success. Then why strive to undo the work of years and make the way easy for our youths to become that most pitiful of all things—drunkards? The grange is heart and hand with the spirit of temperance; its aim is to educate and elevate its members, and it ever strives to impress on their minds the evil that results from the use of intoxicating drinks. Then let us have laws that will keep mankind from placing himself on a level with the dumb brutes. The people feel that their children will not meet with fewer temptations should this subject be resubmitted, and we again have to be shamed with the presence of the hated saloons. We would be terrified at the results. The question is just this: Is it right or wrong to license the saloons? If it is right to grant the privilege of dealing out death and destruction on the one hand, then why not make every other crime right? If we tolerate one, why not the other, for it leads to crime, poverty, selfishness, degradation and ruin, not only overwhelming its victims with shame, but dragging down with them those whom it should have been their pride to assist to places of honor, happiness and prosperity. I maintain that we are better off without the saloons. We earnestly hoped that, having been successful in obtaining our prohibition law, we might rest content in our well-earned victory; but it seems that vigilance must be our watchword; we must be constantly on our guard, lest we again have in our midst those dens of vice and corruption. Bitter indeed the reproaches that will be cast on those who are working so hard to bring this question again before the people for them to reject or accept—I trust it will not be the latter. I am opposed to resubmission from principle, and because I can see

in it wrong against right, want and woe against peace and prosperity, a corrupt state of society, an additional expense to an already burdened State; and should the opposition gain the day and wrest from us our hard-earned victory, they can bear this in mind, that in the end right will triumph and that we will not give up the ship. We look with pity and compassion upon their sneers and ridicule, knowing as we do that brave and true men and women are at the helm, and over all a just and loving God that will bring us safe into the haven to be safely anchored for all time.

Brothers and sisters, let us work with heart and hand against resubmission, counsel and admonish those who either from obstinacy or misconception are doing that which if successful will bring the contempt and ridicule of a nation upon us. For the sake of the toil-worn, heartbroken, patient wife and mother, for the sake of innocent childhood, for peace and happiness to our State, for the suppression of all the evils that will surely result from a license law, let us enter our earnest protest.

The Young Folks.

The Moon Path.

The full, clear moon uprose and spread
Her cold, pale splendor o'er the sea;
A light-strewn path that seemed to lead
Outward into eternity.
Between the darkness and the gleam
An old-world spell encompassed me;
Methought that in a godlike dream
I trod upon the sea.

And lo! upon that glimmering road,
In shining companies unfurled,
The trains of many a primal god,
The monsters of the elder world;
Strange creatures that, with silver wings,
Scarce touched the ocean's thronging floor,
The phantoms of old tales and things
Whose shapes are known no more.

Giants and demi-gods who once
Were dwellers of the earth and sea,
And they who from Deucalion's stones
Rose men without an infancy;
Beings on whose majestic lids
Time's solemn secrets seemed to dwell,
Tritons and pale-limbed Nereids,
And forms of heaven and hell.

Some who were heroes long of yore,
When the great world was hale and young;
And some whose marble lips yet pour
The murmur of an antique tongue;
Sad queens, whose names are like soft moans,
Whose griefs were written up in gold;
And some who on their silver thrones
Were goddesses of old.

As if I had been dead indeed,
And come into some after land,
I saw them pass me and take heed,
And touch me with each mighty hand;
And murmure a murmuring stream,
So beautiful they seemed to me,
Not less than in a godlike dream
I trod the shining sea.

—Archibald Lampman, in Scribner's Magazine.

A VISIT TO THE NATIONAL PARK.

Our purpose on leaving the Grand canyon was to visit the scene of a recent eruption caused by the earthquake at the Black volcanic basin, situated about midway between the Grand canyon and Yellowstone lake. On approaching the volcanic basin the day we left the lake, we saw vast clouds of vapor rising at a point south and east of the Belcher. Quickening the speed of our horses, we reached the field of action in time to witness one of the most phenomenal exhibitions of volcanic energy to be met with in this land of wonders where everything is phenomenal. There is a circular basin about 150 yards in diameter, in the center of which is a crater about sixty feet in circumference and about fifteen feet in depth. Out of this crater ascended dense clouds of steam that was given off in successive puffs.

At first so dense was the vapor we could only hear the commotion in the caldron, as if a thick pudding were slapped against the wall by a gigantic mason's trowel. At one point we saw what seemed like a huge black tongue or an enormous paint brush, resembling the switch used by a blacksmith to keep off flies, only a thousand times larger, shoot out beneath the clouds and reach twenty-five feet up the sloping crater, then slowly recede, leaving a thick coat of dark, slimy paint on the wall. For a few seconds the wind came in puffs and forced back the cloud. This mud volcano has evidently been inactive for several hundred years. The outside wall

rises from ten to twenty feet and is composed of the same pitchy substance as that seen at the point of present activity. There is a channel through which this mud once flowed down into the Yellowstone river.

Both walls are composed of the same material, and the quantity discharged during former eruptions must have been enormous. The eruptions occur at intervals of about an hour and continue until these waves of mud make the circuit of the crater. Terrific as the exhibition of energy now is it is insignificant compared with what it must have been when it sent its torrid lava in a continuous stream twelve feet wide and six feet deep into the river over a thousand yards distant.

On the following day we went from the Lower Geyser Basin hotel to see an early eruption of the Fountain geyser. The Evangeline geyser in the Paranasus basin never fails to excite the wonder and admiration of the tourist when attention is called to it. It is heart-shaped and has a beautifully silicated border with two graceful curves that resemble the double lobes of a heart as drawn by St. Valentine artists.

No contrast can be greater than that which we saw in the Evangeline and that which we saw a few moments later in the new geyser situated about two hundred yards east of the Thanatopsis, or about four hundred yards from the better known Fountain geyser. Before reaching the Paranasus basin, and as we swept around the western base of Porcupine butt, Mrs. Amory called attention to a continuous discharge of steam that rose to an immense height about a mile distant, and suggested the propriety of hastening in order to see an eruption of the Fountain. Knowing well the location of the Fountain geyser, I had no hesitation in deciding that the great steam discharges we were witnessing could not be that of the Fountain, but must be an entirely new outbreak, caused doubtless by the earthquake.

Nor could I remember seeing anything in that neighborhood that could possibly have developed into a great steam-aqueous geyser of the first magnitude, except the Bat's Wing, a quiet geyser of the gas-aqueous variety, and one that had been growing less and less every year from the fact that the two wings of the twin lake that composed it had been steadily depositing a white silicate substance resembling isinglass. This deposition going on much faster in winter, indicated, judging from the rapidity with which the lakes have been diminishing since 1883, that in a few years the Bat's Wing would become a subterranean lake, frozen over, so to speak, by the accumulating deposits.

On reaching the scene of activity we soon realized that there was much more than steam. There was a turbulent roar as of great waves dashing against each other, immediately after which wave after wave swept outward and drove us from the position we had taken. Then there was a moment's lull, at which time we followed the receding waves a few yards, to be driven back as soon as the seething ca'dron had accumulated fresh energy to hurl again its colliding waves into the air and outward in a vast circular sweep of over one hundred and eighty yards.

As the sun rose higher we got an occasional glimpse of the great torrid waves that dashed into each other and rose to the height of over sixty feet, or it might have been even twice that height, as it was impossible to see how far these waves ascended amid the dense clouds that enveloped them, as mountain peaks are often hidden in misty mantles of gray.

"What a terrific tempest!" I exclaimed, addressing Mrs. Amory, the lady who had been the first to call attention to this new and extraordinary gusher.

"It is a tempest, indeed," she replied, "and," added Mrs. Waters, "it could have no more suitable name if you were to hunt the encyclopedias for a month." And amid the roar of the contending waves, hurled from a subterranean boiling sea, we concurred in naming it the Tempest geyser.

Before leaving the Tempest I instituted a search for the twin lake that I had

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Portrait of Rodrick from a Photograph.

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named the Bat's Wing geyser as long ago as 1883; but it was nowhere to be found. The inference to be drawn from all the facts is that it had been buried by a process of self-sealing, and that the subterranean gases at this and other points are closed to cause an earthquake and culminate in just such exhibitions of volcanic energy as that seen at the Hurricane and Whirlpool geysers in the Norris basin, the Black volcano on the Yellowstone river, the Excelsior—i. e., Hell's Half Acre—on the west side of the Firehole river, and the more recent Tempest on the east side of the same river and about three miles lower down.—G. L. Henderson in St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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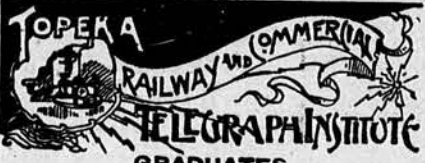
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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders.
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Arbor Day—April 10—so the Governor suggests.

Wheat, in portions of Illinois, is reported badly injured by the late freeze.

Mr. S. Benedict, Crete, Neb., has sugar beet seed which he is distributing freely to persons asking for it to try.

Mrs. Sarah E. V. Emery, Lansing, Mich., has our thanks for a dozen copies of her little book—"Seven Financial Conspiracies."

The name of the consolidated farmers' movement is National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. This answers questions about the old and different names.

Wheat in Kansas, pretty generally, is in good condition; but in some places it was injured by freezing, during the last "cold snap," and rain is needed in all parts of the State.

A correspondent wants to know what objection, if any, there is to millet as food for cows. [We never heard of any, if the millet is mixed with other feed—as wheat bran, for example.—Ed. K. F.]

A correspondent wants information concerning the "Buck thorn hedge." We have had experience with thorn hedge, but whether it was this particular variety, we know not. Who can help out in this matter?

R. R. Mitchell, Florence, Kas., writes that he is well pleased with his silo and ensilage. They have been a great saving to him, as he sells milk. Won't Mr. Mitchell give us a full description of his methods for our Dairy department?

The Kiowa County Alliance had a good time at Brenham. The exercises included addresses, essays, music, declamations, dinner, etc. Three little girls—Misses Gracie Dowell, Addie Cullens, and Edna Futher delivered the address of welcome. Sorry we cannot publish all of Secretary Einsel's excellent and full description of the proceedings. Organizer Thompson is doing good work in that part of the State.

Mr. B. Reichert, of McPherson county, Elyria postoffice, gives the following remedy for melon and squash bugs: Take four-inch fencing, make boxes about twelve or fourteen inches square without top or bottom, cover one side with wire screen, plant your seeds, put on your boxes [—over the hill, eh?—Ed.] and the bugs cannot get in. After the vines begin to crowd put away your boxes in a good place for another year.

ABOUT NATIONAL BANKS.

The time has come when the people—not only a few of them, but the masses want to understand our national banking system and to learn about its origin and history. Inquiries are coming into this office, and they come from persons who in past years cared not to hear anything on the subject more than was given in glowing outbursts of party orators. It is true, probably, that not more than one person in a dozen among bankers themselves—the present corps, we mean—are familiar with the inside history of the original national bank act. It is certainly true that a very large majority of the people at large, until quite recently, believed, and therefore assumed that the law had its origin in the purest and most patriotic motives. It was very generally believed that this particular law, together with many other financial measures of that time, were necessities growing out of the great war in which we were engaged, and that their enactment was the result of careful deliberations of the most upright and conscientious statesmen. It was quite generally believed, and, with few exceptions, generally taught by party speakers and writers, that our national banking system was the best banking system ever devised in this or any other country, and the success of the system leaves little room for doubt that bankers have been benefited by it, though it is now coming to be a question whether it has been equally beneficial to the country and to the people individually. It is now arraigned at the bar of public opinion; the evidence is being examined; the trial is in progress.

This article is in response to numerous appeals for information on the subject. Let us say, in the beginning, that it is not necessary to impugn motives of statesmen who took leading parts in this matter, nor is it important just now whether those persons who have supported and defended the law, were sincere or well informed; sufficient for our present purpose is to state demonstrable facts bearing on the subject, leaving the reader to do his own thinking along the line of probable motives. One fact now seems perfectly plain: That most of us, until within a few years last past, and many until within a year or less, have been looking away from the banks and not toward them.

The title clause of the national bank act is in these words: "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, [bonds] and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." See chapter 58, laws of 1863, page 666. The act was approved February 25, 1863. It was materially amended by act of June 3, 1864, and has been amended several times since. National banking was recommended by Secretary Chase in his reports 1861 and 1862. Whether he was the originator of the scheme afterwards adopted, or whether it was first proposed by money gamblers, is a question which can be more satisfactorily determined after all the evidence is in. It will probably be found that all of our financial legislation from the beginning of the war until the present, with the single exception of the silver coinage act of 1878, was brought about chiefly through the influence of the gold gamblers on members of Congress—not by bribery, but by social and mental pressure, Congressmen and Senators hearing the gamblers' side only, for the people were not there. The people asked for none of that character of legislation; they wanted plenty of money and they wanted it in circulation, caring nothing about what it was made of, while the gamblers insisted on maintaining the gold standard, limiting the amount of circulating notes in the beginning, depreciating their value while in use, and finally destroying them, at the same time multiplying the interest bearing bonds, depreciating their value in the market so as to obtain low-priced bonds with depreciated currency and then use the cheap bonds at their face value as security for their bank note circulation.

Ninety per cent. of the face value of the bonds deposited is issued to the banking company in circulating notes; the bank circulation is taxed 1 per cent. per annum, and the banks are authorized to lend their

notes to the people at whatever rate of interest is lawful in the State where the banks are located, 7 per cent. in such States as have no established rates. The 1 per cent. tax is the only charge upon the banks' circulation made by the government; it is in effect permitting banks to use 90 per cent. of their interest bearing bonds as a circulating medium on which they may charge whatever rate of interest is lawful in the State, and 7 per cent. per annum in States that have no law on the subject or allow any rate agreed upon, and for this privilege the government charges the banks 1 per cent. per annum on the amount of their circulation. Call it tax, call it interest, as you will; it is a charge for the privilege.

The complaint which is made by the people on this score is, that they, the people, are paying interest on the bonds, and if a circulating medium is based on the bonds they, the people, are entitled to the use of that circulating medium without any interest charges beyond what is sufficient to pay the expense of making the notes and distributing them. They do not understand why they should pay anywhere from 6 to 24 per cent. for the use of money which is based on their debts, the interest going into the pockets of men who are receiving regularly high interest rates on non-taxable bonds which cost them originally only 60 cents on the dollar, allowing Senator John Sherman to be good authority. If the bonds are to be used for circulation—represented by notes—why not let the people have the use of them at 1 per cent. tax, just what the banks pay? Why have the banks do what the government can do quite as well without them? Why subject the people to this enormous burden of taxation in the way of interest on national bank loans when the government is satisfied with 1 per cent. tax from the banks on the very paper which they lend to the people at high rates of interest?

It is this feature of national banking which the people—especially farmers, mechanics, and merchants of small capital want abolished. There is no objection to banks as banks of exchange; it is as banks of issue that objection is made to them. The people are beginning to see that "the proper function of money is to serve a public use;" it begins to appear plain to them they have as good right to supply themselves in their own way with money for their own use as they have to supply themselves with roads and other conveniences for their own use and enjoyment. There is no better reason for permitting one person or one class of persons to monopolize the handling of money than there is for permitting one person or one class of persons to monopolize the public highways, charging travelers and traffickers for the use of what they are entitled to of common right and at actual cost of supplying the convenience.

The following table shows the number of national banks and the amount of their circulation outstanding on the first day of July in each of the years mentioned:

Year.	Amount in notes out.	No of banks.
1863.....	\$ 31,235,270	26
1864.....	140,137,800	467
1865.....	251,419,908	1,294
1866.....	298,625,379	1,634
1867.....	298,625,379	1,636
1868.....	298,625,379	1,640
1869.....	298,625,379	1,619
1870.....	298,625,379	1,612
1871.....	318,261,241	1,723
1872.....	337,664,795	1,853
1873.....	347,267,061	1,968
1874.....	351,981,032	1,983
1875.....	354,408,008	2,076
1876.....	352,998,336	2,091
1877.....	317,048,872	2,078
1878.....	324,514,284	2,056
1879.....	320,691,697	2,048
1880.....	344,505,427	2,076
1881.....	355,042,675	2,115
1882.....	358,742,034	2,239
1883.....	356,073,281	2,417
1884.....	339,499,883	2,625
1885.....	318,576,711	2,689
1886.....	311,609,454	2,809
1887.....	279,217,788	3,014
1888.....	252,368,321	3,128
1889-September 30.....	131,383,334	3,262

NOTE.—The figures for 1889, as shown in the official report, are \$203,602,732; but \$72,279,308 of bank notes were in process of retirement and they were represented by an equal amount of "lawful money" which had been deposited in the Treasury to redeem the retired notes as fast as they were received—thus leaving only \$131,383,334 out on account of the bank circulation.

The number of banks in the last eleven years has increased at an average rate of 169 a year, while the decrease of circulation since 1882 has been at an average rate of \$33,500,000 a year.

THE PARTY PRESS AND THE KANSAS FARMER.

Last week we called attention to attacks made in the party press on the **KANSAS FARMER**. Since that time the field of war has been greatly enlarged, and it may be expected to cover the whole State in a short time. It is well, therefore, that the situation, as we view it, be made plain. There is evident need of relief to the people; so great is the need that farmers; the most conservative as well as the most useful and most numerous class of citizens; are in open rebellion against existing social and political conditions. Wealth has control of trade, and party bosses ride over the people. Labor is in revolt, and the **KANSAS FARMER** is in full sympathy with the workers. We have made up our minds that permanent relief can come only through the dethronement of the money power, for it is the father of the public wrongs complained of. That will bring peace, plenty, justice and good will. We have undertaken to assist in performing the needed work. The situation is fully set forth in our little book, "The Way Out;" whoever is interested in knowing what course the **KANSAS FARMER** expects to pursue will find satisfaction there. This reform must be wrought if the people are to remain free, and they are. Whatever is necessary to be done will be done, for the light is on and it will be fought out on that line. Quoting Senator Ingalls, of a dozen years ago, "old issues are dead; the people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of a portentous contest." The **KANSAS FARMER** is on the side of those who need help, and there it expects to remain until relief comes. If leaders of parties cannot come up to this standard we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we ourselves are there. The issue is full of meaning, and on our side it must be aggressive; there is nothing to defend, for it is a new condition that is needed.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

The work which has been done within the last few years by the **KANSAS FARMER** is bearing fruit. The party press is becoming interested in phases of public questions to which their attention was directed by what has appeared in our columns. One writer thinks our growth altogether too rapid to be healthy; one insists that our views savor too strongly of protection—that we are really whippers-in for the high protectionists; another says we are jeopardizing the cause of protection, and so on. This is well. Turn on the light, gentlemen; it will do all of us good, for the people are now ready to look at many things which have been close to all of us a long time though they were not discovered. In searching for the cause or causes of the general depression of agriculture and the unproductiveness of industrial pursuits generally, we have followed lines converging in one great, overshadowing influence—that of concentrated wealth, commonly known as the money power, and in our effort to devise means of relief, it became necessary to explore some fields which were producing vicious fruit. Quoting historic words—we have not been wanting in attention to our political brethren, for we have frequently warned them of dangers lying in the path of men in public life; we have asked for consideration to which our constituency is entitled, but no attention was paid to it—they laughed at our impertinence. Now that the storm is approaching, they would avert its effect by crying out against the **KANSAS FARMER**. The danger of the situation is sufficient excuse for any man or journal to take the side of the people. To say that wealth has controlled legislation is but to call attention to the fact that the producer, more especially the farmer, has been robbed. In the vast scheme of settling the Great West, including the appropriation of large areas of the public lands to be afterwards sold to citizens and taken again under mortgage for debt, citizens, communities, townships, cities and counties, as well as the railroads themselves were buried under debt burdens, so that to-day the farms of these debt-ridden States would not sell for

enough to pay off the aggregate indebtedness. That this has come about in pursuance of gigantic schemes of money-making it would be difficult not to believe, and that it is legitimate fruit of an unsound financial system must be clear to every mind that looks at the whole situation to study it. When President Lincoln said of the gold gamblers that he wished "every one of them had his devilish head shot off," he was talking about the men who began the work of subjecting all this magnificent Western country to the rule of money. Large, almost fabulous amounts of money have been invested in these lands, we are told. True, and notwithstanding the fact that the principal has been paid half a dozen times over in interest, the debt grows continually larger, until now when the end has come, and the people's homes are being sold from them. Time and time again the KANSAS FARMER and other journals in the farming interest have called attention to the direction things were taking and asked for a change of policy, and when specific changes were recommended they were waved aside; and now when calamity comes upon the sleepers and they are compelled to listen, one cries hypocrisy, another treason.

Turn on the light. Let us see where we are. Let there be a general accounting. Tear from the throat of the people the maled hand which clutches it. Let us learn why it is that after having paid more than half the principal of the public debt, together with interest regularly paid during more than twenty years, it would require more pounds of cotton and corn to pay what remains than would have paid it all in the beginning. Let us understand why when a man or journal advocates relief to the burdened classes he is held to be an enemy to his State and country. Let us go to the bottom of all this trouble and expose the springs which have been throwing weights upon us until the burden has become too heavy to be borne.

A CLOUD LIKE A MAN'S HAND.

The "Farmers' Movement" is growing like the cloud which, though so small that it was "like a man's hand," soon sent forth torrents of rain. Senators Cullom, Vance, Stanford, and Voorhees have each introduced a measure—two bills and two resolutions looking toward legislation directly in the interest of farmers and the working masses. Stanford proposes the issue of government money at low rates of interest secured by mortgages on real estate. Vance's bill is that prepared by the National Alliance—the sub-treasury or warehouse plan. Cullom's bill—introduced by request—looks in the same direction. Voorhees' resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, The deep and widespread depression and decay of the agricultural interests of the American people, the enormous and appalling amount of mortgaged indebtedness on agricultural lands, the total failure of home markets to furnish remunerative prices for farm products, the palpable scarcity and insufficiency of money in circulation in the hands of the people with which to transact the business of the country, are circumstances of the most overwhelming importance to the safety and the well being of the government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of Congress in the present emergency to lay aside all discussion and consideration of mere party issues, and to give prompt and immediate attention to the preparation and adoption of such measures as are required for the relief of the farmers and other overtaxed and underpaid laborers of the United States.

Here we have Illinois, California, North Carolina and South Carolina ready to move in the new direction. Where is Kansas?

"THE WAY OUT" IN PRESS.

We have been unavoidably delayed a week longer than was expected in getting the book out. It is now in press, and orders will be filled this week. The demand is large and growing. Its circulation will probably greatly exceed that of any Western book. Every thinking person ought to read and study it. It will benefit all and injure no legitimate business. This little book is surely one of the "signs of impending revolution." Ten cents a single copy; ten copies 75 cents; twenty or more copies 5 cents apiece. Send in your orders. The matter is stereotyped, so that we are prepared to furnish any number of copies on short notice.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM.

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

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

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

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

State officers, shall determine all questions raised and their decision shall be final.

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

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

STATE SHEEP-SHEARING.

The Kansas Wool-Growers' and Sheep-Breeders' Association decided at the annual meeting during the Kansas State Fair last fall to hold a public sheep-shearing at the State Fair grounds at Topeka, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 2 and 3, this year.

In view of the bright outlook in Kansas and the West for the sheep industry, it is important that this meeting be made a success in every way by having a large attendance of our representative breeders with their best sheep. Kansas breeders justly claim that they have as good sheep as any State in the Union, and the way to demonstrate the fact to the world is to make it known at a public shearing. Other States have preparations matured to hold a public shearing and Kansas breeders can not afford, in view of the prosperous outlook, to take a back seat while breeders of other States are moving in the matter.

The State association is ready to provide every facility in the way of reduced freight rates, but it is necessary for Kansas breeders who expect to have sheep at this shearing to notify the Secretary at once, for in the event that Kansas breeders do not respond to this notice, it will be necessary to cancel the date. Sheep breeders who can and will be present are requested to immediately notify the Secretary how many sheep they will have on hand and address H. A. HEATH, Secretary, Care of KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

An interesting item in the census returns this year will be the number of horses, cows, swine, poultry and other live stock kept in cities and villages, and not on

farms. This count has been omitted in former census returns and an immense amount of live stock property has thus been left out.

OPPOSITION TO A STAY LAW.

Our neighbor, the Topeka *Capital*, persists in defending the money-changers attack on legislation proposed by the farmers of Kansas in defense of their homes. We regret this exceedingly, for the *Capital* is in position to do a great deal of good in the public interest. The *Capital* asks loan companies to be easy with debtors, but it opposes every effort on the part of debtors to compel forbearance. What good is accomplished by *debtors* at the feet of men who have the people by the throat? When did creditors ever let go a hold which they had secured? They have removed our safeguards, one by one, while the people slept, and they have had the collection laws all in their favor the last eighteen years. Six months after judgment the home of a family may be sold from them at auction for whatever it will bring and there is no remedy. Personal property is sold on ten days' notice and that without appraisalment. It is time that the people rise in self defense.

Census Enumerators.

They are appointed by the Supervisor for the district. No special qualifications are required. Any careful person, male or female, who can write and compute with figures, is eligible. The names of the Supervisors for Kansas have been published, but not their postoffice address; at any rate, we have not seen such a publication. We will obtain this information and publish it.

Kansas Silk.

Dr. Charles Williamson, Washington, Kansas, kindly forwarded for our inspection a sample of Kansas silk cloth in five colors, two styles of weaving, the cocoons, home-grown, and all the after processes performed in Kansas on Kansas-made machinery. Mr. J. Miller, of Washington, was the spinner and weaver. This sample is fully equal in texture and quality to any that is made at established mills. It shows what Kansas can do in the silk line.

Farmers' Meeting at Marion.

A large meeting of Marion county farmers was held at Marion the 14th inst. Weather was pleasant and the meeting was every way successful. The writer of this received many attentions and courtesies, and his address was kindly received. A large list of new yearly subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER came in from Marion the next day, showing that interest in the Farmers' Movement is growing there as elsewhere. Marion county has a large and growing alliance membership. Organizer Palmer says farmers are "anxious to get into the alliance."

We have received a printed description of Mr. Light's method of obtaining a water supply. It will be examined in due time.

The Emporia *Republican* properly says that Mexican silver ores should be admitted free upon the same principle that sugar should be, namely that the home supply is totally inadequate to the demand and is likely to continue so.

The *Rural New Yorker* was recently sold to Messrs. Valentine and Libby. Mr. Valentine is the proprietor of the well-known Houghton Farm, President of the Christian Union Company, a partner in Houghton, Mifflin & Company, and in the Garden Publishing Company, etc. Mr. Libby, whose experience in popularizing *The American Garden* well fits him for the work, is now the active business manager of the *Rural New Yorker*. Mr. Carman remains editor.

The Kansas City *Times* does not quite comprehend the point we make against the theory that Kansas and the West generally have been greatly blessed by the money-lender. We understand very well the advantages of borrowed capital, and we do not object to honorable money-lending; what we complain of is, that the most greedy, insatiable, unscrupulous of all men—the money-changer—should insist that the rapacity which has well nigh ruined us has been our only salvation.

Horticulture.

About Selecting Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Those of your readers who are situated near a good nursery may consider themselves especially favored, as they can personally select and superintend the taking up of such trees and plants as they wish to set out. This should be encouraged, as many are given to indiscriminate ordering, attaching little importance to making their selections at the nursery.

If you know what you want, very well; should you not, by all means go and tell the nurseryman what you think you want, requesting him to assist and give the necessary instruction to succeed. Although it is his busy season he will cheerfully impart such information, because the success of your orchard is his best advertisement. This he fully appreciates, and when he finds you want him to map out and lay the foundation for its permanent success, he will not try to run a bill on you (as a commission agent might) by selling high-priced novelties whose merits are questionable or have not been demonstrated, but will select well-known, reliable sorts that he knows (if you do your part) will succeed, to your remunerative delight, and cast no disparaging reflections on him.

Should this be your first, don't be hasty in trying new varieties. Better do as is told of the man who went to the nursery for 300 apple trees. When asked what varieties, stated he would take "seventy-five Ben Davis?" When they were ready, "What next?" was asked. "Ben Davis, seventy-five," was his reply. "Next?" "Well, I'll take seventy-five more Ben Davis." "Next?" "Oh, well, fill out the rest of the bill with Ben Davis, I guess; they are a good enough apple any way."

I would not discourage the production or buying of new sorts, for many will prove good and "come to stay." People know it takes time and money to produce them, and should they prove to be all that is claimed for them, are willing to pay more than for common kinds. But in the face of the fact that thousands fail to fulfill the expectations, it is prudent for beginners starting with their first few trees—with little knowledge of their care—and desiring to reap successful returns, to be cautious; try only a few, or better, let those who have a liking for such things, with time and money determine their merits, and then you profit by their experience.

In selecting trees, observation shows and experience taught me that young, thrifty trees are always best—one year old if possible, not over two. The obvious advantages are the small sacrifice of root and top increases their chances of surviving transplanting; then the top is more susceptible to proper training. Always bear in mind the root is the life of the tree, in digging "spare that root," and that the more vital part of the roots are the small fibers or rootlets at the extremities. In young trees they are easy to dig, but in large trees they extend out so far that they are cut off, and no amount of heading back the top can counterbalance their loss and restore a healthy equilibrium, as it were.

Nurserymen are anxious to get rid of overgrown stock. Most people desire large trees. A large amount of brush looks more like an equivalent for the money, and very large old trees bear sooner than young trees; but when an orchard of "large" trees should be "in the bloom of youth with many years of usefulness before them," one by one they will begin to wane and die, and the small trees set out the same day, receiving the same care, will be vigorous and bearing for many years after. All things considered—time and money spent, time and money gained—the small trees pay the best.

In transplanting, trim all the limbs off the trunk, leaving only the leaders. Most persons prefer cutting off two-thirds of last year's growth. Having tried both, I prefer the former. Should any of the larger roots be cut or badly bruised in digging, trim them on the under side by holding tree with the roots up and cut at right angles with the trunk. Dig holes larger

than area of roots, so they will be straight and not cramped. Throw in mellow soil, making a mound for the center of the tree to rest on that the roots may grow as before, setting the depth they were in the nursery. Work in fine soil around roots with the hands, packing as firm as possible without bruising. When nearly full of soil pour in plenty of water, which will bring the soil in contact with the fibrous roots better than any other known medium. After the water settles, fill in and keep packing firmly till a few inches above the level surface. You may incline to south or southwest, as you like. I prefer the vertical, as it will grow upward, no matter the inclination of trunk. The wind and settling of the soil will cause them to lean; then they must be straightened up.

Do not expose the roots of trees or plants to air unnecessarily. Use especial care with all coniferous trees; their saps being resinous, are very susceptible to atmospheric influences, and when congealed can never be restored to its former condition. In setting them be sure and pack the soil firm to exclude the air. Deciduous trees can endure more exposure than the former, but the great secret in transplanting all trees (if it is a secret) is to keep them from drying out.

Should you not live near a nursery, do not despair of getting trees, for they are successfully shipped all over the country each season by mail, express and freight; but you miss seeing what there is to select from and many valuable ideas on transplanting, care, etc., by not going to the nursery, besides having to pay agent's commission, packing, boxing and transportation. S. B. JACKSON.

Tribune, Greeley Co., Kas.

Growing Black Walnut Trees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some time since, W. H. Fertich, of Eldorado, propounded to the readers of the FARMER a query as to the value and growth of black walnut trees, and requested a response from some one versed in the growth of that timber. The writer has never planted any on rich bottom land near a small stream, but he has on first-rate prairie, and the conditions of the growth of that timber is very similar, whether on upland or bottom, excepting it makes a more rapid growth on the latter.

Mr. F.'s theory is by planting $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, or 800 to the acre, that in forty years each tree would be worth \$10, or \$8,000 per acre, or \$40,000 for five acres, and if a man wishes to become a millionaire, all he has to do is to set out a quarter section, wait patiently the forty years, and lo! his 160 acres are now worth \$1,250,000. This is an excellent specimen of "theoretical" tree-growing, recommended by briefless lawyers and other city chaps, and illustrates the ease and simplicity of rivaling the Goulds and Astors—on paper.

To assume that five trees will grow on each square rod of ground until they become large enough to make good merchantable saw logs, is to totally misunderstand the first laws of tree growth. Twenty years ago the writer set out a grove of twenty acres of various kinds of timber, and he too had the idea that great trees could be grown at the rate of 800 or more per acre. Then these same theorists told how 4x4 feet was abundant room, and figured out to the simple tree planters great piles of glittering gold as their sure reward.

Nature generally has her own way, even in tree-growing, and the way she rectifies our blunders is by the survival of the fittest, the weakest die out. So if Mr. F. would plant his 800 to the acre and a kind Providence should permit him to see their partial maturity forty years hence, he would find his trees entirely dead or their number reduced to eighty, or even less.

Trees, to make a healthy, well-balanced growth require much more room than is generally believed, at least such is the case with the deciduous ones. Some kinds of the conifers will grow much closer, at least for a time. Occasionally trees make a rapid growth, as we witness wondrous specimens at our fairs, but practically they grow slowly, and especially so as they approach maturity. Out of hundreds of

walnuts of twenty years' growth, only a few of mine will show a diameter of eight inches a foot from the ground, and they will certainly average under six inches.

If any one will count the rings of a black walnut tree, even when grown in its most favored locations on bottom land close by a creek, until it has a value of \$10 where it stands, he will find their number much nearer one hundred than forty.

The principal difficulty with Mr. F.'s calculation is, that instead of an acre producing a value of \$8,000 in forty years, there is just a bare possibility that it may produce a value of \$800 in one hundred years. Still, with this seeming pessimistic view of tree-growing, no farmer ought to rest content until he has from five to ten acres of his very best land planted to trees, at least one-half of it in black walnuts, and he will have an abundant repayment not only in satisfaction and enjoyment in seeing his beautiful grove grow year by year, but in an actual saving of more dollars than he can from any like plant on his farm, as the writer knows by experience. WM. E. KIBBE.

Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

The Blackberry Patch.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The time of year has come when those interested in the culture of the blackberry should look carefully to the trimming and thinning of the plants. It is certainly important that this work should not be omitted until the sap begins to flow, as that will evidently waste a portion of the vitality. A plant can start and support much stronger laterals from the two-thirds of the stalk left after trimming than it could from the entire length, hence the still greater folly of not trimming at all.

A neighbor of mine remarked to me that he did not trim at all last year, and that his blackberries were as good as usual; but we well know that the moisture of the past year was something unusual, and consequently no fair test. I say trim and thin liberally. Allow no plants to stand outside the regular row. Cultivate well at least once before the new plants come to the surface, and after this it is not very hard to have the plants in such condition by fruiting season that we may reasonably expect a good harvest. It is well to keep the grounds free from weeds until about the first of September, as nothing will invite rust or blight quicker than plants which have been shaded and debilitated by a strong growth of weeds. The Kittatinny blackberry has been condemned by some because it will rust and winter-kill. Of course this old variety is not apt to stand for many years on low ground; but if located on rather high, well-drained land and given proper cultivation, it will hold its own among many of the new and high-priced varieties. Some will object to this statement, and contend that this variety will rust. Now if any reader of this article should have a Kittatinny patch located as above and cultivated in the manner indicated, he need fear very little on account of rust. The Early Harvest blackberry will rust and blight just as quick under neglect as the Kittatinny; but so far as I know the Snyder and Taylor's Prolific are both free from rust.

I have succeeded well with the above three varieties, but find that my land is not strong enough for the Snyder, which produces a berry below medium size on the best bottom land. To those just putting out plants I would say, never put Snyders on light soil. Taylor's Prolific is just what its name indicates, and will get there in good shape on almost any soil if properly cultivated. It will mature a heavy crop of fruit even in quite dry weather; the berries are of fair size, and yet we hear an objection on account of the briers. We do not dispute but that this variety is one of the very worst in that respect, but as it holds such great clusters of berries, it costs no more to hire them picked than do the other varieties. I would like to hear through the FARMER from other blackberry-growers. J. C. BANTA.

Lawrence, Kas.

Market garden farms and small fruits will have special attention in the eleventh

centus. Some of the "little crops," as people call them, will surprise some folks when the big returns come in. In the interest of a more diversified agriculture, this is a valuable addition to the inquiries never before made in the United States census.

Hints on Raspberry Culture.

The following excellent suggestions are taken from B. F. Smith's Small Fruit Catalogue for 1890—Smith, of Lawrence, Kas.:

RASPBERRIES.

As in the strawberry field there should be roads around the border, and instead of roads through the center each way there should be a roadway left between the eighth and ninth rows, of ten feet wide, for convenience of hauling away the old cane brush, and also scattering manure. Some raspberry-growers advocate planting rows ten feet apart, but it strikes us that it is a waste of land. No farmer need be without a raspberry patch. After the first year's care it will almost take care of itself. Unlike the strawberry, the weeds and grass cannot smother it out. While it pays well to give the raspberry good treatment, it will bear more neglect than the strawberry.

The best soil for raspberries is a deep sandy loam; but they will grow and yield paying crops on any soil that will grow corn or potatoes. The cultivation of a raspberry plantation is as simple as it is to grow a field of corn. Prepare the ground as for an Irish or sweet potato crop, and plant in rows four by six feet. Planted thus they may be cross-cultivated. Mark off the ground as if intended for corn, and set plants about three inches deep, pressing the soil firmly around the plants. Red raspberries should be set an inch or more deeper than blacks, but the same distance apart. The ground on which they are planted need not be entirely lost the first season of their growth, as a row of corn, or potatoes, which is better, may be planted between the rows of raspberries.

CULTIVATION.

Ten days or two weeks after planting, the soil should be stirred lightly around the plants, followed by a thorough stirring of the ground between the rows. The cultivation of raspberries should be kept up throughout the summer the first year. There is a difference of opinion about the succeeding year's cultivation. Some growers of this fruit work the raspberry field the second year, and the following years till about a week before the berries begin to ripen, and then cease work; while others give the field a thorough working with hoe and cultivator, or plow after the berry-picking is over. To insure greater fruitfulness with the red varieties, cut all sucker plants down, except six to eight that should be left for the following year's fruiting. A forkful of stable manure thrown around the hills in the fall will stimulate a larger cane growth and greater productiveness.

PRUNING THE BLACK RASPBERRY.

To properly trim the black raspberry, part of the pruning should be done when the young canes are about two a half feet high, by pinching off the terminal bud or nipping off the end of the cane with thumb and finger. When this is done at the proper time, the cane becomes strong and better able to bear up the fruit and foliage of the succeeding year. When the end of the cane is pinched off, the lateral branches are stronger and the whole cane is thus made more productive. During the winter or early in the spring these side branches should be cut back to within eight or ten inches of the leading cane.

The old way of training was to allow the canes, some five or six, to grow at will, then tie to stakes. From three to four canes in a hill are enough when trained by the above rules. We never summer-prune red raspberries; they should be pruned in spring season.

PROFITS OF RASPBERRY CULTURE.

Much depends on the season, the cultivation and the prices. The first year after planting, when properly cultivated, a third of a crop of from fifteen to twenty bushels may be gathered per acre. Third year, when the patch is at the full bearing age,

from fifty to sixty bushels will be a fair average crop of black or red raspberries. When a raspberry patch is in full bearing and the season is favorable, from \$100 to \$125 per acre, after expense is paid, may be realized. Twenty-five years ago \$150 to \$250 per acre was the estimate on raspberries; but times and the seasons have changed as well as the markets.

Outdoor Decorations.

Paper read by Miss Florence Longenecker, before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, at the recent session at Paola, Kas.

Love of the beautiful is common to all, but each individual has his own conception of beauty. Our ideals are formed in a great measure by education, but whatever their origin, it is by them that we measure the objects which surround us. The attempts to realize these produce the arts. When the ruling thought is harmony of sound, the result is music; when it is symmetry of form, the sculptor embodies it in marble, or it is expressed by the pencil of the artist. In uncivilized nations the desire for beauty is satisfied by personal decorations. In countries whose inhabitants are educated, there is an effort to make buildings and grounds attractive also. Architecture has received a great deal of attention from the most remote periods, and we now, in decorating our finest structures, borrow many of the designs which were executed centuries ago. The advantages accruing from beautiful surroundings are now more fully recognized than before, and as a consequence the number of tasteful lawns and parks is constantly increasing.

As interest in horticulture increases, and plant life is more generally understood, the different varieties of fruit and flowers are greatly improved. Fifty years ago many of the flowers which are now most popular were almost unknown. The common roses have been replaced by perpetual bloomers, and many other plants are also changed, that they bear little resemblance to the original. The sunflower was a favorite with our Eastern ancestors, but here, where our prairies, fields, and roadsides are so impartially decorated with this famous flower, we prefer some other for our garden.

Nature's children on every side declare the value of ornamentation. The heavens set with gems by night, and flecked with silvery mosses of mist, or glowing with colors of inimitable grandeur by day. The mountains in their dark green robes, and the streams flowing between their fringed banks, all speak the same language. As nature's decorations are the best, we are most successful in our attempts to beautify any portion of her domain, when we follow her plan. This does not mean that man can do nothing towards improving the appearance of a yard or garden, but that his efforts are far more pleasing when the easy grace of arrangement and combination are preserved than when rigid rules of ornamentation are strictly applied. A better effect is produced by trees and shrubs which are growing in groups, or which are scattered about somewhat irregularly, than by those whose position is located by geometrical calculations.

The landscape gardener who attempts to imitate nature is an infinitely better artist than he who proceeds upon the mathematical plan, though a certain amount of precision is desirable. It is generally conceded that we rise to the good through the beautiful. This being true, how can the influence exerted by pleasant surroundings fail to be beneficial? In the midst of the best emblems of truth and purity the thoughts are naturally directed to the good; and as actions are but the outward manifestations of thoughts, it is hardly possible for one to live in this charmed atmosphere without becoming better. The appearance of a place is usually a very fair index to the character of the owners. This is not always a true criterion, but as a rule the man who takes pride in the beauty of his home is more gentle and in every respect more refined than the one who cares nothing for appearances. Flowers have been called the smiles of God's goodness, and we should show our appreciation of them by giving them a place in every



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AN OLD MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

"To take or not to take it, is the question— Whether it is better to end this earthly career A spinster—braving the smiles of those who would insist That lack of lovers caused my lonely state,— Or take the remedies my sisters take, And see my eyes grow bright as tho' I bathed In the immortal fount De Leon sought In vain in Florida's peaceful shades I oft have heard my married sisters say That good old Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Would bring back color to a faded cheek— Restore the health of one who fain would die To rid herself of all the pain she feels."

The aforesaid spinster took the remedy—and forthwith took a husband also, having regained her health and blooming beauty.

Thousands of women owe their fresh, blooming countenances to the restorative effects of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

For a Book (160 pages) on Woman: Her Diseases and their Self-cure, (sent sealed in plain envelope,) enclose ten cents, in stamps, to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. Sold by druggists.

home. Perhaps the importance of possessing them never comes so forcibly to any other individual as to the student of botany. He looks in vain over the campus and pasture for a new specimen, and then in desperation starts for a five-mile stroll in search of one. To him flowers are more precious than gold and more to be desired than great riches. As he goes wearily on his way past yards which he is forbidden to enter, and views the object of his search which he dare not touch, he longs to donate to the city a public park, where flowers shall be free, that future botanists might take them without fear, and not sigh as he now does for "outdoor decorations."

The Ailanthus.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The ailanthus is not hardy with me on low land here in McPherson county; seen it also gnawed by rabbits. I have some on my farm ten years old. Do not know what size it attains here in the West; have seen it two feet across the stump in the East. The wood is very soft and is good for lumber used in furniture.

Marquette, Kas. C. G. HILDINGER.

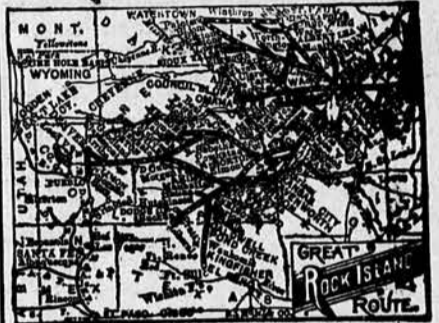
FOR A DISORDERED LIVER TRY BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BIG APPLES

are grown from our trees. The largest stock of — FOREST TREES — for Timber claims in the world. 850 acres in Nursery Stock. All kinds of new and old Fruit, Forest, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. GRAPES and Small Fruits at hard times prices. A paper devoted to Fruit-growing, 1 year FREE to all who buy \$1 worth of stock. Our Nurseries are located within fifty miles of the center of the United States, and our shipping facilities are unexcelled. THREE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED. Send at once for Price List, to CARPENTER & GAGE, Fairbury, Nebraska.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.

Including Lines East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, WATERTOWN, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO. Free Reclining Chair Cars to and from CHICAGO, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WICHITA and HUTCHINSON. Daily Trains to and from KINGFISHER, in the Indian Territory.

SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

of Through Coaches, Sleepers, and Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, and Free Reclining Chair Cars between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO, via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Excursions daily, with Choice of Routes to and from Salt Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado.

Via The Albert Lea Route.

Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Peoria, Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Watertown, Sioux Falls, the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest.

The Short Line via Seneca and Kankakee offers facilities to travel to and from Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other Southern points. For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply at any Coupon Ticket Office, or address E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY!

How Lost! How Regained,



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.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relations. 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 this 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.

JOHN HILLARD writes from Olinburg, Ind., Nov. 25.—Dyke's Blood Purifier produced a happy result. My face is now as smooth as a baby's. My hair is growing again. Smith Med. Co., Palestine, Tex.

LIFE'S HISTORY;

Its Smiles and Tears. Such is the course of life, made up of sunshine and gloom, gladness and sorrow, riches and poverty, health and disease. We may dispel the gloom, banish the sorrow and gain riches; but sickness will overtake us, sooner or later. Yet, happily, that enemy can be vanquished; pains and aches can be relieved; there is a balm for every wound, and science has placed it within the reach of all. There is no discovery that has proven so great a blessing as Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills. In malarial regions, where Fever and Ague, Bilious Diseases and ailments incident to a deranged liver prevail, they have proven an inestimable boon, as a hundred thousand living witnesses testify.

Tutt's Liver Pills SURE ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN

Suffering from the effects of Youthful Follies, Indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, producing Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Self Distrust, Fading Memory, Physical Decay, Impurities on Face, Aversion to Society, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Dyspepsia, Stunted Development, Pains in Back, Milky Urine, Night Losses, Unnatural Drains and Lost Manhood, you can be CURED BY STAY CURE. Relief at once, all exhausting drains stopped, weak parts strengthened and enlarged. Treatment tested 32 years and in thousands of cases. Send stamp for Question List No. 1, in plain envelope. A. G. JAMES WHITTIER, M. D., 215 W. Ninth St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

DISEASES OF MEN. Nervous Debility, Weakness, Blood Taint, Kidney Complaints, Stricture, etc., any stage, cured. No failure. Call or write. Consultation free. DR. JOHN DYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gossip About Stock.

Sample Bros., Savonburg, Allen county, report their Poland-Chinas in good shape. The Rock Creek Breeders' Association, last week, purchased the beautiful Clydesdale stallion, Barrington, of Burdick Bros., of Carbondale, Osage county.

The general feeling among cattlemen that prices have reached the bottom has already resulted in a perceptible stiffening in the price of stock cattle—especially young cattle.

Thos. Davis, of Troy, Doniphan county, lately received a fine sow, by Grand Knight 2424, and a boar, by Crown Prince 3104, from C. G. Sparks, of Mt. Leonard, Mo., to head his herd.

We notice that Scott Fisher has recently added some very fine animals to his already famous herd. Mr. Fisher is fast coming to the front as one of the best and most reliable breeders in the State of Missouri.

J. C. Allen, of Garden City, is going into swine breeding, and as a foundation he has lately received a valuable Berkshire boar from one of our noted Sumner county breeders and a fine Berkshire sow from Bowling Green, Kentucky.

E. D. King, of Burlington, this State, has lately received from H. C. Burwell, of Vermont, the ram Blaine 176; also his best last year's ram lamb, both of which are \$300 sheep, and considered among the finest to be found in the country.

Be very careful and do not feed fever-producing foods to the brood sow about farrowing time, and be sure and keep her clean and healthy. While they sometimes do moderately well in spite of neglect, humane and intelligent care always pays far the best.

E. R. Gorman, of Hazleton, Barber county, says that his sheep are going through the winter in fine condition. He bred his Merino ewes to shropshires. There are but few sheep in that county, and yet it is one of the best portions of the country for the business.

Elsewhere in the FARMER will be found the advertisement of the Rutger Stock Farm, of Russell, Russell county, this State, in which they give the pedigree of their fashionably-bred Wilkes' trotting stallion, Blizzard 3751. As will be seen they also breed Holstein-Friesian and Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Large English Berkshire swine.

Don't fail to carefully note the combination sale of Huges & Co., Independence, Missouri. As seen by their advertisement elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER, they propose to sell thirty-five of the finest mares and geldings ever sold in the State of Missouri. We would advise those intending to purchase such stock to at least send for catalogue.

In writing us a few days ago Wm. Plummer, of Osage City, says that his stock is in fine condition, and trade good. On the 14th inst. he sold three very fine hogs to A. T. Porter, of Emporia, who intends them as a foundation for a Poland-China herd of his own. Mr. Plummer adds that the old reliable KANSAS FARMER brings him a great many sales.

Reynolds & Daved, of Mulvane, this State, say they have a two-year-old ram that they will guarantee to shear thirty-four pounds, or better, from a growth of 365 days, and fleece containing nothing but what nature gave it. The first fleece of this ram was twenty-one and three-fourths pounds, shorn May 25, 1889. His sire sheared forty-six pounds in 1889, and his grandsire fifty-two pounds in same year.

One of the most important Short-horn sales in the West announced this season is that by Col. White, of Sabetha, Kas., who closes out at auction his entire celebrated herd of Short-horn cattle at Lincoln, Neb., on Wednesday, April 9. No herd is better known west of the Mississippi or has been more successful in the great Western, district, State, national or World's fairs in taking the most and largest prizes than this one. Without enumerating in detail, every animal will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve and no postponement will be made. No such chance for

getting well-bred show cattle will be offered again soon. Included in the sale will be the imported Cruickshank bull, Lord Haddo 93462. For catalogues, now ready, address W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., or the auctioneer, Col. F. M. Woods, Lincoln, Neb.

In the swine-breeders' department of the KANSAS FARMER will be found the advertisement of W. D. Taylor, of Lyons, Rice county, this State. As will be seen, this Grand View herd of Poland-Chinas are all recorded or eligible to record, and are well loaded with the blood of Black Bess and other equally well noted strains. As a guarantee of the purity of this herd it is only necessary to add that Mr. Taylor purchased of such breeders as Shepard & Alexander, of Illinois, Jas. N. Young, of Ohio, and Benson & Wikoff, of Indiana.

In all probability there will not be announced during the year of 1890, a sale of Galloway cattle that should attract more attention than that of Mr. R. M. Platt, which takes place at his spacious stables, 1601 Genessee street, in front of the Stock Yards' Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday, April 2, 1890. On reference to his advertisement, found elsewhere in this issue, the reader will find that he will offer fifty head of young stock, and, with two exceptions, all are under three years old. The reader will notice that no barren or aged animals will be offered, and that they are of the highest individual merit one has but to run back over the record of the herd since its foundation in 1876. The victories won at the Chicago and Kansas City Fat Stock Shows by some of its individual representatives attest the merits of the herd now numbering over 300 head, as the largest herd of pure-bred Galloways now owned by any one person in the world. Mr. Platt's reputation for integrity and his success in the show ring and on the butcher's block commends his cattle to every stockman and breeder. Write him for full particulars and a copy of the catalogue.

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.

Jas. W. Bouk, of Greenwood, Nebraska, the enterprising seedsman, has formed a partnership with M. L. M. Hupert, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and hereafter the firm will be known as Jas. W. Bouk & Hupert. This strengthening of the firm was found necessary on account of the growing business, which demanded more capital. The FARMER wishes the new firm abundant success.

The Eclipse Post-Hole Digger and Eclipse Post-Hole Bar are now manufactured by the Springfield Implement Co., of Springfield, Ohio. This digger has long been well and favorably known as one of the greatest labor-saving machines of the age. The Eclipse Bar is something entirely new, and, working on the same principle as the Eclipse Digger, is particularly adapted to farmers, grape-growers and others who have posts to set; also, for setting bean and hop poles, repairing fences, etc.

To Members of the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas:

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange Co. having appointed me to represent their interests in the live stock business at Kansas City, and the said Alliance Exchange Co. having become a member of the American Live Stock Commission Co., I will be found at their offices at the Kansas City Stock Yards, prepared to look after all shipments of stock by members of the Alliance. Consign all shipments to me in care of American Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City Stock Yards. The American Live Stock Commission Co. is a co-operative corporation organized for the purpose of handling the stock of its members, and the net profits of the business are divided among the shareholders at the close of the year. EDWIN SNYDER.

Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas.

Endorsed by the State Alliance as the State Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas. FRED JACKSON, Secretary, McPherson, Kas.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, March 15, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, F. A. Whitney, Observer.

Date.	Thermometer.	Rainfall.
	Max. Min.	
March 9	38.5 27.5	.02
" 10	53.4 35.0	.03
" 11	43.8 34.0	.08
" 12	49.5 25.5	..
" 13	55.4 21.2	..
" 14	45.5 19.0	..
" 15	28.0 9.5	..

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The editor of the KANSAS FARMER has received invitations to address public meetings of farmers in different parts of the State. He will attend whenever it is possible for him to do so, but he must have timely notice. There will be no charge beyond necessary expenses, and that amount and more, can easily be made up in subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER.

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.

CATARH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Every Lady Her Own Physician.

A lady who for many years suffered from Uterine Troubles—Falling, Displacements, Leucorrhoea and Irregularities, finally found remedies which completely CURED her. Any lady can take the remedies and thus cure herself without the aid of a physician. The recipes, with full directions and advice, securely sealed, sent FREE to any sufferer. Address, Mrs. M. J. BRABIE, 252 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Name this paper.)

Personally Conducted.

For the special accommodation of home and health-seekers, weekly excursions leave Kansas City every Friday for Pacific coast, via Santa Fe Route. Favorite line to California. Excursion tickets cost only \$35—regular second-class rates. These trains carry Pullman tourist sleeping cars, through without change, to principal California points. Only \$3 charged for a double berth, including bedding, curtains and other conveniences. Experienced managers go with each party. For further facts, call on local agents, Santa Fe Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. Co., Topeka, Kas.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud; no waste; no work; healthy hogs. Think of it! Send for circulars to E. M. CHUMMER, Belleville, Kas.

THE MARKETS.

(MARCH 17.)

New York	Chicago	St. Louis	Kansas City	GRAIN.				LIVE STOCK.				
				Wheat—No. 2 red.	Corn—No. 2.	Beef Cattle.	Fat Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.		
\$ 88 1/2 @ 89 3/4	\$ 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2	\$ 70 @ 71 1/2	\$ 70 @ 71 1/2	\$ 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2	\$ 25 @ 26 1/2	\$ 20 @ 21 1/2	\$ 10 @ 11 1/2	\$ 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2	\$ 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2	\$ 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2	\$ 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2	\$ 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
\$ 88 1/2 @ 89 3/4	\$ 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2	\$ 70 @ 71 1/2	\$ 70 @ 71 1/2	\$ 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2	\$ 25 @ 26 1/2	\$ 20 @ 21 1/2	\$ 10 @ 11 1/2	\$ 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2	\$ 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2	\$ 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2	\$ 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2	\$ 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
\$ 88 1/2 @ 89 3/4	\$ 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2	\$ 70 @ 71 1/2	\$ 70 @ 71 1/2	\$ 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2	\$ 25 @ 26 1/2	\$ 20 @ 21 1/2	\$ 10 @ 11 1/2	\$ 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2	\$ 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2	\$ 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2	\$ 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2	\$ 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
\$ 88 1/2 @ 89 3/4	\$ 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2	\$ 70 @ 71 1/2	\$ 70 @ 71 1/2	\$ 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2	\$ 25 @ 26 1/2	\$ 20 @ 21 1/2	\$ 10 @ 11 1/2	\$ 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2	\$ 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2	\$ 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2	\$ 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2	\$ 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Do You Read the Cosmopolitan, That bright, sparkling young magazine? The cheapest illustrated monthly in the world. Twenty-five cents a number, \$2.40 per year. Enlarged, October, 1889, to 128 pages. The Cosmopolitan is literally what the New York Times calls it, "At its price, the brightest, most varied and best edited of the magazines." Subscribe—an unusual opportunity, for new subscribers, for one year only: The Cosmopolitan, per year, \$2.40, and KANSAS FARMER \$1.00; price of the two publications, \$3.40; we will furnish both for only \$2.75. This offer is only to new subscribers to The Cosmopolitan, and only for one year. Address your orders to the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS

THE GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY FOR PAST TWENTY YEARS. RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST VETERINARY SURGEONS OF THIS COUNTRY.



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to Produce any Scar or Blenheim. For Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Pinkeys, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches and Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE. It has been tried as a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., with very satisfactory results. WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is WARRANTED to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. CLEVELAND, O.

FREE. HEIGHT 14 IN. LENGTH 30 IN. FREE. WILL PLAY 100 TUNES. FREE. To introduce them, one in every County or Town, furnished reliable persons (either sex) who will promise to show it. Borden Music Box Co., 7 Murray St., N. Y.

PRINTERS' INK. A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS. The latest weekly, and in the representative journal—the trade journal of "American" advertisers. It indicates to the inexperienced advertiser how, when, and where he should advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much money to expend—in fact, discourses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practiced by many but understood by few. The conductors of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty-five years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers. A year's subscription costs but two dollars; sample copies free. Address: GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

TO WEAK MEN 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 the value of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advt. To secure such information, JUDICIOUSLY CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

One of the Oldest Western Roads--Its Progress for the Year.

In the general offices of the Ohio & Mississippi railway is still preserved the second time table ever issued. It is dated September, 1857, and shows one passenger train a day each way between St. Louis and Cincinnati, except Sundays, and the time was seventeen hours. To-day the daylight limited makes the run in less than ten, while the service has grown to four trains each way, every day in the year.

Seven thousand tons of new steel rails were laid during the year in order to maintain its reputation for a good road-bed. New passenger stations have been erected at different points, and the old stations are being rapidly replaced all along the line.

At Washington, shops, which are among the most extensive in the United States, have been completed during the year at a cost of over \$300,000.

New passenger coaches, baggage cars and postal cars have been added to the equipment, including two extra size baggage cars, capable of containing the largest pieces of theatrical scenery.

The daylight limited train is one of the best leaving St. Louis on any road; it is made up of new coaches, vestibuled throughout, and has a Pullman buffet parlor car attached. It makes the run of 340 miles in less than ten hours, including stops.

Daily lines of Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars are run from St. Louis to Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change, while connection is made at its eastern termini with other through car routes for New York and the East, and for Chattanooga, Jacksonville and the Southeast.—St. Louis Republic, January 6, 1890.

Speaking of Fort Worth Spring Palace.

You can buy round-trip tickets via Santa Fe Route, at ONE FARE, to Fort Worth, any time between May 8 and 23, and have until June 3 to return. In Fort Worth you can purchase excursion tickets at low rate to points reached via Santa Fe Route in that State. Fort Worth is the gateway of Texas. Once inside the gate, every facility will be given for looking around. This is an important fact for land-seekers and health-seekers. A cheap way to see Texas. Inquire of local agent Santa Fe Route, or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

Twelve Hours Saved.

It would indeed be ridiculous were a person going from Kansas City to Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth, Denison, Denton, Austin, San Antonio or any point in Texas or Mexico, if he did not take the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway.

It is a plain, solid, undeniable fact that the M., K. & T. railway between Kansas City and Fort Worth, Houston and Galveston runs a whole half day quicker than any other line, and of course this saving of time is not only between these points, but between Kansas City and all points in Texas and Mexico. Solid trains having Pullman buffet sleeping cars between the above points. Bear in mind the M., K. & T. railway is the road, and see that your ticket reads via this short line. For tickets or general information regarding the above, call on your nearest railroad ticket agent, or address J. L. Daugherty, General Passenger Agent, Des Moines, Iowa, or Gaston Meslier, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Sedalia, Mo.

Where and What Is It?

It is at Fort Worth, Texas,—that's "where." It is the Spring Palace annual fair,—that's "what." This show will give in miniature what would otherwise require weeks of steady travel to see. A small edition of the World's Fair—Texas being a little world all by itself. Texans are a hospitable people, and you will enjoy seeing them and their Spring Palace. That you may have this pleasure, the Santa Fe Route has liberally arranged for a ONE-FARE round-trip rate to Fort Worth. Tickets on sale May 8 to 23 inclusive; final limit June 3. Fast time, fine equipment. Inquire of local agent, Santa Fe Route, or address Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

Out Rates.

Tickets to all points East and West can be procured via the Missouri Pacific Railway at lowest out rates. Elegant Pullman sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars on all trains. Connections made in Union depot at all principal points. Purchase your tickets via the Missouri Pacific Railway, the popular fast mail route. For full information in regard to rates, time, etc., call on your nearest ticket agent, or address J. H. LYON, Western Pass. Agt., 533 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

Handsomest Train in the World.

On a New England or New York railroad? No. On the Santa Fe? Yes. This train runs daily on the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago, and is also known as Pullman Vestibule Express, Santa Fe Route. Lighted by electricity, heated by steam, with handsome reclining chair cars, a library for the studious, fine dining-car service for the hungry, and fast time for those in a hurry. When Nellie Bly was in a hurry she traveled Santa Fe Route. For additional information inquire of agent Santa Fe Route or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.

For Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, and all points west, take the Union Pacific. The shortest, best and quickest route. Call upon F. A. Lewis, city ticket agent, 526 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., or upon your nearest coupon agent.

Notice by Publication.

In the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas.

D. L. Phillips, Plaintiff, vs. Lula Green, Defendant. No. 11,260.

THE State of Kansas to the above named defendant, Lula Green, greeting: You are hereby notified that on the 14th day of March, 1890, the said plaintiff, D. L. Phillips, filed his petition against you in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the District court of Shawnee county, Kansas; that you were thereby sued in said court, and unless you appear and plead or demur to, or answer said petition on or before the 29th day of April, 1890, the several allegations and averments contained in said petition will be taken as true, and judgment be rendered accordingly against you for the amount found by the court to be due for principal and interest from you to the plaintiff on a certain promissory note made and delivered by you to said plaintiff for \$650, for balance of purchase money for the premises hereinafter described, all in said petition mentioned and described, and for the foreclosure of the certain mortgage given to secure said indebtedness upon the following described real estate in Shawnee county, Kansas, to-wit: Lots numbered two hundred and thirteen (213) and two hundred and fifteen (215), on Pennsylvania avenue, in Highland Park, as shown on plat of Highland Park, recorded in Plat Book No. 4, pages 24 and 25, on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Shawnee county, Kansas, and for the sale of said premises to pay said indebtedness, and for such other and further relief as the plaintiff may be entitled to, and debarring and excluding you, and all persons claiming under you, from any interest, estate, title and lien in or to said premises, and for costs.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court hereto annexed, this 15th day of

[SEAL.] March, 1890. W. E. STERNE, Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee county, Kansas. JOHN W. DAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

WHY PAY RETAIL PRICES WHEN YOU CAN BUY AT WHOLESALE WHATEVER YOU EAT, WEAR OR USE. WE HAVE NO AGENTS. Write for full Catalogue Sent FREE. H. R. EAGLE & CO., Farmers' Wholesale Supply House, 68 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

LADY WANTED SALARY \$85 to \$150 AND EXPENSES. (LADIES \$1.50 SPECIALTY FREE. For our business in each locality. Intelligence and honesty, but no experience, necessary. Also good MAN for section; Salary \$100. GAY BROS. & CO. (rated Capital \$800,000—credit High), 84 Reade St., N. Y.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send 6c for Illinois Cata. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

SAVE YOUR SILVER BY BUYING PATENT SILVER BINDER TWINE. Cheapest, Strongest, and most uniform in size and strength; absolutely mildew and insect-proof. Works on all Binders. No connection with any Trust, Corner or Combine.

BEAUTIFYING COMPLEXION Use McGee's Cream for beautifying the complexion. Also cures chapped hands and lips, tan, sunburn, pimples, black-heads, etc. A few applications will make the skin beautifully smooth, soft and white, giving it that healthy youthful brilliancy impossible to obtain by other means. McGEE MED. CO., Commerce Building, Chicago.

RUPTURE--RUPTURE A new and sure method for the relief and cure of rupture. Every case guaranteed. Recommended by leading physicians and hundreds of patients from all parts of the Union as far superior to all other methods of treatment. Patient is made comfortable and strengthened for work at once, and an early and permanent cure assured. No operation, pain or hindrance. Send 10c in stamps for 96-page pamphlet on Rupture and its Treatment, with numerous statements from physicians and patients. DR. D. L. SNEDEKER, 511 Commercial St., Emporia, Kas.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

SEED OATS | AMERICAN BANNER. PRIZE CLUSTER. WHITE BONANZA. Per Bushel \$1.00. Ten Bushels or over, 75 cents per Bushel. SEED WHEAT | SASKATCHEWAN FIFE. VELVET CHAFF BLUE-STEM. Per Bushel \$1.25. Ten Bushels or over, \$1.10 per Bushel. MONSBURY SEED BARLEY. Per Bushel \$1.00. Ten Bushels or over, 80 cents per Bushel. Do not fail to try one or all of these leading varieties of Seed Grains. Large Sample Packet, 10 cents. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE —AT— LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, Wednesday, April 9, 1890. Will close out the well-known and popular herd of THE OAKLAND STOCK FARM, of Sabetha, Kansas. This offering is composed of about Thirty Head, the remains of the original show herd and their descendants. No other herd in the West has made so proud a record in the show ring carrying off the highest honors for years in succession at State and district fairs in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, Kansas City, St. Joe, Maryville, Mo., and the World's Exposition at New Orleans, La. This is no culling-out sale, but the home herd of choice breeding, including several show animals. The young Scotch bull LORD HADDO 9342 heads the herd, and all of the young ones are his get and the most of the females are in calf by him. This is an opportunity seldom offered to obtain at your own price, gilt-edge breeding and good individuals for foundation herds or to add gems to your own herds. For catalogues apply to myself or auctioneer. COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas.

H. W. CRESSWELL, President. SAM. LAZARUS, Vice President. PAUL PHILLIPS, Treasurer. J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary. KANSAS CITY. ELI TITUS, 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. Market Reports furnished free. Correspondence promptly attended to. DIRECTORS: H. W. CRESSWELL, A. B. GREGORY, W. A. TOWERS, PAUL PHILLIPS, F. B. YORK, R. M. SMITH, T. S. BUGBEE, JOT GUNTER, J. H. STEPHENS, SAM. LAZARUS, A. ROWE.

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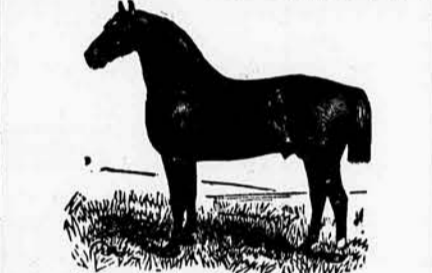
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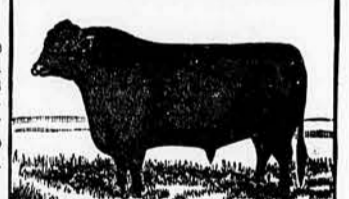
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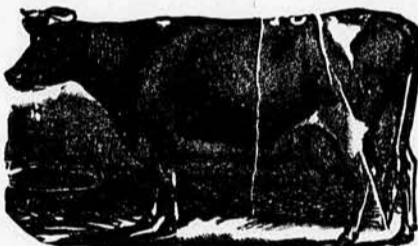


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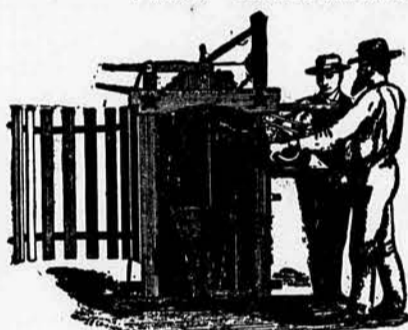
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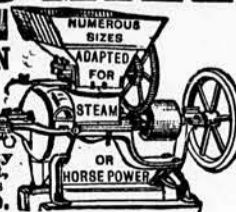
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FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 6, 1890. Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk. COW—Taken up by John Kipter, in Madison tp., February 20, 1890, one small red cow with white streak on back, 4 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 12, 1890. Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk. STEER—Taken up by T. D. Rose, in Wabaunsee tp., February 21, 1890, one 1-year-old white steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1890. Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk. BULL—Taken up by William Norton, in Bassar tp., P. O. Cottonwood Falls, February 28, 1890, one red and white spotted 1-year-old bull, ears either frozen or under-slip in each ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. H. Jones, in Fairmount tp., P. O. Elbing, February 8, 1890, one 4-year-old red dehorned Texas steer; valued at \$15.

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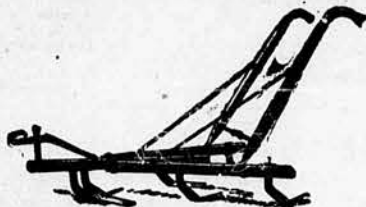
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Respectfully yours, WM. CUTLER & SONS. HARRIS POSTOFFICE, MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERR., February 22, 1890. The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.: SIR:—I received from S. H. Davis one twenty-four pound case of your Hog Cholera Specific, and I had lost about thirty hogs before I received the medicine, and after I commenced to give the medicine I effectually checked the disease and have lost no hogs since. I fed some to one hog that was nearly dead, which completely cured him, and I take pleasure in recommending the same to the public. Harris, I. T. Yours truly, WM. HAYES.

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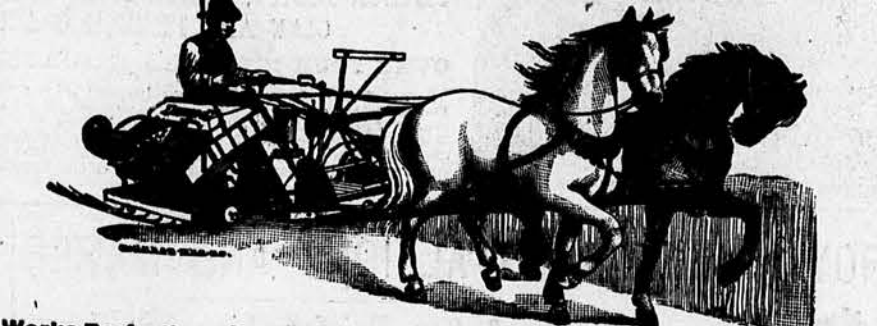
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